

United Nations

Delivering as One for Development

2009 One UN Programme Annual Report



United Nations

ALBANIA

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

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

This report has been prepared by the Office of the Resident Coordinator, UN Agencies implementing the One UN Programme, and the Administrative Agent of the One UN Coherence Fund. The report covers One UN Programme progress and results in 2009 as well as the status of the reform process within the Delivering as One Pilot. It also contains narrative and financial Administrative Agent Report.

UNITED NATIONS
DELIVERING AS ONE FOR DEVELOPMENT

2009 ONE UN PROGRAMME ANNUAL REPORT
May 2010

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Acronyms

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

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

Introduction

In 2009, the efforts of the Government and the UN Team to lay the foundations for a new way of working together showed concrete results, including increased alignment with national priorities, joint programming, efficiency gains and cost-savings. Systems and mechanisms to support Delivering as One, such as the One Programme, One Fund and One Budgetary Framework are in place, providing a clear overview of the UN's work in Albania. This has further increased the ownership of the One UN Programme by the Government.

Covering approximately 85 percent of the UN's work in Albania, the One UN Programme now brings together the expertise of fourteen participating Agencies, Funds and Programmes. Combining specific interventions of individual UN Agencies and targeted interventions through Joint Programmes, the One UN Programme is well on track. In 2009, the UN delivered approximately USD 18 million under the One UN Programme.

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

The difference in the way the UN Team in Albania works through the internalization of the Delivering as One approach is notable, with a further deepening of joint planning and implementation. The strength of the UN Team has also proven to be of fundamental importance to the continued success of the reform process. Among other benefits, common advocacy on key policy areas has yielded results that individual agencies would not have been able to achieve alone.

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

We are grateful to our international partners such as Austria, the European Commission, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland which have come forward in support of our UN reform efforts and provided funding to the One UN Coherence Fund in Albania. We value the partnership extended to the UN in Albania by our international partners and count on our continued close partnership in the years ahead. The One UN Coherence Fund is becoming an increasingly important channel for funding of the One UN Programme. It is expected that the proportion of funding for the One Programme coming through the One Fund will continue to increase. However, it will be critical that the level of contributions of predictable un-earmarked funding to the One Fund is maintained over time.

In 2010, the focus will remain on quality implementation of the One Programme. In the second half of 2010, work will start with our partners on conceptualizing the next One UN Programme 2012-2016, taking into account national priorities and the role of the UN in a pre-EU accession middle income country. The Government has affirmed its commitment to the continuation of the Delivering as One approach and stressed there is no going back to “business as usual”. Building on lessons learned and results of the Country led Evaluation, the UN Team will work together with partners towards further strengthening the systems put in place to date.

The unified Annual Report of the One UN Programme covers progress and results in both programme implementation and the reform process in 2009. It also contains the narrative and financial Administrative Agent Report of the One UN Coherence Fund. In order to provide a holistic overview of progress under the One UN Programme the report covers work carried out through other UN resources during 2009, in addition to covering the use of the allocation of the One UN Coherence Fund. The Report is intended for our national and international partners and donors contributing to the Coherence Fund.

Changing perspectives

Chapter 1: Key Reforms and Development Trends in Albania

←

Ulqin	(SCG)	40 km
Budva	(SCG)	102 km
Dubrovnik	(HR)	224 km
Split	(HR)	429 km
Koper	(SLO)	836 km
Trieste	(I)	855 km
Vienna	(A)	1200 km
Münich	(D)	1395 km

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Chapter 1: Key Reforms and Development Trends in Albania

Parliamentary elections took place in June 2009, with the incumbent Democratic Party remaining in power through an alliance with the Socialist Movement for Integration. The elections saw 23 women (16 percent of the total seats) elected to Parliament, a significant increase over the previous election where only seven percent of seats went to women.

The opposition Socialist Party contested the election results and called a boycott of Parliament which started in September 2009. The boycott has impacted the pace of progress on key reforms where broad national consensus is required. This, together with the continued lack of dialogue between the political forces in the country, risks delaying Albania's European Union (EU) candidate status.

The Government remains fully committed to European integration and closer integration with NATO member states. Albania became a member of NATO in April 2009 and the Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA) with the EU entered into force that same month. A key step towards gaining EU candidacy status was taken with the submission in April 2010 of the EU Questionnaire to Assess the Country's Application for EU Candidate Status.

Albania continues to make progress towards achieving its Millennium Development Goal (MDG) targets. The targets were revised in 2009, with the support of the UN, to reflect the Government's ambitious agenda for human development and to better align them with the EU social inclusion agenda. While MDGs such as eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, reduction of maternal mortality and combating HIV/AIDS are on track to achieve the 2015 target, other targets such as gender equality, sustainable environment development and good governance require a more concerted national effort. With the MDGs representing national averages, further attention will need to be paid to geographic and income disparities as well as social inequalities.

Data from the Living Standard Measurement Survey (LSMS) released in 2009 revealed significant progress toward poverty reduction. Economic growth has succeeded in pulling more than 400,000 people out of poverty since 2002, bringing the poverty level down from 25 to 12 percent. However, poverty reduction has not been uniform across the country. Rural mountainous areas experienced only a negligible decline in poverty and Albania's poorest remain concentrated in these areas. Some of these gains may be eroded by the continuing volatility of global and European, financial markets affecting the most vulnerable segments of society.

Albania has for many years been a macroeconomic success story in terms of monetary stability, dynamic growth and low inflation. Although not immune to the effects of the global financial and economic crisis, Albania has been less heavily affected than many of its European neighbours. The effects were primarily felt in the export sector, the credit-dependent construction sector and on remittances, which the Bank of Albania estimates decreased by approximately six percent in 2009.

According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the country saw an estimated GDP growth of 2.8 percent in 2009, making Albania one of only two countries in Europe to see positive economic growth. The IMF estimates growth to reach between 2 and 2.5 percent in 2010, a lower growth rate than experienced in the recent past. The expected lower growth rate is also a result of a tighter fiscal policy introduced by the Government in 2010. The business climate in Albania continued to improve and the World Bank's Doing Business 2010 Report ranked Albania 82nd out of 183 countries, up from 86th the previous year. Net Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) rose by seven percent and amounted to approximately USD 865 million in 2009. Most of this was attracted by the telecommunications and financial sectors, and by privatization schemes, with the sale of the distribution arm of the power utility, KESH, completed in 2009.



Tirana

Nevertheless, Albania remains vulnerable in the short term to continued turbulence in global financial markets, due to the country's orientation towards the EU economy and reliance on imports, remittances and FDI, as well as an undiversified and low value-added export sector.

The 2010 Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development/Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) assessment showed that Albania continues to make progress on the implementation of the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action. Certain areas such as financial management and procurement systems need further strengthening for development partners to further increase use of national systems. A Harmonized Action Plan (HAP) was adopted by the Government and international development partners in November 2009 calling for accelerated reforms in these areas.

Democratic Governance

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

While civic engagement remains low, the Parliamentary elections saw civil society organizations (CSOs) become more active in advocating for free and fair elections and voter participation, both in neutral and partisan roles. In particular, women's CSOs and youth organizations advocated for women's and youth's participation in the election process and raised awareness on the legal requirement for a 30 percent quota for the underrepresented sex on party lists.

Albania reported on the country's human rights record to the Universal Periodic Review, a process under the auspices of the UN Human Rights Council. The Government accepted to implement a significant number of recommendations coming out of the review and also extended an open-ended invitation to UN Special Rapporteurs to visit the country. To this end, the Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial Killings visited the country in February 2010 to assess the phenomenon of blood feuds.

Albania submitted its third periodic report to the Committee on the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 2009. The Committee is expected to focus on a range of issues, one of which is violence against women, including examining use of court protection orders for women vulnerable to violence, number of prosecutions levelled against perpetrators of violence, and resources made available for shelters throughout the country.

Minority groups continue to face difficult living conditions and discrimination, and the implementation of the Roma strategy remains slow. The National Action Plan for the Decade of Roma Inclusion (2010-2015) was approved which includes critical areas of intervention to bring significant change to the status of Roma.

The Government submitted the second progress report on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) to the CRC Committee. The Law on the Protection of the Rights of the Child was finalized and is expected to be adopted by Parliament. This legislation will provide for new institutions to monitor and enforce the rights of the child.

In December 2009, the Government of Albania took the significant step of signing the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) with the aim of ratifying the Convention by December 2010. As a consequence, Albania is faced with the task of examining the extent to which laws, policies and institutional structures support the CRPD and what changes are needed to pave the way for ratification.

Renewing its commitment to take proactive steps towards addressing unemployment and underemployment, the Government ratified two core International Labour Conventions – the Employment Policy and Employment Service Conventions.

The Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities' (MOLSAEO) annual progress report on the Strategy for Social Inclusion marked a shift in focus from needs-based to rights-based policies including adequate budget allocations.

Basic Services

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

Public health expenditure is 2.8 percent of GDP and continues to be low compared with other European countries. New priorities for the health sector include improvements in health financing, with the Health Insurance Institute identified as the single purchaser for these services. However, health care financing remains a concern due to the lack of access by the most vulnerable, inadequate information on the benefits of coverage and continuing out-of-pocket payments. In 2009, revised laws on public health and health care were drafted and passed, addressing a number of gaps in the system.



Health care services, Elbasan

Albania's first Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) was completed in 2009. Results show a further decline in fertility rates, a decrease in contraceptive prevalence and increased use of modern contraceptive methods. Under-five mortality has declined to 22 deaths per 1,000 live births, down from 39 in 1994. The infant mortality rate has declined to 18, down from 35. In spite of these gains, the figures remain high compared to other countries in the region. Immunization coverage for children remains at 95 percent and a majority of women receive antenatal care and deliver their babies in a health facility. One in six children is stunted, a high rate compared to other European countries.

In the area of education, the qualifications of teachers remain a challenge in many areas and are a focus of ongoing reforms. Prior to the elections, teachers' salaries were increased. This, together with efforts to develop teaching standards, is expected to improve the quality of education service in the long-run.

Regional Development

The development of a coherent regional development policy and adequate institutional arrangements for implementation is a key requirement for Albania to access the EU's Instrument for Pre-Accession (IPA) regional development funds, which the country will become eligible for once receiving EU candidate status. Currently, the regional development policy and its implementation mechanisms are fragmented, with responsibility spread across several institutions.

Limited progress has been made on decentralization reform in the areas of territorial and administrative division and functional review, all of which are critical to the regional development setup. Decentralization reform will need to address legislative and administrative improvements in the inter-governmental fiscal transfers and tax management systems, the legal framework for decentralized responsibilities in spatial and urban planning, and completion of property transfers. While progress is being made, some ambiguity on the division of authority between central and local government slows down, and at times reverses, ongoing reforms.

A new authority on food safety, the National Food Agency, has been established, working towards compliance with EU food safety and quality standards policies. In line with the rural development strategy, the IPA Regional Development Agency was also established to coordinate and monitor rural development projects. The agency will manage national and EU funds for agricultural development, which is critical given that the agricultural sector provides employment for around 60 percent of Albania's labour force and generates approximately 25 percent of GDP.

Environment

Administrative capacity of institutions involved in environmental policy-making and enforcement remains weak and inter-institutional coordination requires further strengthening. The main Government interventions related to the protection of the environment are driven by the European integration process. The draft Law on Environmental Protection was developed, incorporating key EU directives such as Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control, Large Combustion Plants, Seveso II on the control of major accident hazards involving dangerous substances and Public Participation and Water Framework Directive. The law is expected to be passed by Parliament in 2010.

Progress has been made in the areas of waste management and water quality. Priority environmental hotspots are being rehabilitated and 35 new hotspots have been identified. A number of waste water treatment plants were completed, with several more under construction. However, uncontrolled waste disposal, in particular in rural areas, and the discharge of solid waste into surface waters remain a concern. Progress has been made on related legislation with a draft Law on Integrated Waste Management expected to be finalized and passed by Parliament in 2010. Legislative development is lagging behind and considerable efforts are needed to reduce waste management and promote recycling. Overall, increased attention needs to be paid to the implementation and enforcement of environmental legislation.

Albania continued to advance its efforts to implement the Climate Change Convention and the Kyoto Protocol. The national report by the Albanian Government to the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Second National Communication, was launched in December 2009 at the Copenhagen Climate Conference. A National Carbon Policy Paper was finalized and initial steps have been taken to create a functioning market for solar water heating activities.

The Government is committed to take environmental values into account in decision making, ensuring integration of environmental concerns in sectoral policies. In this context, an Inter-Ministerial Environment Council is to be created, envisaged to be the highest inter-ministerial decision-making body on environmental issues.

Despite covering more than 12 percent of Albania's territory, the size of protected areas remains insufficient to ensure effective conservation of the country's biological diversity. Some progress is being made in the establishment of marine and other protected areas.

Strength through unity

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



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

2.1 More Transparent and Accountable Governance

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

Strengthening statistics and data management for evidence-based policy making

In 2009, the UN placed emphasis on developing national capacities for the collection, analysis and use of data, supporting the creation of a strong basis for evidence-based policy making and measuring progress towards achievement of the MDGs.

In April 2009, the 2008 Living Standards and Measurement Survey (LSMS), prepared with UNDP and World Bank technical and policy support, was launched by the National Institute of Statistics (INSTAT), and a new poverty map for Albania was published. This data will serve as a powerful tool for evaluating and targeting social spending.

Together with national and international partners, the UN continued to support the preparation of the 2011 population and housing census. The census is expected to provide an accurate analysis of the country's demographic, economic and social situation and to serve as a basis for key population statistics over the next decade. UNFPA contributed to INSTAT's capacity to manage census preparation and provided necessary Geographic Information System (GIS) equipment. Aerial photos in nine urban areas were updated and maps were digitalized. In preparation for the census, UNDP supported the development and establishment of the necessary legal framework and regional census management structures, ensuring the census reflects data for the population as a whole.

Together with other international partners, the UN (UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO) supported INSTAT and the Institute for Public Health (IPH) to finalize Albania's first Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2008-09. The data collection and analysis helped strengthen national capacity to conduct similar surveys in the future, with some 120 interviewers, field managers and data processors from both institutions taking part in the process. The final report, providing comprehensive data and analysis, was launched in March 2010. The findings helped to update

key MDG indicators related to households and population, education, health and women's empowerment. This will assist in evaluating and designing development interventions for poverty reduction and improving health and family planning services. HIV/AIDS was also included in DHS and based on the findings Albania will be able to report on all indicators of UNGASS (United Nations General Assembly Special Session).

In addition to these large-scale nationwide statistical surveys, the UN also provided technical assistance to strengthen national mechanisms for monitoring social conditions, especially those of vulnerable groups, including women and children.

With the support of UNIFEM and in coordination with the Inter-Ministerial Working Group under the leadership of MOLSAEO, comprehensive indicators on gender equality and the status of women in

Albania were compiled. These indicators were developed to ensure more effective monitoring of the Government's national and international gender equality commitments, including those related to CEDAW, Council of Europe, EU directives, MDGs and the Beijing Platform. Following the adoption of these indicators, UNIFEM also supported MOLSAEO in preparing the final sub-legislation for their implementation.

WHO supported the introduction of National Health Accounts (NHA), a tool that allows for estimating the resource flows in Albania's health system. With this process becoming institutionalized, it will be possible to track health expenditure trends, leading to more informed health policy decisions. The first report is expected in 2010. WHO also supported an institutional review of the Ministry of Health (MOH), providing recommendations on strengthening policy-making, improving regulatory enforcement capacity, strengthening health information systems and reforming internal management. The findings of the review will contribute to the Government's reorganization of the MOH.

UNICEF supported an assessment of the impact of the social assistance mechanism on reducing child poverty in Albania. The study indicated that the existing mechanism of financial support only responds to minor needs and that additional measures need to be taken to link the social assistance mechanism to the improved provision of basic services. The findings of the study provide a basis for guiding on-going reforms in the area of social assistance.

UNICEF continued to support the establishment of Child Rights Units (CRUs) in the regions in order to monitor and report on the realization of child rights. Two new CRUs were added during 2009 in Tirana and Durres, bringing the total number of CRUs to six. In addition, new Observatories of Child Rights, managed by civil society, were established in four regions. These Observatories collaborate closely with the CRUs, which are managed by local governments. Both structures are expected to increase the responsiveness of government to fulfil the rights of children.

"As a consequence of the UN support, the institute is at the forefront of directing evidence-based policy-making to respond more effectively to the needs of citizens. I am confident that INSTAT is increasingly able to analyse accurately the nation's demographic, economic and social situation through sound statistical research and management."

Head of INSTAT, Ines Nurja

During 2009, ILO supported MOLSAEO's Child Labour Unit to establish, in cooperation with key stakeholders, Child Labour Monitoring Systems in five selected areas and built their capacities to address child labour issues. Building on this initiative, INSTAT will conduct a Child Labour Survey and develop a database on child labour, further strengthening the availability of accurate data on child labour.

Strengthening the Capacity of the Public Sector

Public sector institutions continued to benefit from UN support to enable them to meet the requirements for EU integration and their capacity development needs.

Following three years of implementation, the UNDP-supported Brain Gain Initiative is being institutionalized through a number of key Government decrees aimed to provide incentives to Albanians returning home. The initiative bridged capacity gaps by facilitating the return of Albanians trained and living abroad to contribute to the development of their country. In 2009, the Brain Gain Initiative enabled the return of 78 Brain Gain fellows to fill critical capacity gaps in academia and public administration.

UNESCO supported the Inter-ministerial Advisory and Technical Working Groups to finalize and launch the Sector Strategy on Science, Technology and Innovation and assisted in institutional capacity development for collection of statistics and indicators. The first survey on Science, Technology and Innovation statistics of the public sector was undertaken, and a second survey on the private sector is being undertaken by INSTAT all aiming to strengthen the Government's ability to respond to the requirements of the EU accession process.

UNDP continued its support to furthering the national information society and e-governance reforms through policy advice. Technical twinning arrangements were established with Estonia's e-academy for capacity development of the newly established Albanian National Agency for Information Society (NAIS). This included the establishment of the agency's organizational structure and institutional relationship with other government institutions in the area of e-governance, as well as support to drafting key legislation related to e-governance approved by Parliament. Support for the establishment of an ICT network within and among government institutions was completed, including strengthening capacity of technical staff. UNDP also supported the Government to assess the feasibility of developing an inter-operability framework to bring government ICT systems and databases to one standard and linking them to each other.



Brain Gain Fellow

The UN assisted the Government and the donor community to deepen the implementation of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. In an effort to promote the use of national systems by development partners, the Government and the donor community agreed to undertake an assessment of Albania's public procurement system, using OECD/DAC methodology, based on the feasibility study carried out in 2009. The assessment carried out by UNDP in early 2010 identifies capacity gaps and suggests remedial interventions to be implemented over the short and medium term with the aim of raising national procurement systems to meet international standards.

Strengthening Policy and Legal Frameworks for Social Inclusion

In response to Albania's increased commitment to the social inclusion of disadvantaged groups, including women, children, elderly, disabled, minorities, refugees and asylum seekers, the UN scaled up its interventions in this area during 2009. A programme framework on social inclusion was developed based on an assessment of priority needs and comparative advantages of UN Agencies, ensuring coherent assistance is provided in this broad area.

The UN's advocacy efforts and support to civil society campaigns encouraged the signature of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) by the Government in December 2009. Following the signature, the UN supported the Government in formulating an initiative to help prepare the country to deliver on its commitments under the Convention. The UN, together with the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), also worked with civil society organizations to draft comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation. The resulting law complies with relevant UN and EU norms and was approved by Parliament in early 2010.

MOLSAEO, with the support of UNICEF, prepared the annual progress report for the National Strategy for Social Inclusion (NSSI). The report identifies a shift from needs-based policies towards the adoption of rights-based policies, together with appropriate budget allocations.

Furthermore, UNICEF assisted the Government to evaluate the National Strategy for Children and the corresponding Plan of Action 2005-2010. The evaluation found that the Government and civil society are more conscious of child rights in regions where Child Rights Units and Observatories are already functioning. The findings of the evaluation will provide the basis for addressing child poverty when the new strategy is formulated in 2010.

ILO assisted MOLSAEO in drafting the National Strategy on Occupational Safety and Health in the Work Place, which was approved by the Council of Ministers. ILO also supported MOLSAEO in drafting the Law on Occupational Safety and Health. UNIFEM provided technical support to MOLSAEO and advocated for reviewing the Labour Code and Law on Occupational Health and Safety to ensure compliance with the Gender Equality Legislation (GEL) and EU directives pertaining to women's rights in the workplace. The Law of Occupational Safety and Health was approved by Parliament in early 2010.

An audit of the Albanian labour inspection system was completed. Based on the findings, an action plan to strengthen and modernize the labour inspection system was developed and capacity of 25 specialists of the Labour Inspectorate and the Social Partners (workers and employers organizations) to carry out risk assessments was strengthened.

UNFPA continued to provide technical assistance to the government to respond to the needs of the growing number of elderly people. As a result of UNFPA's advocacy and support, the Government approved the cross-sectoral policy and action plan for the elderly in June 2009.

UNHCR continued to support the Asylum Seekers Reception Centre in Tirana and provided assistance to those granted asylum.

Gender Equality

With the support of the UN Joint Programme on Gender Equality and Domestic Violence, MOLSAEO drafted sub-legal acts of GEL, which were endorsed by the Council of Ministers. Adoption of GEL and its secondary legislation represent a significant step forward in achieving human rights for all and building sustainable democracy in the country.

UNIFEM supported MOLSAEO to integrate a gender perspective into the revised Social Assistance and Economic Aid Law. The revisions were based on a local level beneficiary analysis on economic aid carried out in partnership with two municipalities and civil society in Kukës and Elbasan using gender-responsive budgeting methodologies. The revised law is expected to come before Parliament in 2010.

A key recommendation of CEDAW is the need to improve the courts' capacity and awareness to implement the Convention's requirements. To this end, UNIFEM supported the School of Magistrates to conduct an assessment of its curriculum from a gender perspective. The recommendations have resulted in the integration of gender equality commitments, including CEDAW and EU Directives, into the courses on family law, criminal law, labour law and social services.

Capacity development of MOLSAEO staff, social workers and medico-legal personnel was undertaken to fulfil international gender commitments through training on GEL and CEDAW. Eighty judges and prosecutors also received training. Capacity of 350 employees of the State Social Services and social services units at the commune and municipality level to implement GEL and the domestic violence law was enhanced. Already, effects of these capacity development initiatives are visible, as manifested in the significant increase in domestic violence cases presented to the police and courts and the increased number of follow-up actions being taken by these authorities regarding protection orders.

Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence in Albania

UN Agencies in Albania are working together to advance gender equality and the rights of women. This is featured throughout interventions undertaken by the UN and is also the focus of a UN Joint Programme on Gender Equality and Domestic Violence, supporting Albania's aspirations to achieve MDG3, promoting gender equality and women's empowerment. According to a national sample survey on gender-based violence produced by INSTAT with UN support, of 2,590 families surveyed, 51 percent of women suffered emotional abuse, 39 percent of women suffered psychological abuse, 31 percent of women suffered physical abuse and 13 percent of women suffered sexual abuse. UN Agencies are bringing their skills to support the Government of Albania to combat this phenomenon.

In 2006, the Albanian legislature passed the Law On Measures Against Violence in Family Relations and, in 2007, adopted the first comprehensive strategy to respond to the phenomenon of domestic violence. Both the law and the strategy stress the need for an improved coordinated response: to support, protect and provide rehabilitation and employment opportunities to victims of domestic violence; to empower the judiciary in taking protection measures against domestic violence; and, to provide quick, affordable, and accessible social services.

Elida Rrapti, Shelter Manager and Counsellor at the Shelter for Abused Women and Girls in Tirana, noted that as a result of UN supported interventions, police officers are demonstrating an increasingly clear understanding of their procedural responsibilities under the domestic violence law and a good level of sensitivity when dealing with the issue, commenting: "The improved capacities of police officers have been witnessed not only by victims coming forward for assistance but through the well-defined structure of good cooperation that now exists with shelter services."

The National Health Service has benefited from the support of the UN in the training of healthcare workers. Dr Ervim Kallfa, who conducted healthcare trainings at the Tirana Maternity Hospital, commented: "The training has provided a space for interactive debate on the methods of diagnoses in cases of domestic violence. The trainees, both doctors and midwives completed the training with a clear understanding of the law and their role amongst the network of national partners."

Youth Employment and Migration

Funded by the MDG Achievement Fund, the UN (ILO, IOM UNDP, UNICEF) provided support through the Joint Programme on Youth Employment and Migration. With the assistance of the Joint Programme, MOLSAEO, together with an inter-ministerial working group, is developing a National Action Plan on Youth Employment, aimed at enhancing employment opportunities for young Albanians. The Action Plan is expected to be finalized in mid-2010.

Regional coordination mechanisms were established in Kukes and Shkodra, contributing to the delivery of innovative employment programmes and financing mechanisms targeting disadvantaged youth. The Programme also supported the collection and analysis of data allowing for evidence-based policy making and more targeted interventions in the areas of youth employment and migration. This included support to INSTAT in preparing a tabulation plan for the 2008 Labour Force Survey (LFS) with disaggregated data for youth together with the development of a youth module for the 2010 LFS.

Economic Development and Inclusive Growth

In 2009, UN Agencies continued their technical assistance to foster pro-poor and inclusive economic growth. UNDP, in cooperation with UNCTAD, conducted an FDI survey and the first annual report on FDI flows to the country is being prepared. UNDP also assisted Albinvest in drafting a strategic action plan to promote FDI. As the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Energy (METE) moved forward with industrial zone development, UNDP provided policy advice and promoted international best practices and benchmarks in the identification, licensing and management of industrial zones.

The UN (UNDP and World Bank) Joint Programme on Economic Governance, funded by the MDG Achievement Fund, began implementation in support of regulatory reform and strengthened economic governance for pro-poor development. The Joint Programme will support more effective provision of basic utility services such as water and electricity and consumer protection.

Consultations with the Government and ILO's Social Partners revealed the importance of the fight against undeclared work. ILO commissioned a study on undeclared work and informal employment in the construction sector and undertook a survey in five regions of the country (Durrës, Fier, Shkodra, Tirana and Vlora). The findings of the study and policy recommendations led to an Action Plan, agreed jointly by the Government and the Social Partners. Implementation of the Action Plan began with awareness-raising on the implications of undeclared work, targeting the general public, workers and employers in the regions. A steering committee with tripartite representation was established to monitor the implementation of the Action Plan.



Carpenter, Sauk

Culture and Development

The UN continued to support Albania in leveraging its rich culture and heritage to further enhance social and economic development. In 2009, the National Centre for Restoration and Conservation of Monuments in Tirana graduated the first class of 20 experts trained in the preservation and restoration of cultural heritage. UNESCO also supported the restoration of the historic town of Gjirokastra. In addition to the 18 buildings restored, UNESCO responded to the Government's request to also reconstruct the home of the national writer Ismail Kadare, designated as a cultural monument. In cooperation with the Albanian Music Council, UNESCO continued its support to the promotion and safeguarding of Albanian folk iso-polyphony. This partnership will result in the creation of an electronic database and a print Catalogue of Outstanding Performers of Albanian folk iso-polyphony.

Within the framework of a UN (UNESCO and UNDP) Joint Programme, financed by the MDG Achievement Fund, the UN supported a new governance framework and management structure for the National History Museum. To further enhance the economic potential of Apollonia and Antigonea archaeological parks, the Programme provided capacity development support as well as improvement of visitor facilities and access to tourist information. A study on the fiscal and governance structure of the archaeological park system in Albania was also completed, informing national decision-makers on the protection of archaeological heritage and promotion of sustainable tourism development.



Apollonia Archaeological Park

A feasibility study on establishing the first Masters-level university programme, to be housed by the University of Tirana, on Cultural Resource Management in Albania was completed and the course content was prepared. Graduates of this new programme will be equipped with the knowledge and skills necessary for the sustainable management of Albania's cultural resources. In cooperation with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Youth and Sports (MOTCYS), a tour guide training course was also established at the University of Tirana.

In order to increase awareness of Albania's unique culture and promote Albania's valuable experience in interreligious and intercultural harmony, UNESCO worked with the Government to implement the National Strategy for the Alliance of Civilizations. In collaboration with the Institute of Curriculum and Training, an analysis of history and geography textbooks was carried out with recommendations on objective presentation of intercultural and interreligious issues to students. A rapid media response mechanism was established with the Forum of Alliance of Civilizations to respond to discussions and debates in the media dealing with intercultural and interreligious issues.

2.2 Greater Participation in Public Policy and Decision-Making

The UN contributed to promoting greater participation of vulnerable groups in public policy and decision making and helped strengthen the voice of women, youth and minorities in Albania. In 2009, emphasis was placed on encouraging the participation of these groups in the national elections. The UN is directly addressing the national social inclusion agenda, a critical part of moving towards EU integration.

Supporting the rights and voices of women

In the run-up to the national elections, the UN provided critical support to women's participation in the electoral process. This included support to state and civil society monitoring of the quota in the Electoral Code. Women's groups and organizations, with the support of UNIFEM, increased their ability to raise awareness, advocate for and monitor women's political participation in the national elections. Women's Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in seven regions coordinated efforts to mobilize women as a political constituency and increase the number of public debates on gender issues in the media. The overall goal of this work was to mobilize women as a constituency to hold decision-makers to account. Through their work, women's NGOs became more aware of the impact that coordinated action and organized communities of women can have to make women's voices heard.

Prior to national elections, UNDP, in cooperation with the Central Elections Committee (CEC), organized awareness-raising activities with students of three universities in Tirana, Vlora and Shkodra. The CEC members engaged in dialogue with students on the amendments to the Electoral Code and the introduction of the 30 percent quota aimed at ensuring a certain balance of participation between women and men in decision-making. The students organized debates on increasing women's participation in electoral processes. These activities helped promote the participation of young women and men in the elections and ensured an increased understanding of the importance of participation in decision-making processes.

UNIFEM's work also targeted improved networking among national and local NGOs, with national NGOs providing peer-mentoring and capacity development to NGOs in six regions on gender equality, advocacy skills, how to work with the media and how to monitor women's participation as voters. A national NGO ran an information hub, providing local NGO partners with daily updates on women in elections.

Under the UN Joint Programme on Gender Equality and Domestic Violence, UNDP and UNIFEM equipped media professionals with skills to better report on gender equality around the national elections. They worked extensively with the media in Tirana and six other regions, partnering with local NGOs, organizing talk shows and promoted increased women's participation in the electoral process, both as voters and as candidates.

Albanian women make their voices heard in national elections

In the run up to the 2009 national elections in Albania, the UN worked throughout the country to promote the role of women as a political constituency – voters with rights and a voice. Raising the voice of women to hold decision-makers to account – through their vote, debates and women’s increased presence in elected positions – is central to Albania’s effort to achieve MDG3.

In the lead up to the June 2009 national elections, the UN supported national partners in contributing to the adoption of the country’s first quota in the Electoral Code, the doubling of the number of women parliamentarians elected to parliament.

The UN supported a national survey on Public Perceptions of the Participation of Women in Elections. The survey revealed that 23 percent of women and 10 percent of men did not vote because their families chose not to vote, indicating that women are much less likely than men to be politically engaged if their families choose to remain uninvolved. The findings are indicative of the limited role played by women in decision-making and the stereotypes which remain inherent in the public arena.

To combat these realities, the UN encouraged women’s groups and NGOs to raise awareness, mobilize women as a political constituency and increase the number of public debates on gender issues in the media, using the national elections as a platform. A national Albanian Women’s Manifesto was created by grassroots NGOs, helping to generate debate on gender issues that political parties, government, state institutions and society need to address.

Ermira Koplaku was one of many women from Shkodra who participated in the public debates organized for this purpose. She highlights: “I believe the campaign was very useful to me and to my friends, because it made us aware of the importance of voting; not only for ourselves, but for society as a whole. For sure we must vote because later on we don’t have the right to complain about the result. If I don’t vote, I would lose my voice. Many women in the neighbourhood voted and I’m proud since I believe I have helped in this direction.”

Bardha Gura, a high school teacher from Elbasan, highlights: “We came to understand one key issue; women must be united in order to have a strong voice. This voice must be heard and we must claim our legitimate right. We will do so from now on”.

The national elections saw the highest percentage of voter turnout in democratic times in Albania.

The UN's advocacy throughout the year aimed to help generate understanding of the causes of domestic and gender-based violence, deconstructing popular myths around them and increasing awareness in order to change attitudes related to gender equality and domestic violence among school children, youth and the wider community.

UNIFEM provided technical assistance to local government units to increase capacities in five government departments of Elbasan Municipality on integrating gender in local policies and budgets. UNIFEM also contributed to making the budgeting process more inclusive of women's needs and improving beneficiary assessment of national policies on economic aid and social protection. The same approach was replicated in three other municipalities (Shkodra, Lezhe and Kukes). UNIFEM's work on gender responsive budgeting at the local level also helped to improve links between local and national policies.



Woman, Tirana

Supporting the Rights and Voices of Minorities

The UN Joint Programme on Empowering Vulnerable Communities of Albania (EVC) provided technical assistance to MOLSAEO and its Secretariat for Roma in revising the National Roma Strategy and in preparing the National Action Plan for the Roma Decade of Inclusion.

With the support of the UN (UNDP and UNV), 11 community-based organizations (CBOs) of Roma and Egyptians were established in three regions (Tirana, Fier and Elbasan). Their capacity to participate in local decision-making, to prioritize needs and to enhance collaboration with local government in the implementation of small-scale infrastructure projects was increased. CBOs in the three regions identified nine infrastructure projects which are being implemented with co-financing by the UN and local government.

Following an assessment of labour market needs in the three regions, vulnerable Roma and Egyptian communities received training in employable skills. To assist the trainees in finding jobs, career advice and job-search training was provided. Some trainees found employment while others are in the first stages of self-employment. The programme assisted 220 Roma and Egyptian community members to obtain civil registration. As a result, they are now able to access public and social services.

Civil registration brings new opportunities to vulnerable communities

Through the UN Joint Programme on Empowering Vulnerable Communities, members of the Roma community acquired valuable skills such as tailoring, plumbing and construction. Courses were identified in collaboration with national employment offices based on labour market needs and profiles of candidates. Employment centre staff were also made aware of the challenges many Roma face, to help them cater more effectively to their needs.

Hatixhe Sula, one of the participants in a tailoring course, highlighted: "I participated in the course along with other Roma women from my community. We chose a vocational course based on our own talents and interests that would also help us find a job in the future. This is not the only benefit. Thanks to this project, my children and I were formally registered in the Municipality of Tirana which enabled us to receive social assistance from the government, and also enroll at the Vocational Training Centre. This is of great help to my family and many other community members".

The lack of birth certificates and other identification documentation has prevented minority communities in Albania from realizing their rights. Civil registration is an integral part of poverty reduction, ensuring access to social and economic assistance, healthcare, education, employment opportunities and political representation. Ms Hatixhe concluded: "After successfully graduating from the course, we each received our own sewing machine along with a certificate of participation. I have already started to tailor very nice clothes. I now intend to establish a small business of my own thanks to my new skills".

A network of 45 community mediators from Roma and Egyptian communities received intensive training on health, education and child protection mediation issues to work in their own communities in Tirana, Fier and Elbasan. The community mediators are now voluntarily acting as Roma focal points on these issues, contributing to building a bridge between communities and local authorities to resolve issues affecting vulnerable groups.

Strengthening the role of civil society

As part of the UN's overall support to civic engagement in Albania, UNDP, in partnership with the Institute for Democracy and Mediation, initiated an assessment on the state of civil society through a methodology developed by CIVICUS (the World Alliance for Citizens Participation). The Civil Society Index (CSI) compares the state of Albanian civil society to that in other countries and seeks to provide information that can be readily translated into policy recommendations and actions for civil society. Based on this, collective goals for the strengthening of civil society will be established. In 2009, the CSI initiative completed an external perceptions survey providing an overview on civil society in Albania.

Supporting the rights and voice of youth

The Model UN, a joint UN initiative, held its second annual conference in the spring of 2009, with 150 high school student delegates participating. This provided students with the opportunity to enhance their knowledge of the UN system and learn more about issues of human trafficking, climate change and global warming. Students also put into practice their public speaking, negotiation and debating skills. The third Model UN Conference took place in the spring of 2010, with 175 students and 20 teachers from 18 high schools participating from all over the country.

ILO supported national partners, including MOLSAEO and local authorities, in combating child labour through the launch of an integrated programme to eliminate the worst forms of child labour in three regions of the country. The Child Labour Monitoring System, implemented in five regions by MOLSAEO's Child Labour Units with the support of ILO, contributed to combating child labour and mainstreaming child labour issues in national legislation. ILO supported the capacity development of trade unions and other key stakeholders to operationalize and monitor the implementation of the joint agreement between the Government and unions for the prevention and elimination of child labour.

With UN (ILO and UNICEF) support MOLSAEO drafted the Integrated Law on Child Rights. The law will be submitted to the Parliament for adoption. A draft Law on Protection of Children from Violence and Abuse, meant to complement the Law on Child Rights, will be discussed in Parliament once the child rights law is approved.

UNICEF supported Youth Parliaments in 12 prefectures in developing local plans to promote community awareness of increased women's participation in public life and to encourage young people, especially girls, to vote. Youth Parliaments also amended their status, agreeing that female youth parliamentarians should hold at least 50 percent of seats, which was successfully implemented during the 2009 Youth Parliament elections. Youth Parliaments across the country organized forums with young people and parents as well as with members of the National Parliament to discuss the importance of the new Electoral Code and the provision of a quota for women.

The UNICEF Young Reporters project produced Troç (Straight Talk), a weekly youth television show aired on Albanian National Television (TVSH). The Young Reporters informed the public about the democratic process and the importance of voting, and encouraged young people to participate in the national parliamentary election process.

The LIFE campaign to promote healthy lifestyles among adolescents and teenagers continued throughout 2009 through a partnership between the UN, Parliament and the private sector. Support focused on bringing knowledge and awareness by peers as a tool to prevent risky behaviours. Life Informational Points will be opened providing information and advice to youth on healthy lifestyles and will be run by 200 young students/peers who have received relevant training.

MOTCYS, with the support of UNFPA, launched awareness-raising campaigns on healthy lifestyles, adolescent sexual reproductive health and youth leadership. Nineteen local and national NGOs ran activities on healthy lifestyles focusing on the prevention of HIV/AIDS. The capacity of MOTCYS to provide support and services to youth was further enhanced and a mapping of youth NGOs at the national level is being developed.

Strengthening the role of media

The UN increased its support to media development to raise professional skills among Albanian journalists. A UN Press Club comprised of 20 journalists from national media was established to strengthen capacities to report on human development issues in a responsible, investigative manner, in line with the Albanian Code of Ethics. Media training on environment, gender equality and domestic violence, as well as standards in ethical reporting and investigative journalism, were held in nine regions across the country, benefiting more than 150 local journalists.

2.3 Increased and More Equitable Access to Quality Basic Services

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

Quality affordable primary health care at all levels

UNFPA's policy and strategic support to MOH on sexual reproductive health contributed to the approval by the Council of Ministers of a Reproductive Health Strategy. MOH also received support from UNFPA to integrate and standardize reproductive health services and put in place oversight mechanisms for the provision of primary health care.

With UNICEF support, doctors and nurses in Korca and Tropoja districts were trained in standard treatment protocols for childhood illnesses and were provided with basic supplies. This was combined with community-based interventions to improve child care practices at the community level. During 2009, teams of health volunteers in these districts conducted health education and promotion and growth monitoring sessions for mothers and children younger than six years.

Following the approval of the Universal Salt Iodization Law in 2008, UNICEF continued to support the strengthening of the quality assurance system and facilitated inter-sectoral collaboration through the National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Committee. New bylaws and joint administrative orders were issued by MOH, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection (MAFCP) and Customs to ensure all salt produced, imported and marketed is adequately iodized.

In response to the H1N1 virus pandemic, the UN (UNICEF and WHO) provided accelerated support to MOH through the UN Joint Programme on Avian Influenza, with a shift in focus to support prevention and preparedness efforts. This included public awareness-raising campaigns, enhancing the skills of health workers and lab surveillance.

UNICEF supported an assessment of maternal and child health prevention services, which identified gaps and provided recommendations for improvements in standards of service provision and human resources. Progress was made in the implementation of health care reform, with the costing of service delivery for child health. This has enabled more effective planning and resource allocation in the health care sector.

WHO provided policy and technical support in the area of mental health, including publication of a survey on attitudes to mental health, decentralization of service provision to primary health care, an assessment on how to deinstitutionalize children with disabilities, the identification of obstacles to health care for Roma and training of prison staff on mental health related issues. This has promoted increased awareness of service provision as a basic human right for people with mental disabilities and will serve to support policy-making on mental health related issues.

Promoting inclusive education for all children

UNICEF supported the Institute of Curricula and Training of the Ministry of Education and Science (MOES) and local education authorities to establish a national electronic training database for teachers and directors of pre-university education. This will allow for more effective planning and rationalization of trainings and matching of individuals with relevant training needs to increase the capacity of education professionals.

With the support of UNDP, all 2,100 public primary and secondary schools in Albania were equipped with modern computer laboratories and continued Internet access is being provided through a Private Public Partnership. A new ICT curriculum and a training and certification for all public school ICT teachers were developed and implemented nationwide.



Roma Kindergarten

School drop-out rates have received increased focus from the Government. The new goals set by MOES include reaching zero drop-outs by the end of 2013. UNICEF and other partners supported the MOES effort with expertise and advice to make this objective achievable. Advocacy with MOES has helped in making progress towards ensuring that all five- to six-year-old children are attending preschool. To this end, 150 additional classes are operating this year and 100 more are under negotiation with the World Bank and MOES for 2010.

The scope of the early childhood development community centres in the northern part of the country expanded, through an increased number of social responsibility initiatives of the private sector and local government. Children attending these centres in the Roma communities show a 70 percent improvement in their Albanian language skills. The new action plan of the Roma decade now includes specific objectives and budget for early development opportunities for Roma children, including parenting programmes. Based on the approved National Strategy of Pre-University Education, developed with the support of UNICEF, the MOES early childhood development efforts focus on ensuring school readiness of the most marginalized children in Albania.

The approval of the law on birth registration led to a significant decrease in the number of children who are not registered. UNICEF supported local authorities in their follow-up efforts, providing capacity development for maternity homes and census offices on how to implement the new law as well as legal assistance for Roma children.

Promoting the provision of integrated quality services

The first National Survey on Domestic Violence was finalized and launched at a roundtable of professionals, government officials and UN representatives. This UN-INSTAT partnership provided the first national baseline data on domestic violence and its prevalence, serving as a future comparative reference and advocacy tool.

Community coordination response systems for domestic violence were established and are being piloted in four municipalities with the support of the UN (UNDP and UNICEF). A Platform for Community Coordination Response to Domestic Violence was developed to help communities build their referral system following consultations with representatives of public authorities and civil society in the four targeted municipalities.

In cooperation with MOLSAEO, State Social Services and the Regional Council of Tirana, a building was designated to serve as the first national shelter for victims of domestic violence. UNDP supported the design and renovation of the centre, which is expected to be operational by mid-2010 under national budget.

The Communication for Behavioural Impact campaign on violence against children in schools has been finalized with the support of UNICEF. Implementation of the plan is on-going, in close collaboration with MOES and school authorities.

UNFPA continued to strengthen the 12 Regional Offices of the State Social Services and their sub-offices at the municipal and commune levels to deliver social services to people in need, especially elderly and disabled people. The capacity of over 600 social administrators and specialists was enhanced, allowing them to implement more effective social protection policies nationwide, taking into account their new responsibilities as a result of decentralization. These include management of a cash benefit programme and the use of monitoring tools and instruments to improve the quality of social services.

Juvenile Justice

UNICEF continued to support reform of the Juvenile Justice System. The juvenile justice sub-committee, co-chaired by the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) and UNICEF, supported the coordination of justice reform between government, civil society and donors. Following the adoption of the new probation system and relevant legislation, UNICEF supported the development of skills and institutions providing alternatives to detention for juveniles. As a result, up to 42 percent of all court decisions for juveniles in pilot areas were referred to community service orders or other alternatives. So far, in six districts, minors' sections have been established in courts and the office of the prosecutor, and specialized police have been appointed for domestic violence and juvenile offenders.

Standards of care and guidelines for judges, prosecutors, police, penitentiary staff, lawyers, social workers and psychologists dealing with the juvenile justice system have been developed. For those juveniles who end up in prison, the EU-supported Kavaja institution for the re-integration of juveniles was opened in 2009. UNICEF helped to develop a modern concept for the treatment of juveniles in Kavaja, focusing on reintegration and education programmes.

HIV/AIDS

The UN continued to support coordination of stakeholders involved in responding to HIV/AIDS and increased involvement of people living with HIV/AIDS. In 2009, UNFPA supported MOH to complete a national mapping exercise of commercial sex workers focusing on the response to the fight against HIV/AIDS. The findings and recommendations will guide future interventions aimed at this vulnerable group. UNFPA supported the Institute for Public Health (IPH) to carry out three national surveys with a focus on young people and risk behaviour, such as intravenous drug use among youth in schools.

UNICEF helped the National AIDS Programme to collect data on girls and boys most at risk of contracting HIV. An assessment of the management capacity of governmental and non-governmental organizations to implement prevention and care services for adolescents most at risk of HIV was conducted. The Break the Cycle programme, supported by UNICEF, organized counselling, education and peer interventions to reach out to young drug users and to prevent the spread of intravenous drug use. The UN (UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF and WHO) provided assistance

in the development of a plan for a Communication for Behaviour Change campaign for HIV/AIDS in support of the objectives of the National AIDS Control Programme.

2.4 Regional Development to Reduce Disparities

The UN's support to regional development continued to focus on the implementation of the National Strategy for Regional Development as an integral part of the EU integration process, including IPA regional development programming. UN interventions also focused on reducing disparities and promoting sustainable development in the regions.

Implementation of the Regional Development Strategy

In 2009, the UN placed strong emphasis on institution building for regional development to reduce disparities, putting in place the necessary structures for the absorption of EU funds at the regional level.

The UN's programmes in this area are critical in moving the government's regional development agenda forward, as they strengthen local capacities and mobilize support for the poorest regions of the country to define and pursue local development priorities. Furthermore, the initiatives aim to assist in the development of institutional arrangements that are necessary for Albania to benefit from EU pre-accession programming funds in a sustainable manner. A high level national policy group established for this purpose is guiding this ambitious agenda with the support of UNDP and other development partners.

UNDP programmes supporting sustainable tourism development in Kukes and cross-border cooperation started in September 2009. Together with regional stakeholders, a comprehensive study on the region's cultural and eco-tourism assets was prepared, laying the foundation for the development of a regional strategy to promote sustainable tourism and to upgrade tourism related infrastructure. The programmes will also strengthen capacities and institutional frameworks for communities to participate and benefit from cross-border cooperation programmes.

Empowering communities in mountain areas

In 2009 the IFAD loan financed Programme for Sustainable Development in Rural Mountain Areas (SDRMA), through the Mountain Areas Development Agency (MADA), continued to support the development and strengthening of the mountain area forums. The mid-term objective of the forums, particularly with the prospect of EU accession, is to enable communities in mountainous areas to play a lead role in mobilizing the resources necessary for institution building, democratization and economic and social development. The forums include representatives of local institutions, NGOs, development projects, local businesses and individuals. Eight new regional mountain area forums and a national mountain area forum have been formally established, bringing to 16 the total number of mountain area forums in place.

With IFAD loan assistance, MADA also continued to support mountain area communes in drafting strategic development plans to identify specific development objectives and to plan and programme communes/municipalities' investment decisions and the allocation of resources, including central government and donor funds. To this end, MADA developed guidelines for mountain area communes' strategic development plans and provided training to local governments and other stakeholders on local action planning and community participation in 12 districts in Shkodra, Lezhe, Kukes and Dibra. Strategic development



Kukes

plans completed in 2008 have mobilized funds for the rehabilitation of rural infrastructure, including rural roads, irrigation channels and water supply systems. IFAD loans also financed financial, technical and infrastructure development support for the development of agribusiness and other value chains in the mountain areas.

Through SDRMA and the Mountain to Markets Programme (MMP), MADA supported approximately 100 smallholders and small- and medium-sized enterprises' investments for improved crop and animal husbandry practices and upgraded processing equipment at various levels of the wine, dairy, and fruit and vegetables value chains. Eight infrastructural investments for the rehabilitation of rural roads and irrigation schemes, mostly in remote and isolated mountain villages, have been completed and/or initiated in 2009. Some 11,800 people are expected to benefit from these investments through increased farm productivity, increased access to productive assets and markets, lower transport costs and improved mobility.

The IFAD supported First Albanian Financial Development Company provided credit financing to over 1,000 smallholders and small and medium-sized agro-processing firms totalling approximately USD 6 million in 2009. To further support increased access to financial services in the mountain rural areas, MADA also initiated consultations with financial institutions, government authorities and concerned stakeholders on the introduction of measures aimed at facilitating mountain areas businesses' access to financial services.

Agricultural policy, land consolidation and food safety

FAO assistance contributed to increased sustainability in the use of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA) and enhanced capacities for identification, collection, conservation and management of cultivated PGRFA. Stakeholders were also trained in the use of biotechnology tools. FAO supported the establishment and management of a PGRFA database. Recommendations for the development and implementation of the Strategy on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture were produced and technical advice on the implementation of the strategy was provided.

An assessment of current agricultural research and extension systems, including an analysis of stakeholder information and communication needs and gaps for providing effective services to Albanian smallholder farmers was completed in 2009. FAO supported the capacity development of more than 20 public and private sector institutions to enable them to assess the research and extension system currently in place. Studies on the information and communication needs and SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analyses of the stakeholders in agricultural research and in extension were also completed. Policy recommendations on information and communication needs in agricultural research and extension systems were provided to the Government.

WHO supported a review identifying the strengths and weaknesses of existing legislation on import controls at border points relating to food safety. Recommendations were also provided on the harmonization of the current import control system, with related standard EU procedures governing veterinary checks at border inspection posts.



Pasta Factory Manager, Tirana

WHO carried out an assessment and performance evaluation of two regional laboratories in Fier and Vlora and one district laboratory in Saranda. The assessment revealed the need to upgrade regional laboratories, to improve and strengthen sampling, quality assurance and control procedures, and to train personnel. The capacity of veterinary and food inspectors, laboratory staff and food industry professionals to employ techniques for determining pathogens and toxic residues in seafood was enhanced.

2.5 Environmentally Sustainable Development

The UN supported both compliance with international conventions to which Albania is a signatory, as well as environmental aspects of the EU accession process.

Support to climate change adaptation and mitigation

Extensive policy and technical advice was provided by the UN in support of national actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change. Two important strategic documents were prepared by the Government with UNDP support and presented at the Copenhagen Climate Summit in December 2009. These documents provided data on Albania's greenhouse gas emissions, which are only 20 to 25 percent of the average for industrialized countries. Despite these comparatively low levels of baseline emissions, the reports identified potential opportunities to reduce emissions, including in energy generation, energy efficiency and emissions in forestry and agriculture sectors. The Carbon Financing Paper provided a strategic path for Albania's participation in carbon finance and carbon markets. Expertise was also provided on the establishment of legislative, regulatory and institutional frameworks to mitigate negative effects of climate change and to identify new energy efficient technologies.

In the Drini-Mati River delta, capacities were developed to adapt and ensure resilience of key ecosystems and local livelihoods to climate change. Baseline sensitivity assessments on tourism, agriculture, ecosystems and water resources have been completed and provided inputs into analysis and strategic risk assessment addressing climate variability and long-term climate change. Initial adaptation assessments have been undertaken and work has begun on studies related to establishing a monitoring system in the area.

As part of the UNDP-UNEP Global Environment Facility (GEF) Global Solar Water Heating Market Transformation and Strengthening Initiative, the UN is supporting the acceleration of market development for solar water heating in Albania. It is expected that installation of new solar energy collectors will contribute significantly to reducing the use of fossil fuels and greenhouse gas emissions.

Protected areas

UNDP supported the drafting of new legislation related to marine protected areas, helping to increase the number of protected areas nationally. Legislation was prepared to declare the area encompassing Karaburuni Peninsula, Sazani Island and Vlora Bay the country's first marine protected area.

In Prespa Park, UNDP continued to support the implementation of Local Environmental Action Plans at the commune level, addressing ecosystem maintenance and improvement. Socio-economic analyses were carried out and studies on the conservation of species and habitats were prepared. Nine small grants projects were awarded to local civil society organizations to support environmental activities in the Prespa area as part of integrated ecosystem management.

Through the UNOPS-UNDP Small Grants Programme, NGOs and CBOs received 24 small grants in support of climate change mitigation, conservation of biodiversity, protection of international waters, reduction of the impact of persistent organic pollutants and prevention of land degradation. Some examples of projects that have been completed include the rehabilitation of the population of the endangered fish species of Ohrid Lake, the monitoring and conservation of important sea turtle feeding grounds in the Patok area and recycling of solid waste arising from olive oil extraction as a renewable source of energy.

UNEP and UNDP collaborated to reduce threats from environmental hotspots. UNEP conducted a comprehensive inventory of hotspots throughout the country ranked in order of priority. UNDP followed up and completed site investigations and assessment of costs associated with remediation of the first nine hotspots. Clean up efforts were completed at the Bajza railway station and are ongoing at Balez chemicals' depot. Based on an assessment of the decommissioned tailings (mining by-products) facilities in Reps and Rreshen, carried out by UNEP and UNDP, activities will also be carried out to rehabilitate these sites to prevent further environmental damage.



Lake Prespa

Community members in Bajza free from industrial pollution

Communities living in Bajza now live in a safer and healthier environment following the environmental cleanup. Bajza, home of the only international railway station in Albania, has been removed from the list of dangerous environmental hotspots. The cleanup of environmental hotspots from industrial pollution is one of the components of a UN Joint Programme Framework supporting Government efforts to implement key aspects of the National Environmental Strategy and EU integration agenda.

Bajza town was identified along with nine other environmental hotspots in Albania that required urgent attention in order to address risks to human health and the surrounding environment. In the early 1990s an estimated 200 - 250 tonnes of expired pesticides, industrial chemicals and other materials were dumped in one of the storehouses at Bajza railway station. An environmental survey conducted by the UN estimated that 54 percent of local residents had reported symptoms related to hazardous chemicals. This included allergies, headaches, respiratory problems and cancer.

Valentin Popaj, the director of Bajza Railway Station, is optimistic that a cleaned railway station will also contribute to the economic development of the region: "Now that all the chemicals have been taken away from Bajza railway station, the two storehouses, which are among the largest in the Balkans, can be fully utilized to store industrial goods that come from all over Europe". Mr. Popaj went on to say that as a result of the rehabilitation of the railway station, many job opportunities will be created for the local community.

The environmental cleanup has significantly improved the lives of citizens living in and around the polluted area located on the shore of Lake Shkodra. An environmental programme was developed within the school curricula to ensure that the younger generation is better informed about the need to safeguard the natural environment.

Agim Sinani a businessman from the area said: "I am delighted to see that the area is now free from hazardous chemicals. It is good for our children and for the whole community; many businesses can be developed here. I already have a business plan in place". Teuta, a little girl attending the fourth grade said: "Our teacher talked to us about the importance of keeping our environment clean. It is healthy for us. At school we also learn how to protect our environment and how to save the planet from destruction".

Promoting cleaner production

Implementation of the joint UN (UNIDO-UNEP) National Cleaner Production Programme (NCPP) started in 2009 with the NCPP national host institution identified. Representatives of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Water Administration (MOEFWA) and METE benefited from the experience of other countries that have implemented this type of programme on Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECP). As part of the NCPP's policy component, UNEP launched a detailed assessment of the country's existing policy framework. This assessment will act as a catalyst for the development of a national strategy for mainstreaming RECP in the Albanian national policy framework.

Enhancing the environmental awareness of the next generation

UNICEF continued to support efforts to improve children's behaviour towards the environment. More than 1,300 teachers were trained, enabling them to introduce environmental education in their classrooms through a combination of environmental education curriculum, school-based recycling of plastic waste and a competitive seed grant programme for schools. "My Albania Beautiful and Clean" awareness-raising project involved children, schools, media and the private sector. Evaluation results show increased environmental awareness among children from the 40 pilot schools involved.

Reflection brings clarity

Chapter 3: The UN Reform Process in Albania



Chapter 3: The UN Reform Process in Albania

3.1 Key Developments

The efforts of the Government, the UN Team and international partners in 2007-2008 in laying the foundations for a new way of working began to bear fruit in 2009. The aim of the joint efforts to achieve greater impact of the UN's development assistance in Albania also began to show results. In 2009, the focus remained on the implementation of the One UN Programme with the One UN Governance system having been fully established in 2008. National institutions, such as the Government Modernization Committee (GMC) and the Department of Strategy and Donor Coordination (DSDC), and the Programme Working Groups (PWG) were further strengthened and continued to provide the institutional support and coordination for the One UN Programme.

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

The capacity of the UN Team was strengthened in 2009 through the addition of key resources, including a Human Rights Advisor on Social Inclusion, a Monitoring and Evaluation Advisor as well as an Operations Advisor. This was in response to the recommendations of the Capacity Assessment carried out in late 2008 on the UN Team's capacities to deliver the One UN Programme and pursue harmonization of business practices. The additional expertise has enabled the UN Team to further deepen reforms in areas critical to the Delivering as One approach in advocacy, business harmonization and improved monitoring and results based management.

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

3.2 Progress on UN Reform Agenda

3.2.1 One UN Programme

Covering approximately 85 percent of the UN's work in Albania, the One UN Programme brings together fourteen participating UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes. 2009 saw an increased focus and accelerated delivery of programme results where UN Agencies collectively delivered approximately USD 18 million. Despite some slow-down in programme implementation resulting from national parliamentary elections, delivery increased by 20 percent over the previous year.

Three additional Joint Programmes began implementation during the year. These were the Joint Programmes on Child Nutrition, Cleaner Production and HIV/AIDS. This brings the total number of Joint Programmes in Albania to eight. The Joint Programmes have allowed for a rationalization of division of labour among UN Agencies under one management and coordination structure, aiming at reducing costs and avoiding overlaps.

A Monitoring and Evaluation Framework was adopted in 2009. The framework is linked to existing Government reporting requirements and global aid-effectiveness targets and defines outcome indicators and means of verification for the duration of the One UN Programme. To further strengthen the capacity of the UN Team, a Monitoring and Evaluation Advisor was recruited funded by Switzerland through Change Management Funds.

Programme Working Groups, which became operational in 2008, continued to serve as the main vehicle for planning, prioritization and reporting on the One UN Programme. An annual strategic and results-based 2009 One UN Work Plan was developed, in close collaboration with line Ministries, ensuring alignment with national priorities. The work plan prepared each year is linked to the One UN Budgetary Framework as well as the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework serving as a management and monitoring tool for the UN Team, with PWGs playing a key role in monitoring the progress of planned results.



Tirana's changing landscape

The UN Team broadened and deepened its assistance in the area of human rights and social inclusion, accompanying Albania's process of political and economic integration with a strong social integration agenda. In 2009 a Human Rights Advisor was seconded to Albania by the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to support the UN Team's work in this area.

The Government requested the extension of the current One UN Programme by one year, to the end of 2011. This decision took into account the need to ensure timely completion of programme results, including the Joint Programmes launched in 2008 and 2009. In 2009, at the request of the Government, IFAD and UNIDO joined the One UN Programme, further broadening the range of expertise and support that the UN is able to provide in response to national priorities in Albania.

3.2.2 One UN Coherence Fund and Budgetary Framework

The One UN Coherence Fund, established in late 2007, continued to provide partners with a mechanism to channel un-earmarked contributions to a single pooled fund, without the need to deal with multiple UN Agencies separately and with certainty that the funds will be used for the highest priority needs of the country. As outlined in the table below Austria, the European Commission, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland have contributed resources to the One UN Coherence Fund. Most partners contributed a second year of funding, demonstrating continued confidence in the One UN Programme and UN reform efforts in the country.

The Coherence Fund is becoming an increasingly important source of funding for the One UN Programme. Of the funds programmed in 2009, approximately 31 percent came from the Coherence Fund compared to 24 percent in 2008. The trend is expected to continue, with an estimated 40 percent of funding for the One UN Programme coming from the Coherence Fund in 2010.

Commitments to the One UN Coherence Fund as of Q1/2010	
Donor	Commitments for 2007-2011
Austria	USD 684,175
European Union	USD 3,517,530
Expanded DaO Funding Window	USD 3,313,000
The Netherlands	USD 4,757,522
Norway	USD 2,495,503
Spain	USD 4,000,000
Sweden	USD 2,810,715
Switzerland	USD 1,619,968
Total	USD 23,198,413

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

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

3.2.3 Common Set of Management Practices

In view of the increasingly joint implementation of programme activities, the adoption of common management practices remained a priority for the UN in Albania. To further accelerate efforts to introduce common management practices, an Operations Advisor, seconded from UNICEF and funded by UNDP's Bureau of Management, began to support the UN Team in harmonizing procurement procedures and strengthen the UN Operations Management Team.

Common services aimed at promoting efficiencies in UN procurement for goods and services most often purchased by UN Agencies in Albania increased. Five new common service agreements were adopted by the UN Team for event management, fuel, mobile communication, translation and travel services. These came in addition to already existing Long Term Agreements (LTAs) for common services in interpretation, medical services and security. LTAs for banking services and printing are expected to be made available to UN agencies in mid-2010. LTAs facilitate a more efficient procurement process and save time for UN Agency staff. Baselines for assessing the cost and efficiency gains of the LTAs were established in 2009, against which performance will be measured during the second half of 2010. Preliminary efficiency gains and savings are already becoming evident in certain areas. The estimated staff time required to procure services for event management has been reduced by more than 60 percent as a result of the LTA. Cost savings are also seen in mobile communications and fuel purchase.



Business executive, tourism sector, Tirana

In line with the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action, the UN in Albania continued to strive towards greater alignment and use of national financial and procurement systems. To this end, a Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) macro-assessment was completed. Micro-assessments of national institutions receiving significant contributions from the UN are being carried out in 2010 to determine areas and levels of risks. The implementation of HACT is expected to lead to lower transaction costs for the Government as it requires the

use of a common quarterly reporting form for all UN Agencies' resources disbursed by the Government. An assessment of the national procurement system conducted by the UN at the request of the Government in early 2010 is expected to contribute to increase use of national procurement systems by development partners.

The Government identified and formally transferred a building to the UN rent free for 10 years, facilitating UN Agencies to be housed in One UN House. A cost-benefit analysis of the common premises, including the initial capital investment required for renovation, was conducted indicating significant savings for UN Agencies through the provision of common premises, facilities and services. It is expected that housing UN Agencies in common premises will also result in an increased level of UN cohesiveness in programme delivery, operations and business practices.

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

Delivering as One UN has greatly enhanced the UN's ability to advocate with a stronger voice on policy issues relevant for the country. Advocacy and policy work on human rights, social inclusion, rights' of minorities, gender equality, environment and climate change had greater impact with UN Agencies speaking as One in a coordinated manner. Coming together in a more unified manner strengthened the UN's voice which a single agency would not have been able to influence as effectively.

The UN Communications Team supported UN Agencies' efforts to communicate in a coordinated way for policy advocacy and also helped communicate results of the UN's work in Albania. A Communication Plan is developed early on in the year, with joint areas of communication and advocacy identified.

The difference in the way the UN Team in Albania works through Delivering as One UN is notable. Each member has taken on a lead role in moving the One UN Programme and reform effort. Agencies have also taken on leadership roles in the Joint Programmes. Working Principles adopted in 2009 with mutual accountability for UN Team members and the Resident Coordinator continued to guide the team and the spirit of working together. The UN Resident Coordinator continued to guide the strategic direction of the overall One UN Programme and the strategic development of Joint Programmes and led resource mobilization efforts. Together with other heads of agencies, the UNRC advocated for the broader UN agenda and human rights.

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

The Government continued to demonstrate increased ownership of the One UN Programme throughout 2009, guiding UN Agencies on where they were best suited to address national priorities, in line with the UN's comparative advantage. An example of this was the inclusion of IFAD and UNIDO in the One UN Programme at the request of the Government in 2009. As co-chair of the Joint Executive Committee of the One UN Programme, the Government remained fully engaged in decision-making on fund allocation to the Programme.

The emergence of strong ownership and leadership helped ensure that external assistance remained closely aligned with national priorities as defined in the NSDI 2007-2013 and avoided overlapping among donors. This required the Government, together with the UN Team, to make difficult decisions at times on where they saw the UN able to contribute most effectively.

The Delivering as One initiative, its tools and mechanisms, such as the One UN Budgetary Framework and One UN Programme Work Plan, provided a clear overview of the UN's work and resource allocation, helping the Government in its effort to strengthen and harmonize donor assistance. Although much still remains to be done in terms of using national financial systems, the coordination role of the Government was strengthened vis-à-vis the UN family. The Government sees the Delivering as One UN effort as contributing to the implementation of the Paris and Accra agendas, as the One UN Programme better aligns activities with national priorities and its delivery mechanism is harmonized across participating UN Agencies.

In 2009, the interaction between the UN Resident Coordinator, the Office of the Resident Coordinator and the Chair of the GMC and DSDC continued to be the main channel of communication on the One UN Programme overall. The Office of the UN Resident Coordinator served as a one-stop shop for the Government for broader UN system support. Agencies continued to work closely with line Ministries and national institutions.

The Government Modernization Committee (GMC), chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister, is the Government's highest level policy, coordination and decision-making body for the One UN Programme. In late 2009, the GMC met with participating UN Agencies to take stock of the first two years of implementation of the One UN Programme, define challenges and plan ahead for the next programming cycle.

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

Another positive and unexpected development stemming from increased UN coordination was an increased coordination among line Ministries, as they were required to work together much more under the Joint Programmes than ever before. As UN Agencies began to work more closely, especially within Joint Programmes, line Ministries also began to work with the various UN Agencies involved as part of a single entity. Increasingly the Government approaches the UN system through either the Office of the Resident Coordinator or the lead agency of the Joint Programmes with a single request, rather than contacting Agencies individually with various requests.

To increase leadership of line Ministries in the One UN Programme, relevant line Ministries were invited to participate in key meetings of the PWGs. Efforts were also made to better link the PWGs to the donor coordination mechanisms under the Council of Ministers, and to the national Sector Working Groups. This will be further reinforced throughout 2010.

3.4 Way Forward

In 2010, the focus will remain on quality implementation of the One UN Programme. With a strong focus on implementation, it is expected that there will be a further increase in delivery across UN Agencies.

The work on conceptualizing the next One UN Programme 2012-2016 will start during the second half of 2010. The new One UN Programme will take national priorities and the role of the UN in a pre-EU accession middle income country as its starting point and will draw on lessons learned from two years of implementation of the One UN Programme. The UN Team will work closely with the Government and other relevant stakeholders in formulating the next One UN Programme. Together with Heads of UN Agencies, the PWGs are expected to form the strategic core of this exercise. As part of their One UN reporting and planning exercise, the PWGs will provide insights into trends, priorities and needs of the country where the UN could provide value added support to Albania's development and integration journey.

The next One UN Programme will be in the form of One Document. This will further lessen the transaction cost for the Government as it will require the signature of one document, rather than the signing of separate documents with each of the participating UN Agencies.

The formulation of the next One UN Programme will also draw on the findings of the Country-Led Evaluation of Albania's Delivering as One pilot experience. The evaluation, which is expected to be completed mid-2010, will provide critical insights into areas where the next One UN Programme can be further strengthened to more effectively deliver on development results, in line with national priorities. Country-Led Evaluations are also taking place in the other Delivering as One pilot countries and will feed into the independent evaluation of the Delivering as One approach that will be carried in early 2011 by the UN General Assembly.

The Government has stated its commitment to the continuation and deepening of the Delivering as One approach and indicated there is no going back to "business as usual". Building on lessons learned, the UN Team will work towards strengthening the systems put in place to date.

Looking to the future

Chapter 4: Key Implementation Lessons Learned and Challenges



Chapter 4: Key Implementation Lessons Learned and Challenges

4.1 Reform Lessons Learned / Challenges

There are three critical elements to a successful UN reform effort at country level: a Government that is committed to guiding and aligning external assistance with national priorities, a UN Team working in a more harmonized manner for better development results, supported by its headquarters and international partners and donors contributing to the key principles of the Paris Declaration. It is through joint planning and implementation that the true spirit of UN reform and team work is manifested. At the outset it is therefore critical that UN Teams not focus too much on process of Delivering as One and maintain a strong emphasis on the substantive and strategic implementation of the programme.

National priorities, expressed in documents such as NSDI 2007-2013 guide the UN's work. Ultimately, Delivering as One UN is about a UN system that is relevant and strategic in the country and not about the sustainability of the UN system's presence. This is of particular importance in a pre-EU accession and middle-income country such as Albania, where the UN system must ensure that the assistance that it provides is of highest quality, results-oriented, relevant and value-added in a dynamic and rapidly changing context.

Ensuring the relevance of the UN system also requires careful consideration of which parts of the UN family are best placed to respond to national priorities. When designing the One UN Programme, or Joint Programmes, it is therefore critical that Agencies not have a "sense of entitlement". Instead, Agencies should consider their value-added. The inclusion of Agencies simply for the sake of inclusion should be avoided. This means tough choices will have to be made on strategic inclusion by the Government, Resident Coordinator and the UN Team.

The UN Team in Albania has made considerable progress in terms of identifying innovative ways to work more consistently and harmonize UN practices, utilizing existing agency rules and regulations and finding common best practices and solutions. However, with the UN reform agenda moving more slowly at the headquarters level, the scope for further reforms at the country level are limited and the process slowed down. Given the achievements already made, there are few additional gains to be made at country level without changes in the regulations at headquarters level. Therefore, major efforts to harmonize and simplify practices at headquarters level and clear guidance to UN Country Teams are needed. This includes streamlining finance management systems across agencies to reduce difficulties in joint financial reporting and introducing common performance appraisal systems and recognizing the contributions of staff to joint work. Harmonization of procurement rules and procedures would also allow for all Agencies to benefit from LTAs and joined procurement.

In 2008, the UN Team in Albania adopted a unified annual One UN Report and advocated for it to replace agency individual reports to the respective headquarters. However, the One UN Programme Annual Report

still does not replace Agency specific reports. This presents a continued challenge to efforts to streamline reporting requirements and leads to increased workload for participating UN Agencies, which have to prepare two or more sets of reports.

Coordination and harmonization requires dedicated efforts by all participating agencies. Agencies participating in the Delivering as One initiative should be ready to significantly increase efforts to participate in a meaningful way. Non-resident and regionally-based agencies have significantly increased their country assistance under the One UN Programme. This increased workload means that priority needs to be given to increasing the capacities of the Regional Offices of non-resident agencies to ensure timely delivery of programmes results. It also requires timely planning by the UN Team to allow more efficient engagement of non-resident agencies.

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

It is critical to have a reasonable amount of resources in the Coherence Fund early on in the One UN Programme process to allow for predictability and strategic quality of UN's assistance in the country. It also gives flexibility and allows government to exercise leadership in the decision and prioritization of fund allocations. While the One UN Coherence Fund and the Spanish MDG Achievement Fund have been crucial for the start up and continuation of key programmes within Delivering as One UN, predictable and multi-year funding remains a challenge and is critical for the success of UN reform in Albania.



Handicrafts

If the UN is to remain coherent and strategic, it needs strong support through predictable funding that is multi-year and flexible to respond to national priorities. One of the main challenges in the coming year will therefore be to ensure the continued commitment of donors to contributions to the One UN Coherence Fund – particularly in a context where a number of the bilateral donors are scaling back their interventions.

Once a country, and a UN Team, has made the investment in Delivering as One, there is no turning back to “business as usual”. The UN reform process and Delivering as One is the future of the UN and will be critical to ensuring the continued relevance of the UN system as a development partner. Building further on reforms achieved to date will require sustained political will, and commitment, of the member states of the UN as well as the UN system itself.

4.2 Implementation Lessons Learned / Challenges

The 2009 Parliamentary elections, and the political uncertainty that followed, presented one of the main challenges to the implementation of the One UN Programme. Should the lack of dialogue between the political forces in the country continue, there is a risk that this would impede implementation in certain areas. The UN Team is responding to this challenge through some realignment of interventions and deepened consultations with relevant counterparts.

At times the limited coordination among line Ministries, their departments, local authorities and civil society does impact the work of the UN. However, a positive spin-off arising from enhanced collaboration among UN Agencies is the improved collaboration and increased dialogue between line Ministries.

While Albania has made considerable progress in passing laws and enacting legislation, the real challenge remains in the implementation and enforcement of legislation. At times, it is due to capacity of the relevant line ministry or the lack of national budget allocated to ensure the sustainability of programme interventions or national level reforms. The UN Team continues to advocate for national resourcing of initiatives funded by the UN and implementation of reforms to ensure sustainability of its interventions.

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

Annex 1:
Narrative overview on programmes funded by the One UN Coherence Fund in 2009

Annex 2:
2009 Financial Report on the One UN Coherence Fund*

Annex 3:
One UN Budgetary Framework - status of May 2010†

*The information contained in Annexes 1 and 2 was compiled and submitted to the UN Resident Coordinator's Office by UNDP in its capacity as Administrative Agent of the One UN Coherence Fund. The information is based on reports submitted to the Administrative Agent by Participating UN Organizations that received One UN Coherence Fund allocations from the Joint Executive Committee at meetings held on 18 February, 24 June and 9 November 2009. The One UN Coherence Fund is administered by the Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office, with key functions delegated to the country level. For more information on the One UN Coherence Fund please refer to the Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office Gateway (<http://mdtf.undp.org>).

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

Annex 1: Administrative Agent Report Narrative Overview on Programmes Funded by One UN Coherence Fund in 2009

The narrative table provides an overview of all projects that received funding from the One UN Coherence Fund in 2009. In 2009, USD 6,696,042 was disbursed from the One UN Coherence Fund to Participating UN Organizations. The table is structured around the outcomes and results of the One UN Programme.

1. DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR EU INTEGRATION

Project	Agency	Summary of achievements in 2009	Location	Implementing Partners	Programme Duration	Total Budget by Project	One UN Funds received during 2009
Result 1.1.1 - National capacities for collection, analysis and use of data strengthened							
Joint Programme on Gender Equality	UNFPA	The Time Use Survey project design was finalized, with implementation starting in February 2010.	National	INSTAT, MOLSAEO	July 2008 December 2010	\$ 203,000	\$ 135,936
Joint Programme on Gender Equality	UNIFEM	The first set of harmonized indicators to monitor the Albanian Government's national and international commitments on gender equality were developed and are due to be adopted by the Council of Ministers in early 2010. Monitoring, among others, commitments related to CEDAW, Council of Europe, EU directives, MDGs and the Beijing Platform, this set of indicators will allow the use of harmonized statistics by state institutions and other actors at central and local level.	Tirana	Inter-ministerial Working Group on Monitoring Gender Equality, MOLSAEO, INSTAT, IPH, Line Ministries	July 2008 December 2010	\$ 279,078	\$ 39,090
Support to Geographic Information System (GIS) / Census	UNFPA	Field work to update ALUIZNI 2007 aerial photos in nine urban areas of five regions was finalized; equipment needed for the digitalization of maps was procured.	National	INSTAT	January 2009 December 2011	\$ 1,834,000	\$ 600,000
Support to Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)	UNFPA	Albania's first Demographic and Health Survey 2008 - 2009 was finalized and a preliminary report was launched. The capacity of 120 staff of the Institute of Public Health and INSTAT was enhanced to collect and analyse data and write reports.	National	IPH, INSTAT	January 2008 December 2011	\$ 873,000	\$ 40,000
	UNICEF					\$ 1,084,000	\$ 100,000
Training on National Health Accounts	WHO	WHO supported the preparation of a road map to institutionalize National Health Accounts (NHAs). NHAs provide evidence to monitor trends in health spending and help to develop national strategies for effective health financing. A newly established reference group, consisting	Tirana	MOH	January 2009 June 2009	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000

Project	Agency	Summary of achievements in 2009	Location	Implementing Partners	Programme Duration	Total Budget by Project	One UN Funds received during 2009
		of MOH, INSTAT and the Health Insurance Institute, collected data for the creation of a preliminary NHA at the national level. Building on these efforts, the World Bank is supporting more detailed data collection at the regional level to complement the data initially collected.					
Establishment of Child Rights Units and Development of Child Rights Policy and Legislation and Data	UNICEF	Six Child Rights Units, established with UNICEF support, are now in place at the Regional Councils. An assessment on child allowances was completed. Combined with data from the "Public Expenditure Review" and the study on "Costing Child Inclusion Policies", the findings will inform the reform of the cash transfer mechanism to make it work better for children.	National	MOLSAEO, Local Governments	January 2006 December 2011	\$ 246,000	\$ 110,000
National Human Development Report	UNDP	The National Human Development Report on Capacity Development for EU Integration has been finalized and will be launched in the first half of 2010.	Tirana	UNDP	January 2008 December 2010	\$ 170,000	\$ 30,000
Result 1.1.2 - National capacity strengthened to retain required human resources in public sector and academia							
Brain Gain Programme	UNDP	78 highly qualified expatriate Albanian graduates were brought back to Albania through the provision of incentive packages to work in the public sector and academia. A new group of graduates was approved for support during the 2009 – 2010 cycle.	Tirana	MOES, Department of Public Administration, MOF, Public and Private Universities	May 2006 December 2010	\$ 447,894	\$ 220,000
Support to Sectoral Strategy on Science, Technology and Innovation	UNESCO	A training workshop on science, technology and innovation statistics was organized with INSTAT and MOES. The National Strategy on Science, Technology and Innovation (2009-2013) was elaborated and adopted by the Parliament in July 2009.	Tirana	MOES	December 2007 June 2010	\$ 207,000	\$ 40,000
Result 1.1.3 - Government systems are modernized and public administration increases effectiveness							
Institutional Review of Ministry of Health	WHO	An institutional review was conducted with 20 stakeholders both from within MOH and outside. The report contained key recommendations on strengthening the policy-making role and improving the regulatory and enforcement capacities of MOH, strengthening health intelligence and information systems, changing practices in recruitment, personnel management and staff development in MOH and related bodies.	Tirana	MOH	January 2009 April 2009	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000
Support to National ICT Strategy Implementation	UNDP	The Estonian e-Academy provided technical support to the National Agency for Information Society (NAIS).	Tirana	NAIS, Council of Ministers	June 2009 April 2010	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000

Project	Agency	Summary of achievements in 2009	Location	Implementing Partners	Programme Duration	Total Budget by Project	One UN Funds received during 2009
		The preparation of an interoperability framework for Albania was finalized and will be implemented with IPA funding.					
Result 1.1.4 - Migration management is enhanced through better alignment							
MDG-F Joint Programme on Youth Employment and Migration	WHO	In close collaboration with the National Employment Service and the private sector, activities aim to promote the sustainable employment of youth.	Tirana	MOLSAEO, ILO, UNICEF, IOM	January 2009 December 2011	\$ 3,330,000	\$ 20,000
NSDI Monitoring and Procurement Assessment	UNDP	A consulting firm was selected to conduct an assessment of the national public procurement system. The assessment aims to benchmark the public procurement system against international standards, measure progress since earlier assessments, prepare a detailed capacity development plan and develop a case study on this exercise.	Tirana	DSDC	September 2009 August 2010	\$ 260,000	\$ 260,000
Result 1.2.1 - Support mechanisms are in place to coordinate, implement and monitor the NSDI with strong emphasis on social inclusion							
Social Inclusion Preparatory Assistance	UNDP	UNDP supported UN agencies in the formulation of a UN programme framework on social inclusion, to ensure coherent UN support in this area. The framework is based on an assessment of priority issues related to social inclusion and the comparative advantages of UN agencies to address them. UN agencies will initiate concrete activities in 2010.	Tirana	MOLSAEO	June 2009 June 2010	\$ 80,000	\$ 80,000
Child Social Inclusion and Establishment of Child Rights Observatories	UNICEF	With UNICEF support, MOLSAEO prepared the annual progress report of the National Strategy for Social Inclusion. The report shifts attention from needs-based policies towards rights-based policies, including appropriate budget allocation. Six Child Rights Observatories (CROs) were put in place, which serve as mechanisms for civil society participation and monitoring, and reporting on the situation of children.	National, with CROs in 6 regions	MOLSAEO, Regional Government in 6 Regions	January 2006 December 2011	\$ 228,400	\$ 65,000
Result 1.2.2 - Government effectively resources and implements gender equality commitments							
Joint Programme on Gender Equality	UNIFEM	UNIFEM together with UNDP supported the establishment of gender focal points at central and local level. Tools were developed and key professionals, including members of the Inter-ministerial Working Group on Monitoring Gender Equality and Status of Women, were trained in the implementation of national Gender Equality Legislation and CEDAW.	Tirana, Lezha, Durres	MOLSAEO, Municipalities, Inter-Ministerial Working Group on Gender	January 2009 December 2010	\$ 636,075	\$ 234,430

Project	Agency	Summary of achievements in 2009	Location	Implementing Partners	Programme Duration	Total Budget by Project	One UN Funds received during 2009
		MOLSAEO was supported in reviewing the Labour Code and Draft Law on Occupational Safety and Health from a gender perspective and to ensure compliance with Gender Equality Legislation (GEL) and EU directives on women's rights in the workplace, as well as commitments made under CEDAW.					
Joint Programme on Gender Equality	UNDP	Activities supported the adoption of the majority of sub-legal acts required under the GEL and drafting of sub-legislation required for the improved monitoring of the status of women. 582 professionals were trained in the implementation of the domestic violence and gender equality laws. The first National Survey on Domestic Violence was finalized, launched and published by INSTAT with UNDP and UNICEF support.	Tirana and all other regions	MOLSAEO, Magistrates' School, Training Institute for Public Administration, State Social Services	August 2008 December 2010	\$ 423,240	\$ 300,980
Joint Programme on Gender Equality	UNICEF	An awareness campaign on domestic violence was initiated in schools. This was complemented by UNICEF support under One UN Programme Result 3.3.1.	National	MOES, MOLSAEO	June 2007 December 2010	\$ 100,000	\$ 59,706
Result 1.3.1 - Government and national institutions address challenges of WTO, SAA							
Trade Programme	UNDP	A new project was initiated to continue supporting METE to strengthen the capacity of Albinvest, prepare an annual FDI report, and support the establishment of industrial zones. An FDI working group was established that will produce an annual FDI report for Albania in 2010.	Tirana	METE, Albinvest	August 2009 July 2010	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000
Result 1.3.4 - Government better able to protect cultural heritage and promote eco-tourism							
Safeguarding Albanian Iso-Polyphony	UNESCO	Activities in support of iso-polyphony on the Himara coast were launched and were finalized in April 2010.	Tirana	Albanian Music Council	January 2007 June 2010	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
Capacity Building for Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Heritage	UNESCO	A feasibility study was drafted for conversion of the Albanian Institute for Monuments of Culture (IMK) into a Regional Centre. A programme for specialized restoration courses was designed and will be held in 2010.	Tirana	MOCTYS, IMK	June 2005 August 2010	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000
Result 1.3.5 - Government puts in place socially inclusive policies and regulatory framework							
Global Compact and Corporate Social Responsibility	UNDP	Global Compact members were trained in principles of corporate social responsibility and human resources management in the private sector.	Tirana	Private Sector	July 2009 June 2010	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000
TOTAL							\$ 2,880,142

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

Project	Agency	Summary of achievements in 2009	Location	Implementing Partners	Programme Duration	Total Budget by Project	One UN Funds received during 2009
Result 2.1.1 - Civil society (including Roma, women, migrants, youth) has capacity and mechanisms to monitor performance of state institutions and be part of the decision-making and policy process							
Joint Programme on Gender Equality	UNIFEM	In the lead up to the national elections, UNIFEM worked with an ad hoc network of more than 20 Non-Profit Organizations (NPOs) in seven regions, supporting improved information sharing among national and local NPOs on women and elections and knowledge transfer from experienced nation-wide NPOs to local-level NPOs. With UNIFEM support, two national women's networks and a consortium of economic and social NPOs monitored the Central Election Commission's enforcement of the quotas in the Electoral Code and women's participation as voters. A national NGO Monitoring Report on the national elections, from a gender perspective, was produced.	Gjrokastra, Kukes, Elbasan, Vloa, Shkodra, Korca, Tirana	Local NPOs, National NPOs, Media, National Women's Networks	October 2007 December 2010	\$ 278,390	\$ 115,845
Civil Society Index	UNDP	External Perceptions, Organizational and Population surveys were completed and preliminary findings prepared. The topics of case studies were defined and research has started.	Tirana and all other regions	Institute for Democracy and Mediation	June 2009 June 2010	\$ 87,634	\$ 80,000
Result 2.1.2 - Increased dialogue between duty bearers and women, children and youth							
Model UN	UNDP administered on behalf of UNRC office	Following the completion of the second Annual Model UN Conference in early 2009, preparation of the third Conference was initiated in late fall. 18 schools from all over Albania were selected and 170 students started training for their participation. A training of trainers was held for teachers and Peace Corps volunteers involved in the third Annual Conference, which took place in March 2010.	National (18 towns)	MOES, Peace Corps Volunteers	September 2009 July 2012	\$ 219,500	\$ 20,000
Youth and Healthy Lifestyles Strengthening Peer Education Network Access to Information /Study on Youth	UNFPA	Through the involvement of 17 youth NGOs, events advocating healthy lifestyles reached more than 3,000 young people in schools across Albania. Materials were distributed and information sessions held in schools to strengthen the knowledge of members of the peer educators network on reproductive health and HIV/AIDS. A study on youth employment was completed, analysing the labour market and related policies and recommending ways to engage young people in the labour market.	National	MOCTYS, NGOs	June 2008 December 2011	\$ 938,000	\$ 74,000

Project	Agency	Summary of achievements in 2009	Location	Implementing Partners	Programme Duration	Total Budget by Project	One UN Funds received during 2009
Youth Participation	UNICEF	A national coalition of young people, line ministries and representatives of the National Parliament, supported by UNICEF, initiated the Life Campaign to promote healthy and safe behaviours among adolescents. Peer-to-peer groups in high schools led campaigns in their communities, covering issues such as the dangers of smoking and underage use of alcohol. This was complemented by UNICEF support under One UN Programme Result 3.3.3.	National	National Parliament of Albania, Ministry of Youth, MOES, Youth Parliament, AYNEI (NGO)	January 2008 December 2011	\$ 297,700	\$ 172,257
Result 2.1.3 - Roma participation in decision making and access to services increased							
Empowering Vulnerable Communities	UNDP	With technical support from UNDP and UNV, 220 unregistered Roma and Egyptians were entered into the civil registry, enabling them to access social and public services. With participation of eleven community based organizations, nine infrastructure projects were identified and implemented. 85 Roma and Egyptians received vocational training and were equipped with tools, enabling them to exercise their newly learnt professions. Staff of vocational training centers and employment offices was trained on the integration of vulnerable communities into the labour market. The National Action Plan for Roma, drafted with technical support from UNDP, was approved by the Council of Ministers.	Tirana, Fier, Elbasan	MOLSAEO	April 2008 December 2010	\$769,940	\$ 107,000
Result 2.2.1 - Media reports on development issues more systematic and of better quality							
Raising Professional Skills of Albanian Journalists	UNDP administered on behalf of UN Communications Team	120 journalists from nine regions of Albania received training on gender reporting and ethical reporting standards. A UN Press Club composed of 22 journalists from mainstream media was established. Press Club members received training on reporting on development issues, including gender, poverty and the environment and on internet ethics. In cooperation with Inter Press Service, a five-day training seminar on environmental issues and investigative journalism was organized for 40 Albanian journalists based in Tirana and the regions. A monitoring report on online media was completed and the Reuters Media Development handbook and Editorial Ethics Guidelines were produced and distributed to journalists throughout Albania.	Nine regions in Albania	Albanian Media Institute, Inter Press Service	July 2009 December 2010	\$ 125,000	\$ 30,000

Project	Agency	Summary of achievements in 2009	Location	Implementing Partners	Programme Duration	Total Budget by Project	One UN Funds received during 2009
Support to Young Reporters	UNICEF	150 young reporters were trained in using television stories to inform the public about the democratic process and the importance of voting. Talk shows dealing with issues such as gender equality from the youth perspective and the environment were broadcast on television.	National, Kukes, Shkodra, Tirana, Elbasan, Lushnja, Vlorë, Gjirokastra	Youth Media Network, TVSH and Media Institute	January 2006 December 2010	\$ 150,000	\$ 25,000
Result 2.2.2 - Government increasingly promotes women's participation in politics and public debate							
Joint Programme on Gender Equality	UNIFEM	In the run up to the national elections, UNIFEM supported an ad-hoc network of 20 NPOs in seven regions to coordinate an advocacy campaign on encouraging women to vote and enforcing the quotas. With UNIFEM support, the NPOs developed a Women's Manifesto, which was endorsed by NPOs throughout the country. The Manifesto was used by local NPOs to raise awareness among political parties about their obligations towards gender equality and the eradication of violence against women. The 2009 national elections saw the highest percentage of voter turnout in democratic times. Monitoring, advocacy and voter mobilization activities contributed to the fact that, in regions monitored by supported NPOs, between 47.5 percent and 51.5 percent of voters were women. The work of grassroots NPOs on women and elections, supported by UNDP and UNIFEM, contributed to a significant increase in both nationwide and local media coverage of female candidates, considered by many as the highest level of coverage since the Communist era.	Gjirokastra, Kukes, Elbasan, Vlorë, Shkodra, Korca, Tirana	Local NPOs, National NPOs, Media, National Women's Networks	October 2007 December 2010	\$710,499	\$ 345,845
Joint Programme on Gender Equality	UNDP	With UNDP and UNIFEM support, awareness of over 300 students of Tirana, Vlorë and Shkodra Universities was raised on the newly introduced quota in the Electoral Code, requiring that at least 30 percent of elected representatives be women. During the 2009 elections, the balanced participation of men and women in decision-making received the most extensive media coverage ever in the era of democracy in Albania. The number of women in the Albanian Parliament doubled in comparison to the previous one.	Tirana and other regions	MOLSAEO, Central Elections Commission, Civil Society	August 2008 December 2010	\$ 298,530	\$ 254,446
TOTAL							\$ 1,224,393

3. INCREASED AND MORE EQUITABLE ACCESS TO QUALITY BASIC SERVICES

Project	Agency	Summary of achievements in 2009	Location	Implementing Partners	Programme Duration	Total Budget by Project	One UN Funds received during 2009
Result 3.1.1 - Relevant government departments and Ministry of Health put in place inclusive policies, regulatory and institutional frameworks and standards for delivery of services							
Joint Programme on Gender Equality	UNFPA	A guide on addressing gender based violence in women's health care was developed and certified by MOH and will be distributed nationwide. A Training of Trainer's Manual for health professionals was finalized and certified by MOH. The manual is based on the Health Care Guide and covers the dynamics of domestic violence, cultural competency in the health care setting and clinical strategies to respond to domestic violence (screening, assessment, documentation, intervention, and referral).	National	MOH	July 2008 June 2011	\$ 480,000	\$ 60,800
Comprehensive Reproductive Health Services, Information and Counselling	UNFPA	MOH was supported to develop and update key sexual and reproductive health related policies and strategies and a Reproductive Health (RH) Strategic Document was approved by MOH. Three studies on youth health were completed, providing data on risk behaviour among young people in schools. A study on RH related cancers was completed, reviewing the treatment and care of victims of RH related cancers, notably breast cancer and cervical cancer. An advocacy campaign on breast cancer was successfully completed. With UNFPA support, RH surveillance systems continued to expand nationally, including sexually transmitted infections, abortion and congenital malformation surveillance systems.	National	MOH, IPH	September 2006 December 2011	\$ 2,232,000	\$ 629,500
Support Preparation of Public Health Law	WHO	WHO provided policy advice and technical support for the drafting of a Public Health Law, which was adopted by Parliament in May 2009.	Tirana	MOH	January 2009 May 2009	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
Support to Strengthen the Performance of Health Systems	WHO	Support will be initiated in 2010 to assist MOH in strengthening areas related to the Acquis Communautaire.	Tirana	MOH	January 2010 December 2010	n.a.	\$ 250,000
Improvement of Quality of Child Health Services	UNICEF	50 health service providers (doctors and nurses) in the district of Korca were trained in standard treatment protocols for childhood illnesses. The capacity of the National AIDS Programme was enhanced, with emphasis on the development of indicators on Most at Risk Adolescents and their integration into the national M&E system.	National, Korca	Local Health Authorities, National AIDS Control Programme (MOH)	January 2006 December 2011	\$ 1,589,840	\$ 40,000

Project	Agency	Summary of achievements in 2009	Location	Implementing Partners	Programme Duration	Total Budget by Project	One UN Funds received during 2009
Result 3.1.2 - Civil society and user groups, with special focus on excluded and marginalized groups, are better able to demand quality health care services							
HIV/AIDS Communications	UNDP	A coordinating board on HIV/AIDS related activities was established, including main Government and UN Agency stakeholders. A training of trainers was conducted for 40 participants, including teachers, health promoters from the Institute for Public Health and NGOs working on condom distribution.	National	MOH, MOES, IPH, ISOP, YWCA, HPDI (NGOs)	June 2009 June 2010	\$ 192,400	\$ 57,400
Result 3.2.1 - The Ministry of Education encourages the inclusion of children from marginalized groups							
Improve Education of Roma Children	UNICEF	A cross-sectoral approach, involving both educators and social service providers, is being implemented for marginalized Roma/Egyptian and other students with learning difficulties through the training of 100 teachers on child-centered methods, 16 extra-curricula modules are developed for grades 1-9 on Roma/Egyptian history, traditions, and a functioning MoU is in use among the Regional Education Directorate and social services in the Municipality for enhanced inter-sectoral coordination.	Korca	Korca Municipality, Korca Regional Educational Directorate, Institute of Curricula and Training	January 2006 December 2011	\$ 922,500	\$ 120,000
Result 3.2.2 - The Ministry of Education puts in place relevant standards for sector reform							
Development of Early Childhood Development Models / Standards; Capacity Building of Teachers	UNICEF	A network of 140 national trainers for teachers was established. An online electronic database on employees of the pre-university education system was established with UNICEF support. Staff of Regional Education Directorates and other institutions was trained in the use of the database. Community centres in three Roma communities were supported to develop Roma mothers' skills in parenting. The "Early Development Instrument" monitoring tool measured a 70 percent improvement in the language skills of Roma children in these communities.	National, Berat, Lushnja, Korca	MOES: Institute of Curricula and Training, Amaro Drom (NGO)	January 2006 December 2011	\$ 987,700	\$ 80,500
Result 3.2.3 - Children and parents participate more actively in school administration and governance							
Support to Establishment of Parent Boards	UNICEF	In Korca, Kukes and Gjirokastra, three regional parent boards were established, which are linked to the Regional Education Directorates. The parent boards advise and raise awareness among central and local governments on the concerns of parents.	Korca, Kukes and Gjirokastra	Regional Education Directorates	January 2006 December 2011	\$ 429,320	\$ 10,000

Project	Agency	Summary of achievements in 2009	Location	Implementing Partners	Programme Duration	Total Budget by Project	One UN Funds received during 2009
Result 3.2.4 - Educational and employment opportunities are expanded through the introduction of ICT in schools							
e-Schools	UNDP	All 2,100 public primary and secondary schools in Albania were equipped with modern computer laboratories with internet access. A new ICT curriculum and a training and certification programme for all public school ICT teachers were developed and implemented nationwide.	National	MOES	May 2006 September 2009	\$ 827,832	\$ 120,000
Result 3.3.1 - Child protection legislation policies, standards and protocols are in place							
HIV/AIDS Prevention among Young at Risk Groups	UNICEF	A national protocol was developed to integrate the "Break the Cycle" methodology for reducing initiation of injecting drug use into the work of existing governmental and nongovernmental organizations. 25 service providers were trained in this methodology. With UNICEF support, the Association of People Living with HIV helped establish the first psychosocial service to families of children living with HIV.	Tirana and Vlora	MOH, Stop AIDS, Aksion Plus, Association of People Living with HIV (NGOs)	January 2006 December 2011	\$ 3,320,800	\$ 185,246
Child Protection Legislation and Services Strengthened	UNICEF	The first National Survey on Domestic Violence was launched and an awareness campaign was initiated in schools. Support was provided to local governments to strengthen the capacity of Child Protection Units in eleven municipalities and three communes. These bodies manage approximately 300 cases of children at risk each month. The National Child Helpline, a free phone service available to children day and night, began operation. The helpline handles several hundred calls per month from at risk children who seek advice or assistance. Foster care models were piloted in Tirana and Shkodra. These models are expected to be adopted by government in January 2010.	Tirana, Shkodra, Elbasan, Korca, Kukes, Fier, Saranda, Pogradec, Gjirokastra, Peshkopi	MOLSAEO, SSS, MOES, MOI, Terre des Hommes, CRCA, Partners for Children, Per cdo Femje, Bethani Social Services (NGOs)	January 2006 December 2011	Same as above	\$ 125,000
Result 3.3.3 - Civil society and users groups able to demand quality social services							
Support to National Campaign to Empower Youth and Raise Awareness on Alcohol, Tobacco, Drugs and Domestic Violence	UNICEF	A national coalition of young people, line ministries and representatives of the National Parliament, supported by UNICEF, initiated the Life Campaign, promoting healthy and safe behaviours among adolescents. Peer-to-peer groups in high schools led campaigns in their communities, covering issues such as the dangers of smoking and underage use of alcohol. This was complemented by UNICEF support under One UN Programme Result 2.1.2.	National	National Parliament of Albania, MOCYTS, MOES, Youth Parliament, AYNEI	January 2008 December 2011	\$ 781,540	\$ 70,000

Project	Agency	Summary of achievements in 2009	Location	Implementing Partners	Programme Duration	Total Budget by Project	One UN Funds received during 2009
Result 3.3.5 - Institutional, legal and community services on domestic violence are improved and awareness raised on negative impact of domestic violence							
Joint Programme on Gender Equality	UNDP	The construction and rehabilitation of the first national shelter for domestic violence victims began in November 2009 and will be finalized within the first half of 2010. A platform for community coordinated response to domestic violence was developed, to facilitate the set-up and consolidation of referral services in four municipalities. An awareness campaign on domestic violence was initiated in schools.	Tirana, Korca, Durres	MOLSAEO, State Social Services, Municipalities of Kamza, Durres and Korca	August 2008 December 2010	\$ 621,922	\$ 393,061
TOTAL							\$2,161,507

5. ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Project	Agency	Summary of achievements in 2009	Location	Implementing Partners	Programme Duration	Total Budget by Project	One UN Funds received during 2009
Result 5.1.1 – Ministry of Environment has greater capacity to raise the profile of environment in national policies							
Institutional Strengthening to Mainstream Environment	UNDP	Preparatory activities took place and terms of reference were prepared to support inter-ministerial cooperation on mainstreaming environment across other sectors and approximation to EU environmental acquis.	Tirana	MOEFWA	July 2009 June 2011	\$ 200,000	\$ 105,000
Result 5.1.2 - Legal and regulatory mechanisms and fiscal incentives in place							
National Cleaner Production Programme	UNEP	A detailed assessment of the country's existing policy frameworks was initiated as a preliminary step for developing a national strategy for mainstreaming resource efficient cleaner production in the national policy frameworks of Albania. Key government staff was trained on resource efficient and cleaner production.	Tirana	METE, MOEFWA	July 2009 August 2012	\$ 144,844	\$ 70,000
	UNIDO					\$ 642,579	\$ 215,000
Result 5.1.4 - Civil society provides increasingly substantive support in mainstreaming environment							
Child Led Environmental Education Initiative	UNICEF	A TV spot to raise environmental awareness was prepared and aired in the first quarter of 2010.	National	MOES, MOEFWA	January 2008 December 2010	\$1,554,000	\$ 40,000
TOTAL							\$ 430,000

Annex 2: Administrative Agent Financial Report on the One UN Coherence Fund for 2009

The present financial report covers resources transferred from the One UN Coherence Fund to Participating UN Organizations between 1 January and 31 December 2009. Of a total of USD 6,696,042 transferred to Participating UN Organizations in 2009, USD 3,583,780 have been spent¹. The Joint Executive Committee (JEC), co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and the Director of the Department of Strategy and Donor Coordination within the Council of Ministers, allocated resources on 18 February, 24 June and 9 November 2009 as funds became available. Tables 5 and 6 provide detailed information on delivery rates.

Table 1: Sources, Uses, and Balance of Fund, as of 31 December 2009

USD 000	2007-2008	2009	Total
Source of Funds			
Gross Contributions	5,676	10,490	16,166
Fund Earned Interest Income	76	41	117
Participating UN Organization Earned Interest Income	0	0	0
Total - Source of Funds	5,752	10,531	16,283
Use of Funds			
Transfers to Participating UN Organizations	4,208	6,696	10,904
From Donor Contributions	4,208	6,688	10,895
From Earned Interest	0	8	8
Refund of Unutilized Balances on Closed Projects by Participating UN Organizations	0	0	0
Administrative Agent Fees	57	93	150
Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat ... etc.)	0	0	0
Other Expenditures from Earned Interest	0	0	0
Bank Charges	0	0	0
Total - Use of Funds	4,264	6,790	11,054
Balance of Funds Available	1,488	3,742	5,229

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

Table 2: Total Donor Deposits, cumulative as of 31 December 2009

USD 000 DONOR NAME	GROSS DONOR DEPOSITS			
	2007	2008	2009	Total
Austria	0	388	297	684
European Union	0	0	3,012	3,012
Expanded DaO Funding Window	0	0	1,070	1,070
The Netherlands	0	508	1,858	2,366
Norway	1,081	1,414	0	2,496
Spain	1,000	1,000	2,000	4,000
Sweden	0	0	1,380	1,380
Switzerland	285	0	873	1,158
Total	2,367	3,310	10,490	16,166

Table 3: Transfer of Funds by Participating UN Organization, cumulative as of 31 December 2009

USD 000 PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATION	FUNDS TRANSFERRED		
	2007-2008	2009	Total
FAO	69	0	69
UNDP	2,160	2,458	4,618
UNEP	30	70	100
UNESCO	25	125	150
UNFPA	509	1,540	2,049
UNICEF	1,200	1,203	2,403
UNIDO	0	215	215
UNIFEM	215	735	950
WHO	0	350	350
Total	4,208	6,696	10,904

Table 4: Transfer of Funds and Expenditure by Participating UN Organization and One UN Programme Results, cumulative as of 31 December 2009 ²

USD 000		TRANSFERS			EXPENDITURE		
One UN Programme Results	Agency	2007 - 2008	2009	Total transfers	2008	2009	2008 - 2009 expenditure
GOVERNANCE							
Result 1.1.1 - National capacities for collection, analysis and use of data strengthened	UNDP	526	30	556	350	199	549
	UNFPA	312	776	1,088	57	520	576
	UNICEF	80	210	290	109	52	161
	UNIFEM	71	39	110	26	34	60
	WHO	0	20	20	0	20	20
Result 1.1.2 - National capacity strengthened to retain required human resources in public sector and academia	UNDP	149	220	369	104	146	250
	UNESCO	25	40	65	25	8	33
Result 1.1.3 - Government systems are modernized and public administration increases effectiveness	UNDP	179	150	329	135	151	286
	WHO	0	60	60	0	55	55
Result 1.1.4 - Migration management is enhanced through better alignment	UNDP	0	20	20	0	0	0
Result 1.2.1 - Support mechanisms are in place to coordinate, implement and monitor the NSDI with strong emphasis on social inclusion	UNDP	0	340	340	0	63	63
	UNICEF	118	65	183	112	97	210
Result 1.2.2 - Government effectively resources and implements gender equality commitments	UNDP	*	*	*	*	*	*
	UNICEF	0	60	60	0	0	0
	UNIFEM	62	234	296	55	64	119
Result 1.3.1 - Government and national institutions address challenges of WTO, SAA	UNDP	0	200	200	0	34	34
Result 1.3.2 - Government puts in place legal and economic reforms necessary to reduce informality	UNDP	449	0	449	117	0	117
Result 1.3.4 - Government better able to protect cultural heritage and promote eco-tourism	UNESCO	0	85	85	0	40	40
Result 1.3.5 - Government puts in place socially inclusive policies and regulatory framework	UNDP	0	30	30	0	9	9

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

USD 000		TRANSFERS			EXPENDITURE		
One UN Programme Results	Agency	2007 - 2008	2009	Total transfers	2008	2009	2008 - 2009 expenditure
PARTICIPATION							
Result 2.1.1 - Civil society (including Roma, women, migrants, youth) has capacity and mechanisms to monitor performance of state institutions and be part of the decision-making and policy process	UNDP	0	80	80	0	46	46
	UNICEF	75	0	75	15	0	15
	UNIFEM	36	116	152	2	75	77
Result 2.1.2 - Increased dialogue between duty bearers and women, children and youth	UNDP	15	20	35	10	25	35
	UNFPA	40	74	114	3	67	70
	UNICEF	129	172	301	62	149	211
Result 2.1.3 - Roma participation in decision making and access to services increased	UNDP	0	107	107	0	41	41
Result 2.2.1 - Media reports on development issues more systematic and of better quality	UNDP	0	30	30	0	22	22
	UNICEF	40	25	65	48	25	73
Result 2.2.2 - Government increasingly promotes women's participation in politics, public debate	UNDP	*	*	*	*	*	*
	UNIFEM	46	346	392	18	108	126
BASIC SERVICES							
Result 3.1.1 - Relevant government departments and Ministry of Health put in place inclusive policies, regulatory and institutional frameworks and standards for delivery of services	UNFPA	127	690	817	24	165	189
	UNICEF	114	40	154	88	57	145
	WHO	0	270	270	0	36	36
Result 3.1.2 - Civil society and user groups, with special focus on excluded and marginalized groups, are better able to demand quality health care services	UNDP	0	57	57	0	35	35
	UNICEF	50	0	50	19	0	19
Result 3.2.1 - The Ministry of Education encourages the inclusion of children from marginalized groups	UNICEF	143	120	263	111	63	174
Result 3.2.2 - The Ministry of Education puts in place relevant standards for sector reform	UNICEF	0	81	81	0	92	92
Result 3.2.3 - Children and parents participate more actively in school administration and governance	UNICEF	25	10	35	16	21	38

USD 000		TRANSFERS			EXPENDITURE		
One UN Programme Results	Agency	2007 - 2008	2009	Total transfers	2008	2009	2008 - 2009 expenditure
Result 3.2.4 - Educational and employment opportunities are expanded through the introduction of ICT in schools	UNDP	448	120	568	248	120	368
Result 3.3.1 - Child protection legislation policies, standards and protocols are in place	UNICEF	228	310	538	156	244	400
Result 3.3.3 - Civil society and users groups able to demand quality social services	UNICEF	200	70	270	193	47	241
Result 3.3.5 - Institutional, legal and community services on domestic violence are improved and awareness raised on negative impact of domestic violence	UNDP	395*	948*	1,344*	72*	529*	601*
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT							
Result 4.1.3 - Central and regional governments are strengthened to design and implement regional development strategies and to coordinate the implementation of national and sub-national development agendas in line with NSDI and EU Accession process	UNFPA	30	0	30	26	0	26
Result 4.1.4 - Economic development is expanded in three pilot areas	FAO	69	0	69	0	39	39
ENVIRONMENT							
Result 5.1.1 - Ministry of Environment has greater capacity to raise the profile of environment in national policies	UNDP	0	105	105	0	13	13
Result 5.1.2 - Legal and regulatory mechanisms and fiscal incentives in place	UNEP	0	70	70	0	40	40
	UNIDO	0	215	215	0	1	1
Result 5.1.4 - Civil society provides increasingly substantive support in mainstreaming environment	UNICEF	0	40	40	0	0	0
Result 5.2.3 - Risk reduced to human and environmental health by remediation of hot spots	UNEP	30	0	30	0	30	30
Totals		4,208	6,696	10,904	2,200	3,583	5,783

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

Table 5: Financial Delivery Rates, as of 31 December 2009³

USD 000	CUMULATIVE			2009		
	2007 - 2009 Transfers	2008 - 2009 Expenditure	% Delivery Rate	Transfers	Expenditure	% Delivery Rate
Governance	4,972	2,580	51.90	2,888	1,492	51.66
Participation	1,648	804	48.78	1,224	646	52.78
Basic Services	3,725	2,250	60.40	2,162	1,321	61.13
Regional Development	99	65	65.94	0	39	n/a
Environment	460	84	18.18	430	84	19.44
Total	10,904	5,783	53.03	6,696	3,583	53.51

Delivery rates in Table 5 should take into account that disbursements were made to Participating UN Organizations as funds became available, e.g Table 5 includes transfers of USD 2,676,016 made to participating UN Agencies in December 2009, to be spent in 2010. When adjusted to exclude this amount, the expenditure rates change as shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Financial Delivery Rates, excluding transfers made in December 2009⁴

USD 000	CUMULATIVE			2009		
	Total Transfers up to 11/2009	2008 - 2009 Expenditure	% Delivery Rate	Transfers up to 11/2009	Expenditure	% Delivery Rate
Total	8,228	5,783	70.00	4,020	3,583	89.12

³ While 2007 transfers to Participating UN Organizations have been recorded, 2007 expenditure has not been recorded in the above official table. Of USD 500,000 transferred to Participating UN Organizations in 2007, USD 499,907.21 have been spent that year. If 2007 expenditure was to be included, cumulative delivery rate in Table 5 would increase to 57.62% and cumulative delivery rate in Table 6 would increase to 76.36 %.

⁴ See above.

Table 7: Expenditure by Category and Reporting Period, cumulative as of 31 December 2009⁵

USD 000 CATEGORY	EXPENDITURE			
	2008	2009	2008 - 2009 Expenditure	% of Total Programme Costs 2008 - 2009
Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	167	331	498	9.36
Personnel	741	1,275	2,017	37.91
Training of counterparts	0	15	15	0.28
Contracts	962	1,404	2,366	44.48
Other direct costs	144	280	424	7.98
Programme Costs Total	2,014	3,306	5,320	100.00
Indirect costs	186	277	463	8.70 ⁶
Indirect Support Costs Total	186	277	463	8.70
Total Expenditure	2,200	3,583	5,783	

Table 8: Total Expenditure by Pillar/Outcome and Year, cumulative as of 31 December 2009⁷

USD 000 Pillar/Outcome of the One UN Programme	2007 - 2009 Transfers	% of Total Funds Transferred	EXPENDITURE		
			2008	2009	2008 -2009
Governance	4,972	45.60	1,088	1,492	2,580
Participation	1,648	15.11	158	646	804
Basic Services	3,725	34.16	928	1,321	2,250
Regional Development	99	0.91	26	39	65
Environment	460	4.22	0	84	84
Total	10,904	100.00	2,200	3,583	5,783

⁵ While 2007 transfers to Participating UN Organizations are recorded, 2007 expenditure has not been recorded in the above official table. Of USD 500,000 transferred to Participating UN Organizations in 2007, USD 499,907.21 have been spent that year.

⁶ Indirect costs are limited to 7 percent of the amount transferred.

⁷ While 2007 transfers to Participating UN Organizations are recorded, 2007 expenditure has not been recorded in the above official table. Of USD 500,000 transferred to Participating UN Organizations in 2007, USD 499,907.21 have been spent that year.

Table 9: Expenditure Reported by Participating Organizations, cumulative as of 31 December 2009⁸

USD 000 Participating UN Organization	2007 – 2009 Transfers	EXPENDITURE		
		2008	2009	2008 - 2009
FAO	69	0	39	39
UNDP	4,618	1,035	1,434	2,468
UNEP	100	0	70	70
UNESCO	150	25	48	73
UNFPA	2,049	111	751	862
UNICEF	2,403	929	848	1,778
UNIDO	215	0	1	1
UNIFEM	950	101	281	381
WHO	350	0	111	111
Total	10,904	2,200	3,583	5,783

Table 10: Expenditure by Participating UN Organization 2008-2009, with breakdown by Category, cumulative as of December 2009⁹

USD 000 Participating UN Organization	2007 - 2009 Transfers	2008 - 2009 Expenditure	EXPENDITURE 2008 - 2009 by CATEGORY							Grand Total
			Supplies, com, equip	Personnel	Training	Contracts	Other direct costs	Total Programme Cost	Indirect costs	
FAO	69	39	0	26	9	0	2	37	3	39
UNDP	4,618	2,468	100	1,397	0	494	292	2,283	185	2,468
UNEP	100	70	0	65	0	0	0	65	5	70
UNESCO	150	73	0	37	0	30	1	68	5	73
UNFPA	2,049	862	275	271	0	185	75	805	56	862
UNICEF	2,403	1,778	110	62	6	1,446	38	1,661	116	1,778
UNIDO	215	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
UNIFEM	950	381	13	121	0	161	16	312	70	381
WHO	350	111	0	37	0	51	0	88	23	111
Grand Total	10,904	5,783	498	2,017	15	2,366	424	5,320	463	5,783

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

⁹ As above

Table 11: Total Expenditure by Participating UN Organization, with breakdown by Category, 1 January - 31 December, 2009

USD 000 Participating UN Organization	Transfers	Expenditure	EXPENDITURE by CATEGORY							
			Supplies, com, equip	Personnel	Training	Contracts	Other direct costs	Total Programme Cost	Indirect costs	Grand Total
FAO	0	39	0	26	9	0	2	37	3	39
UNDP	2,458	1,434	30	793	0	341	178	1,342	91	1,434
UNEP	70	70	0	65	0	0	0	65	5	70
UNESCO	125	48	0	14	0	30	1	45	3	48
UNFPA	1,540	751	256	222	0	152	72	702	49	751
UNICEF	1,203	848	31	36	6	706	14	793	55	848
UNIDO	215	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
UNIFEM	735	281	13	82	0	125	13	233	48	281
WHO	350	111	0	37	0	51	0	88	23	111
Grand Total	6,696	3,583	331	1,275	15	1,404	280	3,306	277	3,583

Annex 3: One UN Budgetary Framework (status of May 2010)

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

According to the Budgetary Framework as of May 2010, the total amount of the One UN Programme 2007-2011 is USD 98 million. Delivery of the One UN Programme was approximately USD 15 million in 2008 and USD 18 million in 2009. The remaining funding gaps of 2010 and 2011 add up to USD 14 million, of which USD 3 million for 2010 and USD 11 million for 2011.

OUTCOME 1: DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR EU INTEGRATION

USD 000 One UN Programme Outcomes and Results	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			Total for 2007-2011			Totals per Outcome /Result
	Regular	Other		Regular	Other		Regular	Other		Regular	Other		Regular	Other		Regular	Other		
	Core	Received/ Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	
GOVERNANCE																			
Result 1.1.1 National capacities for collection, analysis and use of data strengthened	132	75	0	157	1,120	0	131	1,679	0	224	2,017	190	257	42	950	901	4,933	1,140	6,974
Result 1.1.2 National capacity strengthened to retain required human resources in public sector and academia	125	10	0	94	138	0	73	388	0	0	499	50	20	20	350	312	1,055	400	1,767
Result 1.1.3 Government systems are modernized and public administration increases effectiveness	16	34	0	75	267	0	20	219	0	0	329	0	0	500	500	111	1,349	500	1,960
Result 1.1.4 Migration management is enhanced through better alignment	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	699	0	0	1,204	0	0	567	60	0	2,481	60	2,541
Result 1.1.5 Asylum laws and National Action Plan implemented by Government in line with EU standards	290	0	0	300	0	0	257	0	0	150	0	0	0	0	0	997	0	0	997
Result 1.2.1 Government has systems in place to implement NSDI with emphasis on social inclusion	115	366	0	86	98	0	63	95	0	64	591	500	85	0	705	413	1,149	1,205	2,768
Result 1.2.2 Government effectively resources and implements gender equality commitments	37	90	0	26	227	0	46	296	0	45	367	0	100	192	350	254	1,172	350	1,775
Result 1.3.1 Government and national institutions address challenges of WTO, SAA	56	50	0	19	318	0	37	239	0	3	131	0	0	0	200	115	738	200	1,053
Result 1.3.2 Government puts in place legal and economic reforms necessary to reduce informality	632	453	0	30	160	0	20	14	0	20	127	50	0	0	150	702	754	200	1,656
Result 1.3.3 Government and social partners effectively implement labour standards	30	50	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	20	0	0	0	70	50	20	140
Result 1.3.4 Government better able to protect cultural heritage and promote eco-tourism	155	304	0	52	833	0	0	1,123	0	0	2,624	0	0	583	200	208	5,467	200	5,874
Result 1.3.5 Government puts in place policies, regulatory framework that are socially inclusive	45	137	0	65	20	0	0	516	0	0	905	0	0	1,137	25	110	2,715	25	2,850
Totals per column/year	1,634	1,567	0	934	3,191	0	646	5,268	0	516	8,794	810	462	3,042	3,490	4,193	21,862	4,300	30,355
Totals per year	3,202			4,125			5,914			10,120			6,994			30,355			

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

USD 000 One UN Programme Outcomes and Results	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			Total for 2007-2011			Totals per Outcome /Result
	Regular	Other		Regular	Other		Regular	Other		Regular	Other		Regular	Other		Regular	Other		
	Core	Received/ Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	
PARTICIPATION																			
Result 2.1.1 Civil society has capacity and mechanisms to monitor performance of state	46	100	0	60	271	0	15	152	0	83	101	100	88	27	486	291	651	586	1,528
Result 2.1.2 Increased dialogue between duty bearers and women, children and youth	22	303	0	173	266	0	108	450	0	175	338	15	103	0	255	580	1,357	270	2,207
Result 2.1.3 Roma participation in decision making and access to services increased	2	6	0	163	100	0	397	70	0	87	284	0	0	976	0	650	1,436	0	2,085
Result 2.1.4 Tripartite social dialogue between employers' and workers' organizations and national authorities enhanced	5	75	0	15	51	0	15	29	0	15	220	0	0	0	0	50	375	0	425
Result 2.2.1 Media reports on development issues more systematic and of better quality	5	0	0	0	9	0	57	51	0	80	98	30	35	0	25	177	158	55	390
Result 2.2.2 Government increasingly promotes women's participation in politics and public debate	19	202	0	48	31	0	148	238	0	97	491	0	35	95	170	347	1,056	170	1,573
Totals per column/year	99	686	0	460	728	0	740	990	0	537	1,530	145	260	1,098	936	2,095	5,032	1,081	8,208
Totals per year	785			1,188			1,729			2,212			2,294			8,208			

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

USD 000 One UN Programme Outcomes and Results	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			Total for 2007-2011			Totals per Outcome /Result
	Regular	Other		Regular	Other		Regular	Other		Regular	Other		Regular	Other		Regular	Other		
	Core	Received/ Pledged/ Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged/ Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged/ Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged/ Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged/ Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged/ Non-core Funds	Unfunded	
BASIC SERVICES																			
Result 3.1.1 MoH puts in place inclusive policies, regulatory and institutional frameworks	410	635	0	507	1,294	0	430	1,718	0	362	3,327	290	325	2,124	740	2,034	9,098	1,030	12,162
Result 3.1.2 Civil society and user groups demand quality health care services	73	80	0	0	146	0	0	415	0	20	144	60	85	220	50	178	1,005	110	1,293
Result 3.2.1 The Ministry of Education encourages the inclusion of children from marginalized groups	15	176	0	0	350	0	15	130	0	0	192	250	20	0	233	49	848	483	1,380
Result 3.2.2 MOES puts in place relevant standards for sector reform	11	299	0	18	618	0	35	91	0	20	326	106	34	0	213	118	1,333	319	1,770
Result 3.2.3 Children and parents participate more actively in school administration and governance	23	40	0	0	168	0	0	10	0	0	120	0	20	0	170	43	338	170	551
Result 3.2.4 Education and employment opportunities are expanded through ICT	30	290	0	23	279	0	0	160	0	0	62	0	0	0	30	53	791	30	874
Result 3.3.1 Child protection legislation policies, standards and protocols are in place	35	828	0	45	1,078	0	45	485	0	0	220	0	30	232	782	155	2,843	782	3,780
Result 3.3.2 A child oriented juvenile justice system is established	0	470	0	0	638	0	0	523	0	0	358	93	0	0	481	0	1,989	574	2,563
Result 3.3.3 Civil society and users groups able to demand quality social services	9	80	0	0	110	0	11	216	0	0	30	17	27	0	235	46	436	252	734
Result 3.3.4 Stateless persons in particular Roma are registered and legalized to benefit from basic services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	106	0	0	0	0	40	106	146
Result 3.3.5 Institutional legal services on domestic violence improved	10	70	0	65	158	0	0	258	0	0	466	0	0	82	40	75	1,034	40	1,148
Totals per column/year	615	2,968	0	658	4,838	0	535	4,006	0	402	5,285	922	541	2,657	2,974	2,752	19,755	3,896	26,402
Totals per year	3,583			5,497			4,542			6,609			6,172			26,402			

OUTCOME 4: REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT TO REDUCE DISPARITIES

USD 000 One UN Programme Outcomes and Results	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			Total for 2007-2011			Totals per Outcome /Result
	Regular	Other		Regular	Other		Regular	Other		Regular	Other		Regular	Other		Regular	Other		
	Core	Received/ Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT																			
Result 4.1.1 METE and other government institutions implement Regional Development Strategy	0	0	0	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	73	30	0	103
Result 4.1.2 Comprehensive regional development strategies are developed and implemented	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	94	0	139	900	0	28	810	0	292	1,803	0	2,096
Result 4.1.3 Central and regional governments are strengthened to design and implement	182	486	0	10	141	0	150	910	0	200	1,573	0	215	884	0	757	3,993	0	4,750
Result 4.1.4 Economic development is expanded in 3 pilot areas	138	2,533	0	90	1,285	0	18	643	0	74	316	250	58	242	330	378	5,019	580	5,977
Result 4.2.1. Modern land consolidation improved through development of pilot design	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	155	0	0	200	0	0	405	0	0	405
Result 4.2.2. Fisheries legislation, food control and agro-processing, animal genetic resources adhere to EU standards	0	150	0	53	160	0	213	532	0	103	1,500	100	0	1,300	0	370	3,642	100	4,111
Totals per column/year	320	3,168	0	226	1,586	0	556	2,178	0	672	4,319	350	501	3,236	330	2,275	14,487	680	17,442
Totals per year	3,488			1,812			2,734			5,341			4,067			17,442			

OUTCOME 5: ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

USD 000 One UN Programme Outcomes and Results	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			Total for 2007-2011			Totals per Outcome /Result
	Regular	Other		Regular	Other		Regular	Other		Regular	Other		Regular	Other		Regular	Other		
	Core	Received/ Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	
ENVIRONMENT																			
Result 5.1.1 MoE has greater capacity to raise the profile of environment in national policies	30	15	0	20	60	0	40	13	0	0	222	20	30	25	120	120	335	140	595
Result 5.1.2 Legal and regulatory mechanisms and fiscal incentives in place	0	274	0	69	284	0	79	296	0	115	955	75	218	112	876	480	1,921	951	3,353
Result 5.1.3 MoE has increased capacity for Environmental Assessment and information	0	0	0	27	10	0	0	0	0	50	100	70	50	0	250	127	110	320	557
Result 5.1.4 Civil society provides increasingly substantive support in mainstreaming environment	0	250	0	0	716	0	0	671	0	0	635	325	0	440	560	0	2,712	885	3,597
Result 5.2.1 Decision making for energy sector investment includes climate change risks	0	199	0	7	113	0	0	283	0	36	697	100	35	585	650	78	1,877	750	2,705
Result 5.2.2 Capacities and legal framework in place for accessing carbon financing opportunities	0	15	0	2	142	0	16	118	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	20	284	0	304
Result 5.2.3 Risk reduced to human and environmental health by remediation of hot spots	0	18	0	0	612	0	0	1,054	0	0	1,172	20	0	0	0	0	2,855	20	2,875
Result 5.2.4 Enhanced capacities to improve air quality, solid waste and drinking water access	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	280	0	0	240	0	0	0	1,000	15	520	1,000	1,535
Totals per column/year	45	771	0	124	1,937	0	134	2,715	0	203	4,031	610	333	1,162	3,456	840	10,615	4,066	15,521
Totals per year	816			2,061			2,849			4,844			4,951			15,521			

Grand Total	2,713	9,161	0	2,403	12,280	0	2,611	15,156	0	2,330	23,959	2,837	2,098	11,194	11,186	12,155	71,751	14,022	97,928
	11,874			14,683			17,767			29,126			24,478			97,928			

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