

## Outcome 2 Social Cohesion Joint Work Plan 2020-2021

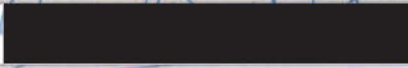
### 1. Cover Page




Country: <b>Albania</b>
<b>Outcome 2: Social cohesion: Health, education, social protection, child protection and gender-based violence</b> All women, men, girls and boys, especially those from marginalized and vulnerable groups, are exercising their entitlements to equitable quality services, in line with human rights; and more effective and efficient investments in human and financial resources are being made at central and local levels to ensure social inclusion and cohesion.
Chairing United Nations/government entity: <b>UNICEF &amp; UNFPA / Ministry of Health and Social Protection</b>
Results Group Members (United Nations and non-United Nations entities): <b>WHO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, IAEA, FAO, IOM, ILO</b> Line Ministries, INSTAT, Development Partners, etc.
<b>National Development Goals from NSDI II:</b> Accession to the European Union; Investing in People and Social Cohesion; Good Governance, Democracy and the Rule of Law <b>SDGs:</b> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 16, 17 <b>EU Integration Chapters &amp; Priority Areas:</b> 19, 23, 24, 32
<b>Work-plan duration:</b> 2020-2021 <b>Anticipated start/end dates:</b> 1 January 2020 – 31 December 2021

2020 Contributing Partners	Amount (USD)
Government of Albania	120,000
Government of Sweden	1,263,757
Government of Norway	25,000
Government of Austria (ADA)	95,000
UNICEF Global Thematic	275,000
Government of Switzerland (SDC)	1,907,319
Government of UK	2,007,000
EU	211,221
USAID	323,000
Ending Violence Against Children Fund	100,000
DFID	12,000
Peace Building Fund	240,000
UN Joint SDG Fund	1,104,398
<b>Total (USD)</b>	<b>7,683,695</b>

2021 Contributing Partners	Amount (USD)
<b>EU</b>	<b>36,303</b>
<b>Government of Sweden</b>	<b>1,080,200</b>
<b>Government of Albania</b>	<b>79,000</b>
<b>Government of UK</b>	<b>350,000</b>
<b>Government of Norway</b>	<b>25,000</b>
<b>Government of Switzerland (SDC)</b>	<b>823,000</b>
<b>UNICEF Global Thematic</b>	<b>393,000</b>
<b>Ending Violence Against Children Fund</b>	<b>10,000</b>
<b>UN Joint SDG Fund</b>	<b>535,000</b>
<b>Total (USD)</b>	<b>3,331,503</b>

Signatures<sup>1</sup>

Government	
Outcome Co-Chair	Signatures
Minister of Health and Social Protection	
Implementing Line Ministries	Signatures
Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth	
Ministry of Interior	

United Nations	
UN Resident Coordinator	
Outcome Co - Chairs	Signatures
UNICEF Representative	
UNFPA Head of Office	
UN Agencies	Signatures
UNDP	
UNESCO	
UNFPA	
UNWOMEN	
IAEA	
FAO	
IOM	
ILO	

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



## Executive Summary

This JWP is aligned with **NSDI-II Priorities** 1, 2 and 5: Accession to the European Union; Good Governance, Democracy and the Rule of Law; Investing in People and Social Cohesion. **SDGs:** 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 16 and 17. **EU Integration Chapters/Priority Areas:** 19, 23, 24.

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

### Output 2.1 Health

Priority interventions of UN agencies (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, FAO, IAEA) in 2020-2021 will include:

- **Health System Strengthening** - Health Financing; Equitable access to health services, leaving no one behind; Role of Primary Health Care; Integration of health and social care at the community level; Strengthened Reproductive, Mother and Child Health Care, including home visiting; Enforcement mechanisms and Compliance to the use of health care protocols at all levels.
- **Perinatal care** - Assessment of Perinatal Care, identification of critical gaps and implementation of priority interventions; development of the Immunization Strategic Plan; Addressing of the issues of vaccine hesitancy.
- **Food and Nutrition** - School nutrition - health promotion and education, piloting of the provision of meals to school children; Baby friendly hospitals; Implementation of Iodine Deficiency Prevention policy.
- **Scaling up and ensuring sustainability of the national response to HIV/AIDS and TB:** Implementation of the Strategic Action Plans on the Control of HIV and TB.
- **Mental Health** – Community based services for people with mental health disorders.
- **Improvement of the prevention, detection, diagnosis and treatment of cancer** - Tobacco control; Quality of air; Cancer Screening, Early Detection Diagnosis and Treatment; Continued human resource capacity building; Upgrading and improving utilization of existing medical equipment and introduction of newer/ more sophisticated therapy and diagnostic techniques.
- **Strengthening of Emergency preparedness and response and capacity development required under IHR (2005)** Development / implementation of National Health Security Action Plan; Laboratory quality management system; Guidelines, SOP and update/develop pandemic/epidemic-prone diseases (EPD) contingency plans, with particular focus on influenza; Training on delivering sexual and reproductive health services in humanitarian crisis and emergency.
- **Health Information** - Technical support to better generation, collection and processing of health data; Technical support to better use of M&E frameworks; Dissemination and support to in-depth analysis of Demographic and Health Survey 2018.

### Output 2.2 Education

Guided by SDG 4, UN Agencies (UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA and ILO) will support Ministry of Education, Sport and Youth (MoESY) in translating the strategic direction of Pre-University Education Development Strategy (2014-2020) and NSDI 2015-2020 into concrete measures for ensuring a quality education system for every child - inclusion and equity; increased access to education; improved quality of education provision; and strengthen education sector's governance. These collective efforts will feed into the development of the new Education Sector Strategy and enable a closer alignment of next sector strategy with SDG4-Education 2030.

On the basis of the Education Policy Review (2017) and the Situation Analysis on SDG-4 implementation (which contributed to the Education-related parts of the MAPS Mission and its Report, and the Voluntary National Review for the HLPF (2018), Albania will be a part of UNESCO's sub-regional activities on SDG-4 concerning comparative research studies and capacity-development.

Based on two main analysis of the Education Sector conducted during 2019, namely the appraisal of the Pre-university Strategy and the review of the assessment and evaluation system of the country conducted with OECD, UNICEF's interventions will aim at strengthening inclusive education practices in schools, guided by the vision of a transformed education system which responds to a diversity of learners (including children with disabilities, both boys and girls) by enhancing quality of education. Such an approach will be embedded in a framework for inclusive education in line with General Comment Number 4/ Article 24 on inclusive Education of Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. UNICEF will also support (i) improvement of systems at national and local level for identification and integration of out of school children and reducing of drop out of boys and girls in four regions in Albania ("School as Community Centre" Initiative); implementation of a child-driven scheme for professional development with a focus inclusive preschool education and development of inspection tools for preschool (ii) "investing in teacher training and communication for behaviour change for a non-violent school ("Zero violence" initiative) as well as addressing issues of Violent extremism in schools; (iii) UNICEF will also engage in adolescents and second decade learning through promotion of intercultural dialogue and peacebuilding jointly with UNDP and UNFPA and RYCO as well as piloting use of technology and innovation as a means to improve learning outcomes and expand access to learning. UNICEF will also engage in development of the National Strategy of Education through ensuring technical assistance



LGUs to operationalize their functions related to SRHR, education, gender, and social protection and inclusion, and to monitor them; to build programmatic and operational capacities of NGOs working with the most vulnerable and young key populations, to be stronger advocates in investments to achieve ICPD based SDGs (focus SRHR); to increase demand of the most vulnerable and marginalized groups for quality integrated SRH services through information and engagement in health education and promotion activities; and to improve capacities of government institutions and INSTAT to collect and disseminate data on the most vulnerable groups of the population including key populations. Within 2020 UNFPA will support development and launching of Youth Action Plan; development of by-laws following the newly approved Youth Law. Within 2021 UNFPA will support implementation at municipal level of Youth Law and Youth Action Plan.

WHO in collaboration with UNICEF, UNFPA and UNDP, will promote and technically support the establishment of networks of integrated social care and health services at the community level, in selected demonstration sites: regulatory framework, standards and protocols, capacity-building of the primary health care and social care personnel for holistic care, using a family centered approach, infrastructure upgrades for psychosocial care, disability adjustments of the health facilities, and mobility solutions for the professionals to reach out to families. An analysis of equity in health utilization and expenditure will be developed with focus on MCH services in Albania, as well cost and financial analysis for health insurance coverage for most vulnerable families with children and provision of assistive devices for children with disabilities in Albania.

The ILO will support the national and the selected local authorities in conducting analysis- fiscal scoping and fiscal spacing, and designing innovative mechanisms to sustainably support social protection policies and actions carried out at the municipality level.

#### **Output 2.4 Child Protection**

Over the last years, GoA has been emphasizing the need to build an integrated and effective child protection system as enshrined in key legislative and policy documents that have been recently developed and adopted (policy document "The future of an integrated child protection system in Albania" (2015); Law on "Child Rights and Protection" and Agenda 2020 for Child Rights (adopted 2017). Fully in line with NDSI II priorities of democracy, rule of law and social cohesion, Albania's child protection systems and mechanisms need to be strengthened to ensure that all Albania's boys and girls, especially those in situations of vulnerability, are effectively protected from violence, abuse, exploitation, neglect, trafficking and forced labour.

UNICEF's support to GoA and State Agency for Child Rights and Protection will focus in implementing the revised architecture of the national child protection system, with well-defined accountabilities at central and local levels, ensuring clarity of roles across all sectors and alignment with reforms in health, education, social protection and justice sectors. Decentralized elements of the system will be sustained and expanded, optimizing the experience of community-based child protection units/workers and ensuring that municipalities are equipped to deliver on their child protection responsibilities. Child's right to a caring and supportive family environment will be addressed along with facilitation of reunification of children living in residential state institutions with their biological families, as well as an increased access to alternative, family-based, care services. Addressing the protection of children and youth at risk from human trafficking will be in focus of the current workplan, with focus mainly on most affected regions in the country. Separate attention will be given to children's protection from Online sexual abuse, exploitation and violence, as this is a new and rapidly emerging area of protection. Overall capacity strengthening of the child protection work force remains in the center of programmatic interventions. Building on the support provided to earthquake affected populations with psycho-social support and child protection services, UNICEF will support the GoA to develop child protection preparedness plans for emergencies.

The ILO will provide technical support to the Ministry of Health and Social Protection and the State Agency on the Rights and Protection of the Child in coordinating the collective efforts invested by different actors in the area of children economic exploitation, in the framework of the global Alliance 8.7 intending to eliminate the child labor by 2025.

WHO will contribute to the capacitating the health-related workforce around child protection issues, supporting the capacities of local health authorities to monitor child protection issues/cases, as well as in supporting the GoA to develop emergency-related preparedness plan.

#### **Output 2.5 Gender Based Violence**

UN agencies (UNDP, UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF, IOM, ILO) efforts will aim to contribute to the overall goal of eliminating violence against women, girls and children through supporting the adoption/reform and implementation of laws, by-laws, policies and strategies to respond to and prevent violence against women/girls and children, including victims of trafficking, as well as harmful practices, such as child marriage. Specific output level results will be: (1) a strengthened normative and accountability framework related to violence against women and girls (VAWG), including harmful practices; (2) improved institutional practices, services and coordination for survivors of VAWG; and (3) challenged norms pertaining to VAWG (including child marriage) at the state, community and individual levels with a keen focus on the most vulnerable women and girls. All major interventions will be guided by existing evidence, along with relevant knowledge generation exercises, and contribute to implementation of National Strategy on Gender Equality and its Action Plan (2016-2020) and all other relevant strategies targeting vulnerable women and girls.



Regarding **Students learning Outcomes and quality** improvement, the latest PISA results indicate average three-year trend in mean scores in all three PISA subjects are positive and significantly higher than changes in the OECD on average. Growth in performance in mathematics in Albania has been particularly significant, with the mean average score increasing by about 24 points since the last PISA survey, as compared to 12 point in Montenegro, -1 points in Slovenia and 2 points in OECD countries. Albania was doing less well than PISA 2015 in Science while there is a stagnation in the PISA levels reached in reading. MOESY has committed to participate in two additional international assessments, namely Trends In International Mathematics And Science Study (TIMSS) and Progress In International Reading Literacy Study (PIRLS) which provides internationally comparable results for primary children outcomes in math and literacy.

Regarding the **overall performance in education**, Albania has recently raised the bar for entry to primary initial teacher education programmes. Efforts have also been made during 2019 to improve the quality of these programmes. Setting up professional learning networks within each region of the country for continuous professional development has also constituted a welcomed step contributing to teacher learning and sharing of experiences. Ministry of Education has also undertaken reforms to close small and underperforming schools with less than 50 children decreasing the number of students learning in multi-grade classes from 33.000 to 22.000 students.

2019 for Albania was marked by ambitious efforts in **deconcentrating control of its** education system, service delivery was further deconcentrated at regional level in order to bring services closer to schools. Under this reform, regional directorates are now also responsible for school external evaluation, and they are under the oversight of the General Directorate for Pre-University Education, a new directorate created as well in 2019, becoming an executive arm of the Ministry of Education. It coordinates the work of four Regional Directorates that are tasked with managing the delivery of services to schools. A new important agency also was created in 2019 as a result of the merger of The Education Development Institute (EDI) and the SEI (School Education Inspectorate to form the Agency for Quality Assurance in Pre-University Education (AQAPUE). Albania has continued to use during 2018 the depoliticized teacher work force selection (by implementing a transparent practice of new teacher's nominations using a digital platform) infusing merit-based and better skilled work force of teachers and adopting also merit based practices for school leadership appointment.

Regarding education financing, public spending on education remains low at 3.2 per cent of GDP and 10.4 per cent of total public expenditures, remaining below the internationally agreed benchmarks<sup>2</sup>.

**Education equity** has been addressed inter alia by increasing the number of assistant teachers (983 teachers in the system) and increasingly the number of children having benefited from free textbooks program reaching for school year 2019-2020 220,000 free text books, 155,000 for the students of Primary Education (1-5 grade) but also 70,000 students from the most vulnerable groups have benefited (17 in need categories for all compulsory education). An expansion of the scheme to provide free textbooks to upper grades is reflected in 2020 budget.

Like other countries in the region and OECD, PISA results 2018 show that **students from more disadvantaged backgrounds** (bottom quarter of PISA's index of economic, social and cultural status) in Albania performed about two years (61 score point difference) behind their more advantaged peers (top quarter) in the reading domain. PISA 2018 indicate that, in all three domains, science reading and maths, students from rural schools in Albania have lower mean scores than students from urban schools, while students from urban schools outperform students from rural schools in most OECD.

MOESY with the support of UNICEF has undertaken a Mid-term Appraisal of the Pre-University Education Strategy 2014-2020, which brought up policy issues such as the low levels of financing in education; need for improved use of decentralization processes as a means to increase efficiency and accountability in management and governance; the requisite for school leadership strengthening; increased equity focus, the need for a functioning Education Management Information System (EMIS); need for increased coordination among development partners and government, increased focus on early childhood education programmes, need for continual professional development and resources and importance of ICT for a better curriculum implementation; need for increased investments in policy and school practices to ensure learning outcomes are improved for all children with a focus on the most vulnerable.

To address these challenges and reach the last mile of children, UN agencies in Albania are committed to support MoESY to bridge the gaps and contribute to reducing disparities in education for ensuring a more inclusive, equitable and quality education system.

### Output 2.3 Social Inclusion and Social Protection

Albania has demonstrated commitment to increasingly address social protection and inclusion, with a focus on the most marginalised groups. However, advancing social inclusion and protection remains a necessity for Albania to comply with EU accession requirements, especially acquis Chapter 23 on human rights and chapter 19 on social inclusion and social protection. While there is increased government commitment to finance social care services, there is still no clear indication that the current social policies have achieved a visible impact on the extent of coverage for vulnerable populations at a time when social cohesion and inclusion remain only partially addressed. The economic growth rate of Albania has been steady over the last years, with a real projected GDP increase of 3% during 2019<sup>3</sup>, which is lower than anticipated at the beginning of the year. The country is expected to gradually continue some acceleration reaching 4.5% in 2021, supported by improved macroeconomic fundamentals<sup>4</sup>. The capacities for social protection programmes administration remain limited at all levels,

<sup>2</sup> As per adopted the Incheon Declaration for Education 2030 (UNESCO, 2015), the internationally agreed target for public expenditure on education is at least 4% to 6% of GDP and/or at least 15% to 20% of total public expenditure.

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.imf.org/en/Countries/ALB>

<sup>4</sup> National Economic Reform Programme 2019 – 2021



internet have reported experiencing upsetting experiences in the digital space while 9% of them reported at least one unwanted sexual experience online<sup>8</sup>. Despite of the high number of referrals of child sexual abuse materials being reported to authorities, only a handful have been investigated and even less brought before justice. While the legal framework for the protection of children from sexual abuse and exploitation online is not far from the international standard, considerable gaps have been found in the institutional response and professional capabilities of the authorities in charge of preventing and responding to such cases<sup>9</sup>.

Albania is a source, transit and destination country for men, women and children victims to human trafficking. Children<sup>10</sup>, particularly those in a street situation, youth and women, as well as members of Egyptian and Roma communities, are often most vulnerable to human trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation and forced labour. In addition to unemployment and poverty, vulnerability to trafficking is influenced by a constellation of overlapping and interconnected risk factors that cut across individual, family, community and structural layers such as gender discrimination, domestic violence and substance abuse, physical and sexual violence against children and young girls, alongside with sudden stress, such as following the death of a family member.

The newly adopted legislation on child protection and rights has clarified roles and responsibilities as well as accountability lines both at the central and local levels and has set the ground for an integrated child protection system. Despite an improved normative framework for child protection, its implementation is weak and the establishment of a comprehensive and integrated national system of child protection is yet to be accomplished. More specific bottlenecks are related to inefficient, overlapping, 'issue-based' and fragmented interventions as well as lack of investments. Local action is predominantly dependent on services provided by non-governmental organizations (NGOs). High expectations are associated with the newly defined, more active role of municipalities in social services provision – though the establishment of appropriate governance mechanisms at national and local levels is still pending. The State Agency for Child Rights Protection has been taking a more active stance recently, initiating the review of the national vision for Child Protection and of the existing legal framework, however it lacks the capacities to fully implement the wider mandate and higher responsibility vested to it by the new legislation.

Government has adopted a strategic plan of action (Agenda 2020 for Children's Rights) 2017-2020, which sets clear objectives with well-defined activities and measurable indicators. The Agenda dedicates an important space to the protection of children from all forms of violence, including the emerging global phenomena of children's safety in internet. It sets as a clear goal the strengthening of an integrated child protection system, as well as the specific measures that are needed for children in vulnerable situations or to combat violence settings where children live and learn.

High expectations are associated with the newly defined role of the Municipalities in social services provision, which is expected to be influenced by the municipal Child Protection Worker (CPW). However, the number of CPWs is very low compared to the legal requirements, while even smaller portion of these workers, less than 30%, have the adequate background in social work. A lesson learned from the previous years of programme implementation, as well as reflecting the partners' feedback, surely indicates that establishment of a comprehensive and integrated system of Child Protection requires re-focusing of interventions towards local/Municipal level, to achieve greater impact from the improved legal and policy framework. Furthermore, greater level of collaboration across various Output Working Groups and UN agencies, those dealing with GBV, Labour and Migration, will increase the scope and magnitude of results which can be achieved with limited/modest resources. Finally, it is also paramount that child protection system strengthening overall be informed by sound evidence, to shape and direct any further programmatic solutions duly tailored to the dynamic realities of Albania.

## Output 2.5 Gender Based Violence

The recent official statistical data reaffirm the fact that violence against women and girls in Albania is widespread and still a serious human rights violation. More concretely, the result of the third 2018 population based national survey on violence against women and girls (NPBS-VAWG) conducted by INSTAT<sup>11</sup> showed that one in two (52.9%) Albanian women have experienced one or more forms of violence (intimate partner violence, dating violence, non-partner violence, sexual harassment, stalking) during their life time. 47% of surveyed women have experienced intimate partners domestic violence during their life time. For the first time, the 2018 NPBS-VAWG revealed baseline figures for four other forms of violence: 65.8% of women experienced dating violence during their life-time. 18.1% of women experienced sexual harassment during their life time; 18.2% of women experienced non-partner violence and 12.6% of women have experienced stalking during their lifetime. Furthermore, the 2018 NPBS-VAWG brings data on the acceptance of violence against women among men and women in Albania. Findings revealed that 1 in 2 women believe violence between a husband and wife is a private matter; and 46.5% of women believe that a woman should tolerate some violence to keep her family together; 26.1% of women believe a woman should be ashamed or embarrassed to talk to anyone if she is raped. All the surveyed women, said that domestic, sexual violence and harassment, and stalking are major concerns for the Albanian society. 83 % believe that it is key for the country to have laws that protect women and girls from violence in marriage/families and 81.9% believe that it is necessary to have in place legislation that protects them from sexual assault and rape.

Progress is achieved with regards to the legislation against gender-based violence. In 2018, amendments to the Law on "Measures against violence in family relations" improved legal definitions of domestic violence in line with the Istanbul

<sup>8</sup> UNICEF 2020, One click Away: Children's Experiences of Internet in Albania, <https://www.unicef.org/albania/media/2486/file/one%20click.pdf>

<sup>9</sup> UNICEF 2019, Webfactor: Assessment of the Legal Framework and Institutional Readiness to address Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation Online in Albania, available at <https://www.unicef.org/albania/media/2151/file/2019%20Webfactor%20Assessment%20of%20CSEA%20Online%20in%20Albania.pdf>

<sup>10</sup> According to UNODC (2018), 30% of trafficked persons in the world are children. In 2017, 41% of potential victims of trafficking referred into the NRM were children.

<sup>11</sup> The National Statistics Institute in Albania

**Outcome Indicators** from the Results Framework of the Government of Albania and United Nations  
Programme of Cooperation for Sustainable Development 2017-2021

Outcome Indicators	Baseline 2016	Targets 2021
Private household out-of-Pocket expenditure as a proportion of total health expenditure	55% (WB)	40%
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	Total 13 Female 12 Male 14	9 (30% reduction) 8.5 (30% reduction) 10 (30% reduction)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 deliveries)	29 (UN IGME)	20 (30% reduction)
Net enrolment rates	<u>Pre-Primary 2014</u> Total 81.34% Girls 80.6% Boys 82% Roma Children 55%  <u>Primary 2013</u> Total 95.92% Girls 94.8% Boys 96.2% Roma Children 61.4%  <u>Children with Disabilities</u> <u>Basic Education 2014</u> 3,201 students  <u>Child refugees and asylum seekers</u> <u>% Access to formal education 2015</u> Total 0 Female 0 Male 0	<u>Pre-Primary 2021:</u> Total: 98% Girls: 98% Boys: 98% Roma: 75%  <u>Primary 2021</u> Total: 100% Girls: 100% Boys: 100% Roma: 80%  <u>Children with Disabilities</u> <u>Basic Education 2020:</u> 25% increase (based on Pre-university Education Strategy)  <u>Child refugees and asylum seekers</u> <u>% Access to formal education 2021</u> Total 50 Female 20 Male 30
Schoolchildren's learning outcomes (as measured by PISA)	Reading 394 Math 394 Science 397	494 496 501
% of households living in extreme poverty receiving cash assistance	26%	56%
Number of sector-specific policies with explicit social inclusion targets	4	24
Level of implementation of National Action Plan on Roma and Egyptian Integration	Rated "2"	Rated at least "3"
Rate of children (age 0-17) in residential (public and non-public) care per 100,000 child population	84	42
Number of national mechanisms collecting evidence and addressing violence against children	4 (police, Child Protection Units (CPUs), schools, helpline)	at least 6 (police, CPUs, schools, helpline, health centres, online and web-based platform)
% Women who have experienced physical violence during their lives and in the last 12 months	23.7% (2013)	21% (2018)



IAEA	300,000 (2020) 220,000 (2021)		330,000 (2021)	300,000 (2020) 550,000 (2021)	198,000 (2020) 145,200 (2021)
FAO	100,000 (2020) 100,000 (2021)			100,000 (2020) 100,000 (2021)	66,000 (2020) 66,000 (2021)
Total (USD)	725,000 (2020) 639,000 (2021)		735,000 (2020) 1,050,000 (2021)	1,763,000 (2020) 1,817,000 (2021)	678,480 (2020) 506,220 (2021)
Strategic Deliverables & Timeline (if multi-year, Joint Work Plan) <i>Put in brackets after the deliverable</i>		UN Agencies	Total Budget Per each UN agency		National Partner(s)
			Core Funds USD	Non-Core Funds USD	Funding Gap USD
2.1.1 Health System Strengthening, including for COVID-19 Ensuring an integrated system of health and social care, accessible to all, through advocacy, evidence generation, policy dialogue, and technical support focused on (i) delivering equitable and quality MCH services (including home visiting); (ii) integration of SRHR services for women/young people with disabilities in Albanian strategic / legislative frame; (iii) strengthening the health system financing policy, including development of the Albanian case on the impact of health in the national economy; (iv) developing a health policy for relaying health workforce; (v) capacity building for development of standards, care pathways and protocols and on NCD Risk Assessment and Risk Management; others; (vi) updating /optimizing the methodology of drugs reimbursement and Health Technologies. (2020-2021)	WHO	100,000 (2020) 110,000 (2021)			
	UNFPA	50,000 (2020) 50,000 (2021)		100,000 (2020) 100,000 (2021)	
	UNICEF	5,000 (2020) 5,000 (2021)	60,000 ADA (2020)	50,000 (2020) 40,000 (2021)	
2.1.2 Perinatal care, including for COVID-19 Conducting a Perinatal Care Assessment, capacity development of health care professionals in all maternity hospitals of Albania and a multi-year plan for vaccines and immunization in Albania, technical assistance for vaccine procurement incl. provision of specialized technical assistance on countering vaccine hesitancy/addressing pockets, strengthening interpersonal communication skills of health personnel. (2020-2021)	WHO	5,000 (2020) 5,000 (2021)			
	UNICEF	6,000 (2020) 5,000 (2021)		20,000 (2020) 20,000 (2021) 20,000 (2020) 30,000 (2021)	
	UNFPA			90,000 (2020)	
2.1.3 HIV/AIDS and TB, including for COVID-19 Advocacy and technical support for (i) implementation of National Strategic Action Plans on Control of HIV (testing, treatment, social contracting) and TB (integration in PHC,	WHO	15,000 (2020) 15,000 (2021)		50,000 (2020) 100,000 (2021)	
	UNFPA	12,000 (2020) 12,000 (2021)		60,000 (2020) 60,000 (2021)	
					MoHSP, MoF, Ministry of Interior, Local Governments, Civil Society, Professional Associations, Academia, Media, Institute of Public Health (IPH), Health Insurance Fund.



support prevention, control of, and preparedness for, high threat pathogens; capacitate health professionals for rapid needs assessment and follow up response activities; other. (2020-2021)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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80% of schools and strengthening capacities of all ZVAP (local offices for pre-university education) within 2021; as well as advocacy to include CSE into teaching university curricula and into the vocational education programme. (2020-2021)	UNFPA	10,000 (2020) 10,000 (2021)							Education (ASCAP), Ministry of Finance, National Agency for Education, Professional Development and Qualifications
2.2.7 Strengthen CSE for out of school young people with focus the most vulnerable, marginalized, young people with disabilities, through consolidating Y-peer network in the municipalities of Vlore, Fier, Elbasan, Shkoder, Puke, Kamez, Durres, Korçe, Pogradec, Permet, Cerrik, Ure Vajgurore and through expanding the network in the municipalities of Lezhe, Fushe Kruje and Kruje. (2020-2021)	UNFPA	10,000 (2020) 10,000 (2021)			30,000 (2020) 30,000 (2021)	4.5	GE-2 HR-3	Vlore, Fier, Elbasan, Shkoder, Puke, Kamez, Durres, Korçe, Pogradec, Permet, Cerrik, Ure Vajgurore, Lezhe, Fushe Kruje, Kruje	MOESY, Agency for Quality Assurance of Pre-University Education (ASCAP), Local Government Units, Civil Society Organizations.
2.2.8 Promoting intercultural dialogue and peacebuilding through engaging with in and out of school youth schools, adolescents (implementation of methodology for peacebuilding in schools, Y-peer manual for out of school youth, exchanges, teacher training and use of technology and innovative methodologies such as UPSHIFT, Ponder Media literacy etc). (2020-2021)	UNICEF UNFPA			70,000 Gov UK (2020) 100,000 PBF (2020) 30,000 Gov UK (2021) 90,000 PBF (2020)	100,000 (2020) 100,000 (2021)	4.1 and 4.7	GE-2 HR-3	National	MOESY, ASCAP, RYCO HO and LBOs, UNFPA country offices in WB6, CSOs.
2.2.9 Development of Online learning platforms, including for COVID-19 (online digital learning classroom for teachers online training opportunities. (2020-2021)	UNICEF			50,000 PBF (2020) 20,000 Global thematic (2021)	75,000 (2020) 75,000 (2021)	4.1	GE-2 HR-3	National	UNICEF ASCAP, GDPE
2.2.10 Sub-regional activities on SDG-4 supported, including Albania - comparative research studies and capacity-development. (2020)	UNESCO	5,000 (2020)				4.7	GE-2 HR-3	Nationwide	MOESY
2.2.11 PDNA finalized and follow up ensured through psychological support, protocol development for school psychologists, child friendly spaces (cross reference to output 2.4), training of school psychologists, DRR in schools, green schools, (cross reference to outcome 4 output 4.1 / 4.2) (2020-2021)	UNICEF	20,000 (2020)		25,000 Gov Norway SDG AF (2020) 15,000 Global thematic (2020) 25,000 Gov Norway SDG AF (2021)	2,500,000 2020 2,500,000 2021	4.1 and 4.7	GE-2 HR-3	National and Prespa region	MOESY, CSO-s, ASCAP
2.2.12 Follow up on OECD/UNICEF study on evaluation and assessment with developing tools and improvement of teachers' skills in testing and assessing students. (2020)	UNICEF	20,000 (2020)		15,000 Global Thematic (2020)		4.1	GE-3 HR-3	National	MOESY, Center for Education Services
2.2.13 Agency for Quality Assurance in Pre-university Education and NAVETQ prepare curricula and training/materials ensuring for improved negotiations, dialogue and dispute	ILO			17,000 Sida (2020)		4.7	GE-2 HR-2	National	MoES, Agency for Quality Assurance on Preuniversity Education (AQAPE), MoFE, NAVETQ,



		Percentage of increased funds for social care services made available at local level also due to national consensus around social protection floor. <b>Baseline 2017:</b> Social care service compose 6.4% of the total social protection budget. <b>Target 2020-2021:</b> Annual increase of central government's budget for social services by 2% and targeted LGUs by 4%.		
2020-2021 Budgetary Framework				
Contributing UN Agencies	Core/regular, assessed (USD)	Non-core/other/ extra budgetary (USD)	To be mobilized (funding gap) (USD)	
			Total (USD)	Gender Budget 100% GE 3 66% GE 2 33% GE 1
UNDP	100,000 (2020)	1,505,000 SDC; 460,000 JSDGF; 50,000 GoA (2020) 783,000 SDC; 275,000 JSDGF; 50,000 GoA (2021)	2,135,000 (2020) 1,088,000 (2021)	1,409,100 (2020) 718,080 (2021)
UNFPA	55,000 (2020)	85,000 SDC; 20,000 JSDGF (2020) 50,000 JSDGF (2021)	410,000 (2020) 100,000 (2021)	105,600 (2020) 33,000 (2021)
UNICEF	15,000 (2020) 5,000 (2021)	159,000 SDC; 276,000 JSDGF (2020) 45,000 JSDGF (2021)	550,000 (2020) 200,000 (2021)	297,000 (2020) 33,000 (2021)
UNWOMEN	40,000 (2020)	78,319 SDC; 318,398 JSDGF (2020) 20,000 JSDGF (2021)	436,717 (2020) 20,000 (2021)	288,233 (2020) 13,200 (2021)
WHO		25,000 JSDGF (2021)	25,000 (2021)	16,500 (2021)
ILO		10,000 JSDGF (2020) 140,000 JSDGF (2021)	10,000 (2020) 140,000 (2021)	6,600 (2020) 92,400 (2021)
Total (USD)	210,000 (2020) 5,000 (2021)	2,981,717 (2020) 1,368,000 (2021)	3,541,717 (2020) 1,573,000 (2021)	2,106,533 (2020) 906,180 (2021)
Strategic Deliverables & Timeline (if multi-year Joint Work Plan) <i>Put in brackets after the deliverable</i>		Total Budget Per each UN agency		SDG Targets
		UN Agencies	Core Funds USD Non-Core Funds USD	GE & HR Marker
2.3.1 Marginalized and vulnerable persons and groups throughout Albania and in selected municipalities empowered to request social inclusion, including for COVID-19. (LNB 2020–21)		UNDP	70,000 SDC (2020) 13,000 SDC (2021)	1.3 10.2
2.3.2 Disabled Peoples Organisations strengthen their organizational and technical capacities through implementation of proposals/projects on disability rights advocacy and promotion – supported through micro grants –and R/E and PWD participate in monitoring the implementation of social services at local level. (LNB 2020-2021)		UNDP	40,000 SDC (2020) 30,000 SDC (2021)	1.3 10.2
2.3.3 Models of tested inclusive services provision implemented at local level (integrated social services model to R/E – R/E children		UNDP	350,000 SDC (2020) 250,000 SDC (2021)	1.3 10.2 5.5
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2.3.29 Standards and protocols for the models of integrated health and social care services are developed, including for COVID-19, and two municipalities are supported to pilot innovative models. (IMSPSD 2020)	UNDP		60,000 JSDGF (2020)		1.3 10.2 16.6	GE-2 HR-2	TBD among Tirane, Kamez, Devoll, Puka, Rrogzshine, Progradec	MoHSP, LGUs
2.3.30 At least 6 grant fund projects, a majority of them for Roma and persons with disabilities, are implemented every year, including for COVID-19. (12 in total). (IMSPSD 2020-2021)	UNDP		40,000 JSDGF (2020) 40,000 JSDGF (2021)		1.3 10.2 16.6	GE-2 HR-2	Tirane, Kamez, Devoll, Puke, Rrogzshine, Progradec	MoHSP, LGUs, CSOs
2.3.31 The government of Albania implements and monitors the progress of the Action Plan for the integration of Roma and Egyptians. (IMSPSD 2020-2021)	UNDP		10,000 JSDGF (2020) 10,000 JSDGF (2021)		1.3 10.2 16.6	GE-2 HR-2	National	MoHSP, LGUs
2.3.32 Strengthened capacities of coalitions/CSO & youth advocacy platforms at municipal level on SRH/ASRH and integrated health and social protection services, including for COVID-19. (IMSPSD 2020)	UNFPA	10,000 (2020)	10,000 JSDGF (2020) 20,000 SDC (2020)	40,000 (2020)	1.3 10.2 16.6	GE-2 HR-2	Tirane, Kamez, Devoll, Puke, Rrogzshine, Progradec	Youth voice network
2.3.33 Increased demand of the most vulnerable and marginalized groups for quality integrated SRH services through information and engagement in health education and promotion activities. (IMSPSD 2020-2021)	UNFPA	10,000 (2020)	20,000 SDC (2020) 30,000 JSDGF (2021)	70,000 (2020)	1.3 10.2 16.6	GE-2 HR-2	Tirane, Kamez, Devoll, Puke, Rrogzshine, Progradec	NGOs
2.3.34 Government institutions and INSTAT enabled to (i) collect and disseminate data on the most vulnerable groups of the population including key population; (ii) translate the passport of indicators (action plan for elderly, youth) into concrete annual targets for measuring and monitoring progress of integrated social care and health care services with focus youth and elderly. (IMSPSD 2020-2021)	UNFPA	10,000 (2020)	10,000 JSDGF (2020)	50,000 (2020) 50,000 (2021)	1.3 10.2	GE-2 HR-2	National	MoHSP, INSTAT, MoESY
2.3.35 A regulatory framework developed on the implementation of the integrated health and social care services, including for COVID-19, with focus on young people and elderly population (consolidate youth friendly services package at primary health care and draft standards related to care for elderly population). (IMSPSD 2021)	UNFPA		20,000 JSDGF (2021)		10.2 16.6	GE-2 HR-2	National	MoHSP, LGUs
2.3.36 Development of standards and work protocols for social care services according to their typology, including for COVID-19. (LNB 2020)	UNICEF		30,000 SDC (2020)		10.2, 16.6	GE-2 HR-2	National	MoHSP (LNB)
2.3.37 The curriculum of Faculty of Social Sciences is up to date with new social protection legislation for the preparation of an	UNICEF		50,000 SDC (2020)		1.3 10.2 16.6	GE-2 HR-2	National	Faculty of Social Sciences

2.3.46 Equity analysis in health utilization and expenditure completed and shared with key stakeholders. (IMSPSD 2020)	UNICEF ILO		20,000 JSDGF (2020) 10,000 JSDGF (2020)	1.3 10.2 16.6	GE-2 HR-2	National	MoHSP, MoFE
2.3.47 Tripartite policy dialogue on social protection floors in Albania, including enhancing capacities of the local authorities on self-conducting the fiscal space analysis for social protection. (IMSPSD 2021)	ILO		80,000 JSDGF (2021)	1.3 10.2 16.6	GE-2 HR-2	National; Puke, Rrogzshine	MoFE, MoHSP, National Social Service, Municipalities of Puke and Rrogzshine
2.3.48 Municipalities are supported to develop local solutions of linking social care services with cash entitlement through case management, access to information and better cross sectoral coordination. (2020-2021)	UNICEF		25,000 SDC (2020) 30,000 JSDGF (2021)		GE-2 HR-2	Tirane, Elbasan, Korce, Maliq, Lezhe	LGUs
2.3.49 Support social protection systems at central and local level to build capacities into responding to shocks and crisis (aligned with mid term recommendations of PDNA), including for COVID-19.	UNICEF	5,000 (2020) 5,000 (2021)	100,000 (2020) 150,000 (2021)		GE-2 HR-2	National	MoHSP
Outputs, including Joint Programme outputs	UN entity	Indicator, baseline, target	Means of verification	Monitoring Frequency	Risks and Assumptions		
<b>Output 2.4 - Child Protection</b> Child protection systems are strengthened to prevent and respond to cases of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect of children, with a particular focus on vulnerable children and families.	UNICEF WHO IOM ILO	No. of instruments facilitating implementation of legal framework for Child Protection is in place. Baseline 2016: 0 Target 2019: 5 Ministerial Instructions (Target achieved) % of Child Protection Units that perform case management of children at risk and need for protection Baseline 2015: 26% Target 2019: 45% Target 2020: 80% Target 2021: 85%	Parliament records Council of Ministers' records  State Agency on Child Rights and Protection annual report	Yearly	CPU's don't have sufficient capacities and high risk of staff turn-over as a result of 2019 local elections.  Police data is unavailable on time  Line Ministries lack capacity to accomplish tasks timely  Municipalities lack resources to hire child protection workers and/or provide them with required work space and technical means.		
<b>Gender Marker 1</b> <i>Contributes to gender equality/women's empowerment t in a limited way</i>		A. National Action Plan for Child and Family Social Services (De-institutionalisation Plan) available in the country Baseline 2016: policy drafted Target 2019: children in 9 public residential care institutions are assessed – Target 2020: 9 public residential care institutions have endorsed plan for complete transformation into community centres or similar	Yearly reports produced by Office of the National Anti-Trafficking Coordinator (ONAC)				



(2020-2021)						16.1/ 16.2/ 16.9/ 16.10/ 16.a/		Vlore, Korce, Dures	
2.4.4 National Anti-Trafficking Coordinator and regional anti-trafficking committees improve overall prevention, response and rehabilitation services for potential/victims of trafficking, including for COVID-19. (2020-2021)	UNICEF				1,250,000 Gov. UK (2020) 280,000 Gov. UK (2021)	8.7 16.3/ 16.6/ 16.9/ 16.10/ 16.A/ 16 B	GE - 2 HR - 3	National Kukes, Diber, Shkoder, Tirana	Mol, National Anti-Trafficking Coordinator Regional Anti-Trafficking Committees
2.4.5 Monitoring and evaluation capacities on child protection strengthened, including through implementation of an electronic system (module) to capture and monitor child protection case management processes. (2020-2021)	UNICEF  WHO			1,000 (2020) 1,000 (2021)	107,000 Gov. UK (2020) 10,000 EVAC Fund (2021)	16.a 17.9/ 17.18	GE - 1 HR - 2	National	MoHSP, Mol, Local Health Authorities, Local Government/Municipalities, CSOs
2.4.6 GoA and key stakeholders enhance the systemic response to prevent and address online protection of children by addressing barriers to investigation and prosecution of child sexual abuse crimes (i.e. capacity gaps; promotion of digital literacy across generations; inclusion of industry and promotion of technical solutions and development of specialized services). (2020-2021)	UNICEF				170,000 Gov. UK (2020) 100,000 EVAC Fund (2020)	5.2 16.1/ 16.2/ 16.9/ 16.10/ 16.a/ 17.6/17.17	GE - 1 HR - 3	National	AKCESK, MoHSP, Mol, Mol., MoESY, Albanian State Police, Prosecution Office, ICT industry National Child Helpline and key CSOs, Local Government.
2.4.7 Child Protection response and recovery action to Earthquake emergency and COVID-19, including psycho-social support to children and families in Child-Friendly Spaces, capacity development and preparedness plan developed with focus in child protection in emergency contexts. (2020-2021)	UNICEF  WHO			10,000 (2020)	140,000 USAID (2020)  12,000 DFID (2020)	5.2 16.1/ 16.2/ 16.9/ 16.10/ 16.a/	GE - 1 HR - 2	National, Dures, Lac.	MoHSP, SAPRC, Local Health Authorities, CSOs, Nisma NGO and other CSOs
2.4.8 MoHSP and the State Agency for Children's Rights 'Protection coordinate collective efforts feeding into the Alliance 8.7 goal of minimizing/lending the child labour by 2025. (Child Labour report). (2020)	ILO			10,000 (2020)		8.7	GE - 1 HR - 2	National	MoHSP; SAPRC
Outputs, including Joint Programme outputs	UN entity	Indicator, baseline, target	Means of verification	Monitoring Frequency	Risks and Assumptions				
Output 2.5 - Gender-based Violence Capacity of institutions and service providers to implement legislation and normative standards	UNDP UNWOMEN UNFPA WHO UNICEF IOM	No. of laws and by-laws adopted/amended related to GBV to align with the international and regional standards Baseline for laws 2016: 2 Target for laws and policies 2020-2021: 1  No. of Municipalities with functional CCR Baseline 2016: 27 Target 2020-2021: 61	Parliament website CM Website Line Ministries  Annual reports produced by MoHSP,	Yearly	GE and fight against GBV and DV is a priority issue of the GoA stipulated in the National Strategy on GE (2016-2020) and its Action Plan. In addition, the recent GREVIO baseline report on Albania and the Parliamentary Resolution on condemning VAW and effective legal mechanisms to prevent it strongly indicate the commitment of the relevant line ministries and other state and non-state actors at local and central level to the gender agenda;				

2.5.2 Survivors of sexual and GBV including survivors of trafficking in persons supported, including for COVID-19, with new and quality access services and reintegration programs through a multi-sectorial approach. (2020-2021)	UNDP UN Women  UNICEF		80,000 Sida (2020) 60,000 Sida (2021)  44,004.40 EU (2020) 5,500 EU (2021) 60,200 Sida (2020) 60,200 Sida (2021)  250,000 Gov.UK (2020)	500,000 (2021)	5.2	GE -3 HR -3	National	MohSP, Mol, CSOs, LGUs, State Social Service
2.5.3 Capacities of responsible state authorities at central and local level in existing and new emergency centres and facilities improved, including for COVID-19, for sexual violence survivors. (2020-2021)	UNDP		80,000 Sida (2020) 60,000 Sida (2021)	70,000 (2020) 70,000 (2021)	5.1	GE -3 HR -3	National	MohSP, Mol, CSOs, LGUs, State Social Service
2.5.4 Empowerment of women and girls, especially those from vulnerable groups (Roma and Egyptian women, women with disabilities and from LGBTI community) who have experienced or might be victims of discrimination and violence, to request and use quality and accessible services, including for COVID-19. (2020-2021)	UNDP UN Women  UNICEF	20,000 (2020) 20,000 (2021)	30,000 Sida (2020) 30,000 Sida (2021)  35,203.52 EU (2020) 8,800.88 EU (2021) 25,000 Sida (2020) 25,000 Sida (2021)	80,000 (2020)   100,000 (2020) 100,000 (2021)	5.1	GE -3 HR -3	National	MohSP, CSOs, LGUs
2.5.5 Establishment and strengthening of a national CSO network to monitor and advocate for the implementation of obligations stemming from CEDAW, Istanbul Convention and UPR related to ending violence against women and gender equality as well as for monitoring the implementation of the action plan of the National Strategy on GE (objective 3 on gender-based violence). (2020-2021)	UN Women		82,508.25 EU (2020) 11,001.10 EU (2021) 50,000 Sida (2020) 50,000 Sida (2021)		5.1	GE -3 HR -3	National	CSOs
2.5.6 Generation of evidence for policy and budgetary allocations to eliminate violence against women and girls. (2020-2021)	UN Women UNICEF	10,000 (2020) 10,000 (2021)	150,000 Sida (2020) 150,000 Sida (2021)	50,000 (2020) 50,000 (2021)	5.c	GE -3 HR -3	National	LGUs, CSOs, MoHSP
2.5.7 Laws and policies related to GB-VAW are improved to align with international human rights standards and practices	UNDP		70,000 Sida (2020) 60,000 Sida (2021)		5.1	GE -3 HR -3	National	LGUs, CSOs, MoHSP
2.5.8 Coordinated referral mechanism (CRMs) services to GBV victims expanded in new municipalities and consolidated in existing ones including adoption and dissemination of SoPs for the multi-sectoral response to GBV, including for COVID-19. (2020-2021)	UNDP UN Women  UNFPA	30,000 (2020) 30,000 (2021)	150,000 Sida (2020) 110,000 Sida (2021)  15,000 Sida (2020) 15,000 Sida (2021)  35,000 Sida (2020) 35,000 Sida (2021)	30,000 (2020) 30,000 (2021)	5.1; 5.6	GE -3 HR -3	National	LGUs, MoHSP



2020 Overall Budget (the total of Available plus Unfunded)									
Outcomes/Outputs	Available Budget				Total Available Budget	Total Funding Gap	Total Budget	Gender Budget 100% GE 3 66% GE 2 33% GE 1	
	Core/Regular	Non-Core (Donor)	Non-Core/Other	Albania SDG Acceleration Fund					
UNFPA	99,000				99,000	370,000	469,000	65,340	
UNICEF	31,000	303,000			334,000	150,000	484,000	220,440	
WHO	195,000				195,000	215,000	410,000	128,700	
IAEA	300,000				300,000		300,000	198,000	
FAO	100,000				100,000		100,000	66,000	
Output 2.1 Health	725,000	303,000			1,028,000	735,000	1,763,000	678,480	
UNICEF	40,000	600,000		25,000	665,000	3,175,000	3,840,000	438,900	
UNESCO	5,000				5,000		5,000	3,300	
UNFPA	50,000	90,000			140,000	80,000	220,000	92,400	
ILO		17,000			17,000		17,000	11,220	
Output 2.2 Education	95,000	707,000		25,000	827,000	3,255,000	4,082,000	545,820	
UNDP	100,000	530,000		1,505,000	2,135,000		2,135,000	1,409,100	
UNFPA	55,000	20,000		85,000	160,000	250,000	410,000	105,600	
UNICEF	15,000	276,000		159,000	450,000	100,000	550,000	297,000	
UNWOMEN	40,000	318,398		78,319	436,717		436,717	288,233	
ILO		10,000			10,000		10,000	6,600	
Output 2.3 Social Protection and Social Inclusion	210,000	1,154,398		1,827,319	3,191,717	350,000	3,541,717	2,106,533	
UNICEF	320,000	1,884,000		70,000	2,274,000	595,000	2,869,000	750,420	
WHO	1,000	12,000			13,000	19,000	32,000	4,290	
ILO	10,000				10,000	100,000	110,000	3,300	
Output 2.4 Child Rights Protection	331,000	1,896,000		70,000	2,297,000	714,000	3,011,000	758,010	
UNDP				630,000	630,000	100,000	730,000	630,000	
UNWOMEN		211,221		486,757	697,979	80,000	777,979	697,979	
UNFPA	32,000			80,000	112,000	120,000	232,000	112,000	
WHO					-	10,000	10,000	-	
UNICEF	50,000	293,000			343,000	260,000	603,000	343,000	
ILO	10,000				10,000	150,000	160,000	10,000	
Output 2.5 Gender Based Violence	92,000	504,221		1,196,757	1,792,979	720,000	2,512,979	1,792,979	
Outcome 2 Social Cohesion	1,453,000	4,564,619		3,119,076	9,136,696	5,774,000	14,910,696	5,881,822	