



# One United Nations Programme Albania

**Revised Programme Framework Document  
2007-2010**

**Council of Ministers of the Republic of Albania  
In partnership with  
The United Nations**



## Amendment of the One UN Programme Framework

With reference to the One United Nations Programme Framework Document, agreed between the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Albania and the United Nations in Albania, signed by the Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Albania and the UN Resident Coordinator on 24 October 2007, and

WHEREAS now the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Albania and the United Nations in Albania wish to amend the One UN Programme Framework Document in order to include additional UN Agencies, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (hereinafter UNIDO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (hereinafter IFAD), to join the other twelve UN participating Agencies in the One UN Programme;

NOW THEREFORE, the relevant provisions of the One UN Programme Framework Document, indicated below are hereby amended to read as follows:

Paragraph 12 and 125 to include UNIDO and IFAD as participating agencies.

Annex 2 Integrated Results Matrix and Indicators and Annex 3 One UN Budgetary Framework are revised to include UNIDO's budget and activities under Outcome 5 – Environment and result 5.1.2 and IFAD's budget and activities under Outcome 1 – Governance, result 1.2.1; Outcome 4 – Regional Development, results 4.1.2 and 4.1.4; and Outcome 5 – Environment, result 5.1.2

All other terms and conditions of the One UN Programme Framework, except as amended herein, will remain unchanged and will continue in full force and effect.

Signed:

**For the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Albania**  
Mr. Genc Pollo  
Deputy Prime Minister

**For IFAD**  
Mr. Kanayo F. Nwanze,  
President

**For the United Nations**  
Ms. Gülden Türköz-Cosslett  
United Nations Resident Coordinator

**For UNIDO**  
Mr. Yoshiteru Uramoto,  
Deputy Director General/Managing Director  
Programme Coordination and Field  
Operations Division

17 June 2009

## ALBANIA ONE UN PROGRAMME INTEGRATED RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Expected Results	Key Indicators	Means of Verification	Participating Agencies and Partners
<b>DEVELOPMENT GOAL 1: GOVERNANCE</b>			
<p><b>OUTCOME 1.1:</b> National institutions and public sector able to respond to the requirements of the EU accession process, including implementation of the IPS.</p> <p>Key indicators/MoVs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of the IPS strengthens planning and budgeting processes within Government of Albania. (MOV: IPS Trust Fund annual and mid-term reports. World Bank. (June and December, 2009-2011)).</li> <li>• EC assessment of Albania's capacity to implement European standards, that is, to gradually approximate its legislation and policies to the acquis. (MOV: Chapter 4 of the Annual EC Progress Report on implementation of the SAA and European Partnership, European Commission, November each year. <a href="http://www.mie.gov.al/?fq=brenda&amp;d=5&amp;gj=gj2&amp;kid=114">http://www.mie.gov.al/?fq=brenda&amp;d=5&amp;gj=gj2&amp;kid=114</a>)</li> </ul>			
<p>1.1.1. National capacities for collection, analysis and use of data strengthened to support evidence based development policies;</p>	<p>(1) Number of qualitative and disaggregated analysis / reports produced by the Government.</p> <p>(2) Number of evidence-based policy making processes in place and used.1</p>	<p>(1) INSTAT and MOLSAEO.</p> <p>(2) Analyses found in UN, donor and nationally produced documentation identifying instances of evidence based</p>	<p>UNDP; UNIFEM; UNFPA; UNICEF; ILO; UNV; WHO, WB</p> <p>Line Ministries, INSTAT, Civil Society organizations, think tank institutions, DSDC, MOLSAEO, Academia</p>

1 Baseline: Policies are rarely developed based on thorough use and analyses of socio-economic data; No child rights monitoring system with monitoring standards in place; Child Rights Unit has been established; No database on child rights indicators exists; No mechanisms in place to monitor the status of women and advancement of gender equality as per January 2008; Progress Report on NSDI produced yearly by the Government, and three yearly publication of INSTAT (Albania in Figures, Social Indicators Yearbook, and Statistical Yearbook).

Expected Results	Key Indicators	Means of Verification	Participating Agencies and Partners
1.1.2. National capacity strengthened to retain the required human resources in public sector and academia	<p>(1) Number of qualified graduates from abroad employed in public and academic institutions.</p> <p>(2) Number of policies and legal instruments promoting the return of diaspora professionals.<sup>2</sup></p>	<p>policy making.</p> <p>(1) DoPA administrative records.</p> <p>(2) COM decisions</p>	<p>UNDP, UNESCO, UNV, COM, DSDC, Ministry of Interior, DoPA, MoLSAEO, MoEUI, Local Government, Academia, international partners : WB, IOM</p>
1.1.3. Government systems are modernized and public administration increases its effectiveness through implementation of ICT strategy and e-governance	<p>(1) NAIS (National Agency for Information Society) established and operational by 2008.</p> <p>(2) Number of bills in e-governance presented to COM by 2009.3</p>	<p>(1) COM decision establishing NAIS (National Agency for Information Society).</p> <p>(2) DSDC records.</p>	<p>UNDP</p> <p>COM, Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Telecommunications, MoF, Academic institutions, local Governments in pilot regions.</p>
1.1.4 Migration Management is enhanced through better alignment between migration policies, labor market strategies and employment creation policies,	<p>(1) Number of key indicators of the youth labour market, including informal employment and migration,</p>	<p>(1) INSTAT</p>	<p>ILO, UNICEF, UNDP, IOM</p> <p>MoLSAEO, Local Governments in Pilot</p>

<sup>2</sup> Baseline: Six Albanians qualified from abroad returned to Albania in 2006

<sup>3</sup> Baseline: The National Strategy for Information and Communication Technology drafted, but implementation not initiated as of early 2008.

Expected Results	Key Indicators	Means of Verification	Participating Agencies and Partners
<p>especially targeting youth.</p>	<p>regularly collected and analyzed.            (2) Number of measurable targets of the NAP included in the NSDI.            (3) Number of local projects on youth employment financed through Public Private Partnerships.            (4) Number of young participants employed in the formal economy at the end of labour market programmes;            (5) Number of Albanian graduates returning through incentive package and regularly employed at the end of the programme.</p>	<p>(2) NSDI and NAP progress reports            (3) Memoranda of agreement on youth employment            (4) Local Government/treasury reports and records            (5) Reports of the Brain Gain Programme</p>	<p>regions, CSOs, Ministry of Interior,</p>
<p>1.1.5 Asylum laws and National Action Plan implemented by Government in line with international and EU standards.</p>	<p>Existing policy and laws are resourced to allow for adequate implementation.</p>	<p>From 2009 onwards, analysis of budget allocations by relevant objective in the final MTBP document (available January) and expenditure by</p>	<p>UNHCR            MoFA, Mol, MoEUI,            civil society partners,</p>

Expected Results	Key Indicators	Means of Verification	Participating Agencies and Partners
		relevant objective from the 1 <sup>st</sup> draft MTBP document (available June).	
<p>OUTCOME 1.2: Government policies and practices necessary to promote social inclusion and reduction of regional disparities are strengthened.</p>			
<p>Key indicators/MoVs</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NSDI monitoring indicator 29: Absolute poverty headcount rate shows decline between 2005, 2008 and 2011 (MOV: NSDI Annual progress reports; November 2009 and 2012 as based on data from Living Standard Measurement Surveys).</li> <li>• NSDI monitoring indicator 30: Share of poorest 20% of population in total consumption shows increasing trend between 2005, 2008 and 2011 (MOV: NSDI Annual progress reports; November 2009 and 2012 as based on data from Living Standard Measurement Surveys).</li> <li>• Implementation of the Government's Social Inclusion Strategy's action plan on schedule (MOV: IPSIS, DSDC, Council of Ministers)</li> <li>• Implementation of the Government's Regional Development's action plan (Phase 1:2008-2009) on schedule and to budget (MOV: IPSIS, DSDC, Council of Ministers)</li> <li>• County (Qark) Partnership Agreements in place between sectoral ministries and counties allowing financial support for county and municipality/commune level investment plans. (MOV: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Energy)</li> </ul>			
<p>1.2.1 Government at all levels has systems and mechanisms in place to coordinate, implement and monitor the NSDI with strong emphasis on social inclusion.</p>	<p>(1) Mechanism and capacity for monitoring of NSDI implementation in place.  (2) Number of evidence-based GoA policies and legislation enacted that</p>	<p>(1) IPSIS operational (DSDC).  (2) Status of Women and Gender Equality</p>	<p>UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNIFEM, UNHCR, ILO, WHO, IFAD  DSDC, Local Governments,</p>

Expected Results	Key Indicators	Means of Verification	Participating Agencies and Partners
	directly support children, gender equality and minority rights, youth, reproductive health rights and disaster preparedness. <sup>4</sup>	Reports.	MoLSAEO, MoF, IPH; Mol, media, civil society and human rights' networks; international Partners, IOM.
1.2.2 Government effectively resources and implements national and international gender equality commitments at all levels.	(1) Funding needs for implementing National Strategy for Gender Equality and Domestic Violence integrated into GoA's MTBP and annual budget setting processes from 2009.  (2) NSGE-DV implementation integrated/linked to key sectoral strategies under the NSDI.5	(1) From 2009 onwards, analysis of budget allocations by relevant objective in the final MTBP document (available January) and expenditure by relevant objective from the 1 <sup>st</sup> draft MTBP document (available June). (2) IPSIS reporting system	UNIFEM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, MoLSAEO, MoF, DSDC, other line ministries, local governments; CSOs; International partners;
<b>OUTCOME 1.3: Government adopts economic policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks that promote pro-poor growth,</b>			

4 Baseline: NSDI has been drafted - Sectoral strategies are being aligned with NSDI, while there is no coherent mechanism for policy monitoring and evaluation; There are six national instruments which directly support children, gender equality and minority rights, youth, reproductive health rights (National Strategy on Gender Equality, Domestic Violence law, Reproductive Health law, Abortion law, Youth Strategy, Roma Strategy).

5 Baseline: DV legislation adopted in 2006 - no sub-legislation in place as of 2007; As of January 2008, Council of Ministers adopted a revised draft Gender Equality Legislation" which remains to be adopted; No inter-ministerial mechanisms on gender in place as of December 2007; Accountability mechanisms to monitor NSGE-DV have not been adopted as of February 2008.

Expected Results	Key Indicators	Means of Verification	Participating Agencies and Partners
<p>socially inclusive legal and economic empowerment.</p> <p><b>Key indicator/MoV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NSDI monitoring indicator 4: Number of properties that have received a certificate of legalization (MOV: NSDI Annual progress reports)</li> <li>• NSDI monitoring indicator 5: Number of properties that have been registered at the Immovable Property Registration office (IPRO) (MOV: NSDI Annual progress reports)</li> <li>• EC assessment of Albania's capacity to implement European standards, that is, to gradually approximate its legislation and policies to the acquis. (MOV: Chapter 3 (economic) of the Annual EC Progress Report on implementation of the SAA and European Partnership, European Commission, November each year. <a href="http://www.mie.gov.al/?fq=brenda&amp;d=5&amp;gj=gj2&amp;kid=114">http://www.mie.gov.al/?fq=brenda&amp;d=5&amp;gj=gj2&amp;kid=114</a>)</li> <li>• IMF analysis of structural reforms needed to promote growth and reduce vulnerabilities over the medium-term (MOV: IMF Article 4 reports, 2008 and 2010)</li> <li>• Action plans for the Tourism and Culture Strategies are implemented on time and to budget (MOV: IPSIS, DSDC, Council of Ministers)</li> </ul>			
<p>1.3.1 Government and national institutions are able to more effectively address challenges of WTO, SAA, regional trade agreements implementation and sovereign credit rating establishment</p>	<p>(1) METE &amp; AlBInvest capacity building contributes to enhance the effective business and investment promotion.</p> <p>(2) First two industrial zones established.</p>	<p>(1) Support for enhancing regional trade and attracting new investment project monitoring reports.</p> <p>(2) Support for enhancing regional trade and attracting new investment project monitoring reports.</p>	<p>UNDP</p> <p>Ministry of Economy, Social Partners, Business associations. MoEUI</p>
<p>1.3.2. Government puts in place legal and</p>	<p>Government reform plan(s) in</p>	<p>COM decisions.</p>	<p>UNDP, ILO</p>



Expected Results	Key Indicators	Means of Verification	Participating Agencies and Partners
<p>economic reforms necessary to reduce the extent of informality in business, employment and property sectors.</p>	<p>place and implemented.</p>	<p>Parliamentary gazette. Chapter 3 (economic) of the Annual EC Progress Report on implementation of the SAA and European Partnership.</p>	<p>Ministry of Economy, COM, Business partners, ALUZIONI</p>
<p>1.3.3. Government and Social Partners effectively implement international labor standards</p>	<p>(1) The country's record on Submission of report on ratified ILO conventions is improved.</p>	<p>Annual Report of the Labour Inspectorate submitted to the ILO.</p>	<p>ILO MoLSAEO, State Social Service, Social Partners, Business Partners.</p>
<p>1.3.4. Government is better able to protect cultural heritage and promote cultural and sustainable eco-tourism.</p>	<p>(1) Number of legal instruments, standards and management plans developed to support protection of cultural heritage and to promote the development of sustainable tourism.<sup>6</sup></p> <p>(2) Number of staff employed</p>	<p>(1) MoTYSC reports on implementation of action plans for Tourism and Culture Strategies.</p> <p>(2) MoTYSC</p>	<p>UNESCO, UNDP, UNEP  MoTYSC, MoEnv, MoA&amp;F, MoFA, Local governments in pilot regions, local business associations.</p>

<sup>6</sup> Baseline: Tourism Sector Strategy is drafted by MoTCYS and successfully incorporates main elements of previously approved Strategy and Action Plan for Albania's Tourism Development based on Cultural and Environmental Assets; New Culture Sector Strategy has been drafted by MoTCYS; Cultural Heritage Law has been revised and approved by Parliament in Feb 2008; New tourism law and bylaws are successfully adopted by the Parliament in Nov 2007.

Expected Results	Key Indicators	Means of Verification	Participating Agencies and Partners
<p>1.3.5. Government puts in place policies, regulatory and institutional frameworks that are more socially inclusive and pro-poor and actively promotes Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Global Compact.</p>	<p>at cultural sites trained in conservation and management.<sup>7</sup></p> <p>(1) Capacity of METE and regulatory authorities for energy, water and consumer protection to fulfill their regulatory functions in place by end 2009.<sup>8</sup></p> <p>(2) Number of businesses that apply CSR.<sup>9</sup></p> <p>(3) Number of companies that sign the Global Compact.</p>	<p>administrative records</p> <p>(1) Economic governance, regulatory reform, public participation and pro-poor development in Albania programme reports.</p> <p>(2) Project report for the Regional project on CSR for the Western Balkans.</p> <p>(3) At referenced site<sup>10</sup></p>	<p>UNDP, ILO, WB</p> <p>Regulatory Entities ( e.g. Telecom, Energy, etc) Private sector, MoE.</p>
<b>DEVELOPMENT GOAL 2: PARTICIPATION</b>			
<b>OUTCOME 2.1: Civil society better able to participate in public debate and advocate for state-citizen accountability.</b>			
<b>Key indicators/MoVs</b>			

<sup>7</sup> 20 Albanian professionals (10 architects and 10 restorers) are undergoing the training at the Centre for restoration and conservation of monuments since Dec 2007  
<sup>8</sup> Baseline: Participatory mechanisms in utility regulatory work and consumer protection are at an embryonic state.

<sup>9</sup> Baseline survey on CSR in Albania (conducted as part of a regional project on CSR for the Western Balkans) will be completed in 2008.  
<http://europeandcis.undp.org/poverty/psd/show/EB6E9CAA-F203-1EE9-B7DA89774F44C0BF>

<sup>10</sup> [www.globalcompactalbania.org/adessioni/list.php](http://www.globalcompactalbania.org/adessioni/list.php)

Expected Results	Key Indicators	Means of Verification	Participating Agencies and Partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Action plans for the Roma; Children and Youth; and the Gender Equality and Domestic Violence Strategies are implemented on time and to budget (MOV: IPSIS, DSDC, Council of Ministers)</li> <li>Examples demonstrating effective partnerships in the provision of social protection services between local authorities (budget holders) and civil society (service providers) in place by end 2010. (MOV: Up to 8 MoUs in operation between local authorities and service providers).</li> </ul>			
<p>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.</p>	<p>(1) # of monitoring and reporting mechanisms and tools used by civil society to document progress towards achievement of priority national strategies.<sup>11</sup></p> <p>(2) By end 2008, common UN approach agreed on how to strengthen NGO alliances to enhance voice. <sup>12</sup></p> <p>(3) By end 2010, NGO alliances showing a coordinated approach to policy advocacy, provision of</p>	<p>(1) TBD.</p> <p>(2) PWG records.</p> <p>(3) CRC and CEDAW reports; Reports of Government</p>	<p>UNICEF, UNFFPA, UNDP, UNIFEM</p> <p>CSOs, INSTAT, Local NGOs., Media Reporters, Office of Ombudsman; International Partners, IOM</p>

<sup>11</sup> Such as the National Strategies on Roma, Children and Youth, and the National Strategy on Gender Equality and Domestic Violence.

<sup>12</sup> Upon the development of the UN common approach to NGO alliances, quantitative benchmarks will be incorporated into this indicator (i.e. X number of NGO alliances).

Expected Results	Key Indicators	Means of Verification	Participating Agencies and Partners
<p>2.1.2 Increased dialogue between duty bearers and women, children and youth in decision making process that impact their lives.</p>	<p>services and the use of the media.<sup>13</sup></p> <p>(1) # of town hall and community meetings, organized with participation of CSOs, users/interest groups, women, youth and minorities, holding on-going dialogue with local and national Government.</p> <p>(2) National Labour Council used as forum for national deliberations and tripartite social dialogue, bringing together employers' organizations and public authorities.</p>	<p>Directorates</p> <p>(1) No official reports tracking participation of citizens in decision making have been established. Use Joint Programme on Gender Equality reports.</p> <p>(2) National Labour Council minutes.</p>	<p>UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, UNIFEM,</p> <p>NGOs, CSOs, MoLSAEO, MoTYSC, State Social Service, CoM. Office of Ombudsman , Human Rights NGOs &amp; Institutions</p>
<p>2.1.3. Roma participation in decision making and access to services increased.</p>	<p># of volunteer/self help groups coordinating/networking with relevant NGOs and local governments in the provision of</p>	<p>(1) No official reports tracking participation of Roma in decision making have been established. Use reports and records</p>	<p>UNV, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA</p> <p>CSOs, Local Governments, volunteer and self help-groups.</p>

<sup>13</sup> Baseline: 50% of CSO influence local decision making (CS capacity assessment, Feb 2006); 12 Advisory groups established at line ministries level for consultation on sectoral and crosscutting strategies; Two Alternative Reports produced in 2005/2007 and submitted to HR Monitoring bodies

Expected Results	Key Indicators	Means of Verification	Participating Agencies and Partners
	services. <sup>14</sup>	of the Joint Programme “Empowering the Vulnerable Minorities of Albania”	
2.1.4. Tripartite social dialogue between employers’ and workers’ organizations and national authorities enhanced.	National Labour Council used as forum for national deliberations and tripartite social dialogue on economic and social policies by 2009.	National Labour Council minutes.	ILO National Labour Council Employers and Workers organizations
<b>OUTCOME 2.2: Institutions and Forums in place to support people’s participation and empowerment to take active part in policy formulation and decision-making.</b>			
<b>Key indicator/MoV</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opinion of county (Qark) members on trends on who used to provide services in their counties; the increase in use of civil society in service provision for social protection; and the involvement of civil society in discussions of the prioritization of social protection provision by local authorities (MOV: Interviews with Qark members by UN)</li> </ul>			
2.2.1 Media reports on development issues are more systematic and of better quality.	(1) % of issue specific, broad-based national coverage of human rights and equality issues in print, TV and radio media.  (2) Expanded number of	(1) Project records  (2) Project records	UNDP, UNICEF Institute of Media, Free Media Forum, other NGOs and Training Institute

<sup>14</sup> Measurement of this Result/Sub-Outcome is closely linked evaluations/monitoring of related results under the Basic Services Pillar.

Expected Results	Key Indicators	Means of Verification	Participating Agencies and Partners
<p>2.2.2 Promotion of women's participation in politics, decision making, public debate and the integration of gender equality policies in the implementation of the NSDI.</p>	<p>media outlets recognise the value of covering development issues.</p> <p>(1) % of politically active women at the local and national level (as voters, candidates, elected officials and in administration of elections and in the local budgeting processes).</p> <p>(2) Coordination/alliances established among CSOs targeting women's political activity and decision-makers support of human rights by 2009.</p>	<p>(1) Number of women elected at national and local level elections (MoV: Parliament)</p> <p>(2) Reports of Joint Programme on Gender Equality</p>	<p>UNIFEM</p> <p>MoLSAEO, MoEUJ, CoM, DSDC, MoF, Mol, local governments, Parliamentary Commissions; International Partners, OSCE</p>

Expected Results	Key Indicators	Means of Verification	Participating Agencies and Partners
<b>DEVELOPMENT GOAL 3: BASIC SERVICES</b>			
OUTCOME 3.1. Government is able to provide quality affordable primary health care at all levels.			
Key indicator/MoV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase in rates of immunization shown across all quintiles reported in the 2005, 2008 and 2011 Living Standard Measurement Surveys. (MoV: LSMS reports, INSTAT)</li> </ul>			
<p>3.1.1. Relevant government departments and MoH put in place, inclusive policies, regulatory and institutional frameworks and standards for delivery of services for maternal, child health, adolescent health, family planning, STIs and HIV/AIDS, and surveillance and control of major non-communicable and communicable diseases.</p>	<p>(1) Government expenditure matches annual budget allocation for primary health care in 2008, 2009 and 2010.</p> <p>(2) Sub-legislation/policies presented to COM or other authorising bodies in the areas of maternal and child health, adolescent health, family planning, STIs and HIV/AIDS, surveillance and control of major non-communicable and communicable diseases by 2010.</p>	<p>(1) From 2009 onwards, analysis of budget allocations by relevant objective in the final MTBP document (available January) and expenditure by relevant objective from the 1<sup>st</sup> draft MTBP document (available June).</p> <p>(2) COM and MoH records</p>	<p>WHO, UNICEF; UNFPA, UNAIDS</p> <p>MoH, IPH, Family Planning associations, CSOs, DSDC</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>(1) Increasing number of established health advocacy groups and networks.</p> <p>(2) Empowerment of local</p>	<p>(1) Project records</p>	<p>UNFPA; UNICEF; UNAIDS, WHO Associations &amp; Network of NGOs</p>

Expected Results	Key Indicators	Means of Verification	Participating Agencies and Partners
	<p>authorities on establishing participatory mechanisms for planning delivery of and access to quality primary health care services.</p>	(2) Local authority records	
<p><b>OUTCOME 3.2: Institutional framework for education in place that promotes inclusive education for all children</b></p> <p><b>Key indicator/MoV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NSDI monitoring indicator 36: Gross secondary education enrolment rate: Number of students attending Classes 9-12 relative to the population in respective school-age group (14-17 years). (MOV: NSDI Annual progress reports).</li> <li>• 2005, 2008 and 2011 Living Standard Measurement Surveys show increases in net enrolment rates at pre-primary and primary school levels across all quintiles. (MoV: LSMS reports, INSTAT)</li> </ul>			
<p>3.2.1 The Ministry of Education encourages the inclusion of children from marginalized groups and their participation in education.</p>	<p>(1) By 2010, 60% of children have access to preschool education (50 new classes in remote poor communities, 30 community kindergartens in the Northeast areas, and in 3 Roma communities).</p> <p>(2) By 2010, MOES includes the EFA Strategy for marginalized groups in the budget.</p>	<p>(1) LSMS reports, INSTAT</p> <p>(2) From 2009 onwards, analysis of budget allocations by relevant objective in the final MTBP document (available)</p>	<p>UNICEF</p> <p>MoES, Institute of Curricula &amp; Standards, Regional Education Directorates.</p>



Expected Results	Key Indicators	Means of Verification	Participating Agencies and Partners
<p>3.2.2 MoES has put in place relevant standards for sector reform on quality of learning process, governance and management, human resources development and financing of pre-university education.</p>	<p>(1) By end 2008, trainer standards are available and adopted by MOES for licensing teacher trainers.</p> <p>(2) By 2010, all Regional Education Directorates apply trainer's standards.</p> <p>(3) By end 2010, 2,000 teachers are trained on child-centered learning methodologies.</p> <p>(4) By end 2010, 50% of teachers nationally apply preschool standards.</p>	<p>January) and expenditure by relevant objective from the 1<sup>st</sup> draft MTBP document (available June).</p> <p>(1) MOES</p> <p>(2) Regional Education Directorates</p> <p>(3) MOES</p> <p>(4) MOES</p>	<p>UNICEF, UNESCO</p> <p>MoES, Institute of Curricula and Standards, NGOs and other national institutions</p>
<p>3.2.3 Children and their parents participate more actively in school administration and governance and their voice is recognized in school decision making process.</p>	<p>(1) Parent Boards established and attached to the Regional Education Directorates in Kukes, Korca and Gjirokastra</p>	<p>(1) Regional Education Directorates</p>	<p>UNICEF</p> <p>MoE, Regional Education</p>

Expected Results	Key Indicators	Means of Verification	Participating Agencies and Partners
	<p>regions by end 2008.</p> <p>(2) Parents Boards established in remaining 9 regions by end 2010, based on learning from the first three boards.</p> <p>(3) National Parents Board established by end 2010.</p>	<p>(2) Regional Education Directorates</p> <p>(3) MOES</p>	<p>Departments, Schools &amp; Children-Parent associations in pilot regions</p>
<p>3.2.4 Educational and employment opportunities are expanded through the introduction of ICT in schools.</p>	<p>(1) By end 2008, computer labs established and operating in all 376 government high schools.</p> <p>(2) By end 2010, computer labs established and operating in all 2,822 government compulsory schools.</p>	<p>(1) Project records?</p> <p>(2) Project records</p>	<p>UNDP, UNICEF</p> <p>MoES, Regional Education Departments, Youth Associations.</p>

Expected Results	Key Indicators	Means of Verification	Participating Agencies and Partners
<p>OUTCOME 3.3: Government adopts policies, regulatory and institutional frameworks that promote provision of integrated quality services, with special emphasis on strengthening the social protection system.</p> <p>Key indicator/MoV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>70 Child and Family Protection Units functioning by end 2010. (Baseline 7 units functioning at start of 2008). (MOV: State Social Services records).</li> <li>Civil Registration bill enacted and supporting regulations in operation by end 2009. (MOV: Parliamentary gazette)</li> <li>% of Roma children registered. (MOV: Progress reports from Registration of Roma Children project (UNICEF) and UNICEF Roma Survey (2008)).</li> <li>Increasing number and percentage (40% year on year) of juvenile justice cases referred to alternative measures to detention year on year. Baseline: 0 cases in 2007. (MOV: State Social Services records)</li> </ul>			
<p>3.3.1 Child protection legislation policies, standards and protocols of care, as well as effective institutional mechanisms are in place across key sectors to operationalize child protection policies and monitor their implementation.</p>	<p>(1) Number of child protection units and those fully endorsed by government increases year by year.15</p> <p>(2) By 2010, protocols for case management of children at risk are developed and endorsed by government.</p>	<p>(1) Project records</p> <p>(2) MoLSAEO directive endorsing the protocols</p>	<p>UNICEF</p> <p>MoLSAEO, MoJ, MoI, Police anti-trafficking. Departments, Children Rights organizations, Children Alliance, IOM</p>
<p>3.3.2 A child oriented juvenile justice system is established offering alternative and educational measures to detention and</p>	<p>Increasing number and percentage of juvenile justice cases referred to alternative</p>	<p>(1) Project records</p>	<p>UNICEF</p> <p>MoJ, MoES</p>

Expected Results	Key Indicators	Means of Verification	Participating Agencies and Partners
<p>promotes prevention programmes and social rehabilitation of child.</p> <p>3.3.3 Civil Society and users groups, with special focus on the excluded and marginalized, are better able to demand quality social services.</p>	<p>measures to detention year by year.<sup>16</sup></p> <p>By end 2009, strategy in place on how to strengthen demand at local level.</p>	<p>(1) Strategy document endorsed by Ministry of Health, Institute of Public Health, MoES, NGOs and associations</p>	<p>UNICEF; UNFPA, WHO</p> <p>Ministry of Health, Institute of Public Health, MoES, NGOs and associations</p>
<p>3.3.4 Stateless persons, in particular Roma, are registered and legalized to benefit from basic services.</p>	<p>Increase in the number of Roma people registered.</p>	<p>(1) No official reports tracking participation of Roma in decision making have been established. Use “Empowering the Vulnerable Minorities of Albania” project records.</p>	<p>UNHCR; UNICEF; UNDP; UNV</p> <p>MoLSAEO, Mol, local Governments, Roma NGOs,</p>

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<sup>16</sup> Baseline: 4 cases, >0% in 2007; Target: 40% increase per year

Expected Results	Key Indicators	Means of Verification	Participating Agencies and Partners
3.3.5 Institutional, legal and community services on domestic violence are improved and awareness raised on negative impact of <b>domestic violence</b>	By 2009, coordination and referral systems established in 3 regions for implementation of the National Strategy for Gender and Domestic Violence.	Progress report on implementation of action plan for the National Strategy for Gender and Domestic Violence.	UNDP; UNICEF; UNFPA; UNIFEM  MoJ, MoI, Women associations & networks, MoLSAEO, Regional Councils & local government institutions.
<b>DEVELOPMENT GOAL 4: REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT</b>			
<p><b>OUTCOME 4.1: A national strategy on Regional Development, with linkages to sector strategies, the NSDI and the MTBP, is adopted and implemented aiming at promotion of social inclusion and reduction of regional disparities</b></p> <p><b>Key indicator/MoV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Economy, Trade and Energy report on implementation of the Regional Development Strategy Action Plan, (MOV: IPSIS, DSDC, Council of Ministers)</li> <li>National guidelines for the preparation of County (Qark) Development Strategies and action plans (2010-2013) include section on how to address social exclusion. (MOV: National guidelines issued by Ministry of Economy, Trade and Energy).</li> <li>NSDI monitoring indicator 10: Fulfillment of the principles of the European Charter of Local Self-Government. (MOV: Annual Progress Report for the NSDI, DSDC, Council of Ministers, November each year)</li> </ul>			
4.1.1. METE and other Government institutions implement Regional Development Strategy with adequate human and financial resources.	(1) A National Agency for Regional Development adequately staffed and financed by end 2009 and have capacity to support	(1) # of trained staff employed in support of regional development implementation in	UNDP  Ministries of Interior, Economy, European Integration and

Expected Results	Key Indicators	Means of Verification	Participating Agencies and Partners
	<p>implementation of NSDI at regional level.</p> <p>(2) By end 2010, three pilot Regions with NARD support have a respective set of regional level investment pipeline for appraisal by MOF.</p>	<p>NARD. MoV NARD administrative records;</p> <p>(2) Project reports</p>	<p>Finance, local governments and international partners.</p>
<p>4.1.2. Comprehensive regional development strategies are developed and implemented in three disadvantaged pilot regions</p>	<p>(1) Comprehensive Regional Development and sector specific investment plans and budgets which also reflect gender equality priorities prepared for Kukes, Shkoder and Lezhe regions by end 2009.</p> <p>(2) Investments for Kukes, Shkoder and Lezhe submitted and prioritised in the annual budget process in 2010.</p> <p>(3) Regional Plans of Action for Children developed in 3 pilot regions by end 2010.</p> <p>(1) Bill on Regional</p>	<p>(1) Regional development plan documents</p> <p>(2) Final MTBP documents, Jan 2010 and 2011</p> <p>(3) Regional Plans of Action for Children documents</p>	<p>UNDP; UNICEF; UNFPA; WHO; UNIFEM; IFAD</p> <p>Ministry of Interior, MoEUJ, Regional Councils in Pilot regions, communes, CBOs and NGOs. DSDC, MOLSAEO's Dept of Equal Opportunities; International Partners</p>
<p>4.1.3. Central and regional governments are</p>	<p>(1) Bill on Regional</p>	<p>(1) COM minutes</p>	<p>UNDP; UNICEF;</p>

Expected Results	Key Indicators	Means of Verification	Participating Agencies and Partners
<p>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.</p>	<p>Development presented for consideration by the COM by end 2008.</p> <p>(2) Legal status of MADA changed so that it becomes the NARD by end 2008.</p> <p>(3) Regional and local planning units in Kukës, Shkodër and Lezhë regions strengthened to develop gender sensitive regional strategies by end 2009.</p> <p>(4) A National Partnership Council for Regional Development and its Secretariat (NARD) established by end 2008 to monitor regional development and later the IPA operational programme for regional development.</p> <p>(5) Options on development</p>	<p>(2) Report on implementation of the regional development strategy's action plan. IPSIS, DSDC.</p> <p>(3) Project records</p> <p>(4)-(8) Report on implementation of the regional development strategy's action plan. IPSIS, DSDC. EC assessment of Albania's capacity to implement European standards, that is, to gradually approximate its</p>	<p>UNFPA; UNIFEM; UNHCR; ILO; WHO Ministry of Interior, Local governments, TIPA, MoEU, and international partners; MOLSAEO's Depart of Equal Opportunities;</p>

Expected Results	Key Indicators	Means of Verification	Participating Agencies and Partners
	<p>of a regional development map and options for NUTS 2 territorial division considered by COM by 2010.</p> <p>(6) An in-depth assessment of NES conducted and findings fed in the re-orientation of the services by end of 2008.</p> <p>(7) A set of guidelines, formats and procedures for NES staff drafted and disseminated at central and local level.</p> <p>(8) A comprehensive NES strategy is developed and approved.</p>	<p>legislation and policies to the acquis. (MOV: Chapter 4 of the Annual EC Progress Report on implementation of the SAA and European Partnership, European Commission</p>	
<p>4.1.4. Economic development is expanded in the 3 pilot regions through locally appropriate initiatives, focusing on employment creation, income generation, farmers' productivity and equitable access to services, markets and capital.</p>	<p>(1) New approach to supporting economic development tested in Kukes, Shkoder and Lezhe regions by end 2010.</p> <p>(2) Changes and impact observed in the rate of</p>	<p>(1) Published strategies, regional EFA action plans, REDs administrative records;</p> <p>(2) NDSI Annual Report (DSDC).</p>	<p>UNDP, FAO, ILO, IFAD</p> <p>Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Agriculture, Local governments and business</p>



Expected Results	Key Indicators	Means of Verification	Participating Agencies and Partners
<p>employment, levels of access to services and markets and economic activities.</p>	<p>Albania NHDR and MDG Progress Reports.</p>	<p>associations.</p>	
<p><b>OUTCOME 4.2: Policy and legal frameworks and best practices adopted in the areas of agricultural policy, land consolidation and food safety processing</b></p> <p><b>Key indicator/MoV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EC assessment of Albania's capacity to implement European standards, that is, to gradually approximate its legislation and policies to the acquis. (MOV: Chapter 4 of the Annual EC Progress Report on implementation of the SAA and European Partnership, European Commission, November each year. <a href="http://www.mie.gov.al/?fq=brenda&amp;d=5&amp;gj=gj2&amp;kid=114">http://www.mie.gov.al/?fq=brenda&amp;d=5&amp;gj=gj2&amp;kid=114</a>)</li> </ul>			
<p>4.2.1. Modern land consolidation improved through development of pilot design and implementation in selected communities</p>	<p>(1) New approach to land consolidation piloted in up to 5 communities by 2009.</p> <p>(2) Policy implications of the new approach discussed in COM by end 2008.</p>	<p>(1) Project records.</p> <p>(2) Recorded decision of COM on land consolidation.</p>	<p>FAO</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture, Local governments and business associations</p>
<p>4.2.2. Fisheries legislation, food control and related agro-processing methods animal genetic resources adhere to EU standards.</p>	<p>By 2009, MoA and Mol have system in place to ensure that relevant new and amended legislation is compliant with EU standards.</p>	<p>MoA and Mol administrative records.</p>	<p>FAO</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Integration, Local gov and business associations</p>
<p><b>DEVELOPMENT GOAL 5: ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</b></p> <p><b>OUTCOME 5.1: Government meets environmental requirements of EU accession process and of multilateral environment</b></p>			

Expected Results	Key Indicators	Means of Verification	Participating Agencies and Partners
<p>agreements.</p> <p>Key indicator/MoV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2009 EC Progress monitoring report for the environmental protection chapter indicates significant progress in introducing and implementing environmental policy.</li> <li>NSDI monitoring indicator 19: Average yearly concentration in four cities of three air pollutants: PM10 (fine particles); SO<sub>2</sub> (sulphur dioxide); and NO<sub>2</sub> (nitrogen dioxide) (MOV: NSDI Annual progress reports)</li> </ul>			
<p>5.1.1 MoE has greater capacity to raise the profile of the environment in national policies and improves mainstreaming of environment and biodiversity into NSDI and sector strategies.</p>	<p>(1) Title and number of sector strategies that reflect environmental issues (from mentioning to in-depth analysis). Number of training events on MEAs/EU directives and number/title of participants.<sup>17</sup></p>	<p>(1) Chapter 4 of the Annual EC Progress Report on implementation of the SAA and European Partnership</p>	<p>UNEP, UNDP MoEFWA, DSDC, Line Ministries</p>
<p>5.1.2 Legal and regulatory mechanisms and fiscal incentives in place to reduce environmental degradation and to promote energy efficiency and sustainable natural resource utilization.</p>	<p>(1) Number of environmental cases in courts. Number of legislation drafted and/or in the process of adoption.<sup>18</sup></p>	<p>EU progress monitoring reports on environment chapter and Annual Progress Report issued by the</p>	<p>UNEP, UNDP, IFAD, UNIDO MoEFWA, MoTE, Institute of</p>

<sup>17</sup> Baseline: None of the sectoral strategies consider environmental protection as of early 2008.

<sup>18</sup> Baseline: No financial self-sustainability of environmental activities

Expected Results	Key Indicators	Means of Verification	Participating Agencies and Partners
	<p>(2) Budget allocations and expenditures to reducing environmental degradation and promoting energy efficiency and sustainable natural resource utilization.</p>	<p>EC.  Reports prepared for/by various international conventions secretariats.  State of Environment Report.  National Plan for the Approximation of the Environmental Legislation.  From 2009 onwards, analysis of budget allocations by relevant objective in the final MTBP document (available January) and expenditure by relevant objective from the 1<sup>st</sup> draft MTBP document</p>	<p>Environment,</p>

Expected Results	Key Indicators	Means of Verification (available June).	Participating Agencies and Partners
5.1.3 MoE has increased capacity for Environmental Assessment and information management	<p>(1) Number of national agencies and institutes sharing MoEFWM databases and data-related applications on-line</p> <p>(2) Number of core indicators in use.<sup>19</sup></p>	<p>EU progress monitoring reports on environment chapter.</p> <p>Annual Progress Report issued by the EC.</p> <p>Reports prepared for/by various international conventions secretariats.</p> <p>State of Environment Report.</p>	<p>UNEP, UNDP</p> <p>MoEFWA, Environment NGOs and institutions, INSTAT</p>
5.1.4. Level of civil society support and participation in mainstreaming environment increased, e.g., through enhanced community participation in environmental decision-making and monitoring.	<p>(1) Increased number of environmental cases before courts.</p> <p>(2) Number of consultations with civil society.</p>	<p>EU progress monitoring reports on environment chapter.</p> <p>Annual Progress Report issued by the EC.</p>	<p>UNEP, UNDP</p> <p>Local Government &amp; NGOs in Pilot Regions,</p>

<sup>19</sup> Baseline: Insufficient enforcement of environmental assessment and info management.

Expected Results	Key Indicators	Means of Verification	Participating Agencies and Partners
	(3) Area of activity and locations of community-based mechanisms. (4) Number of proposals and programmes. <sup>20</sup>	Reports prepared for/by various international conventions secretariats.	
5.2 Environmental management improved to protect natural resources and mitigate environmental threats Key indicator/MoV			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government's Environmental Commission functioning effectively and influencing development and implementation of environmental policy across government. (MoV: Minutes of the Commission meetings)</li> </ul> 5.2.1 Decision making for energy sector investment, including strategies for development of alternative energy sources, incorporates analysis of climate change risks.			
	(1) Number of financial mechanisms and tools used by government, banks and other institutions. <sup>21</sup>	EEA Reports. National Plan for the Approximation of the Environmental Legislation. Local Environmental Action Plans. Reports prepared for/by various	UNEP, UNDP MoETE & MoEFWA, Environment, Climate change & Energy institutes, Private Partners.

<sup>20</sup> Baseline: No proper public awareness, information and consultation is conducted.

<sup>21</sup> Baseline: National energy strategy lacks climate change implications/risks.

Expected Results	Key Indicators	Means of Verification	Participating Agencies and Partners
5.2.2 Capacities and legal frameworks are in place for accessing Carbon Financing opportunities to support environmental investments under the Kyoto Protocol	(1) CDM projects registered by UNFCCC. <sup>22</sup>	international conventions secretariats. Annual Progress Report issued by the EC. Reports prepared for/by various international conventions secretariats.	UNEP, UNDP MoETE & MoEFWA, networks of NGOs
5.2.3 Risks reduced to human and environmental health resulting from remediation of hot spots following inventory and prioritization of sites.	Number of treated and cleaned-up hotspots, e.g. mines, companies. <sup>23</sup>	Local Environmental Action Plans. Reports prepared for/by various international conventions secretariats. Annual Progress Report issued by the EC.	UNEP, UNDP, WHO MoH, IPH, MoEFWA

<sup>22</sup> Baseline: No CDM in place

<sup>23</sup> Baseline: High-risk hotspots and geographical areas have been identified.

Expected Results	Key Indicators	Means of Verification	Participating Agencies and Partners
5.2.4 Enhanced capacities to improve air quality, solid waste management and drinking water access.	Improved living conditions due to reduction in air pollution and improved waste management. <sup>24</sup>	Local Environmental Action Plans. Annual Progress Report issued by the EC. EU progress monitoring reports on environment chapter.	UNEP, UNDP, WHO MoH, MoETE, MoEFWA, MoAFCP, National Institutes of Health & Consumer Protection, CSOs, Private Partners

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<sup>24</sup> Baseline: Government has limited capacity.