Outcome 1 Governance and Rule of Law
Joint Work Plan
2017-2018

1. Cover Page

Country: Albania
Corresponding One Programme Outcome(s)1: **Outcome 1: Governance and Rule of Law** State and civil society organizations perform effectively and with accountability for consolidated democracy in line with international norms and standards.
Chairing United Nations/government entity: UNWOMEN & UNDP / Minister for Innovation and Public Administration, Minister for Local Government Issues
Results Group Members (United Nations and non-United Nations entities): UNFPA, UNWOMEN, UNICEF, UNDP, UNODC, WHO, IOM, UNESCO, UNHCR MFA, MIPA, MoIA, MoC, MoF, MoLGI, MoJ, MoSWY, MoH, MoES, INSTAT, Ombudsman, CEC, Parliament, etc.

Work-plan duration: 2017-2018	**Total estimated budget (in USD):*** -**Year 2017** $9,440,604
	Out of which:
	1. Funded budget (USD): $6,290,174
	2. Unfunded budget (USD): $3,150,430
	* Total estimated budget includes both direct programme costs and indirect support costs.
Anticipated start/end dates: 1 January 2017 – 31 December 2018	Breakdown of contributions by funding sources

Source	Contributions/Core Budget (USD)
— Government	85,000
— UNFPA	150,000
— UNWOMEN	57,500
— UNICEF	162,000
— UNDP	395,000
— UNODC	190,000
— WHO	20,000
— IOM	200,000
— UNESCO	10,000
— UNHCR	800,000
— SIDA	1,342,674
— SDC	522,000
— Italy	840,000
— US Government	85,000
— CEB	390,000
— EU	1,041,000

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1 One Programme Outcome(s) are the same as the UNDAF Outcome(s) and should be reproduced verbatim from the UNDAF matrix throughout this template.

Signatures[2]

IPMG Good Governance and Public Administration *(Following the approval of other IPMGs relevant to this area (i.e. Justice, Home Affairs & Rule of Law), the JWP will reflect the changes appropriately under this section)* **Co - Chairs**	Signatures
Minister for Innovation and Public Administration	
Minister for Local Government Issues	
Implementing Line Ministries	**Signatures**
Minister for Innovation and Public Administration	
Minister for Local Government Issues	
Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth	
Ministry of Justice	
Ministry of Education and Sports	
Ministry of Health	
Ministry of Internal Affairs	
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
Ministry of Finance	

Outcome 1 Governance and Rule of Law **Co - Chairs**	Signatures
UN Women Representative	
UNDP Country Director	
Heads of UN Agencies or Delegated Authorities	**Signatures**
UNFPA	
UNWOMEN	
UNICEF	
UNDP	
UNODC	
WHO	
IOM	
UNESCO	
UNHCR	

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2 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 (maximum one page)

The executive summary contains a summary of all sections, focusing on the significance and relevance of the Joint Work Plan, its contribution to national priorities and international commitments, the results expected to be achieved, intended beneficiaries, development partners and implementing partners.

Output 1.1 Human Rights

This Output aims to advocate that laws are clear, publicized, stable, and just; are applied evenly; protect fundamental rights, including the security of persons and property and certain core human rights; the process by which the laws are enacted, administered, and enforced is accessible, fair, and efficient; that justice is delivered timely by competent, ethical, and independent representatives and neutrals who are of sufficient number, have adequate resources, and reflect the makeup of the communities they serve.

At the highest policy level, Output 1.1 seeks to ensure that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is able to monitor progress on efforts to strengthen the implementation of recommendations from International Human Rights Conventions, Treaties and regular National Reports, including the UPR, CEDAW and CRC. Multiple agencies support reporting against different Conventions including IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women and UNHCR. In particular it aims to provide evidence and monitor progress on efforts to strengthen rule of law by applying a human rights based approach. The monitoring and tracking mechanisms of international instruments supported by UNFPA and UN Women, will provide evidence for the actions taken as per observations and recommendations deriving from normative reporting.

A stronger evidence base and more regular presentation of "facts and figures" on children in Albania at the highest possible levels is expected to generate stronger political engagement by Parliament and human rights institutions to strengthen public accountability mechanisms, leveraging the executive powers to revisit the CRC obligations and take immediate measures to address the unfinished agenda. Their increased monitoring role in relation to the national development targets specific to children will go hand in hand with their CRC custodian and monitoring function. The oversight role of the Parliament, in addition to its legislative role will be emphasized in UNICEF's interaction with a wide range of partners.

The People's Advocate and Commissioner for Protection from Discrimination will boost their outreach to vulnerable people and increase their accountability mandates with UNDP. As justice sector reform is among the key political criteria for EU accession, UNDP will support local offices of the national human rights institutions to reach out to underserved populations and women in this largely political reform process. The Ombudsman's capacity to conduct periodic assessments on migrant workers' rights will be enhanced and expanded to include more migrant groups with IOM. Whilst Albania has made progress in the implementation of the Council of Europe's Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, notably the legal framework for combating trafficking in human beings. Further efforts will be made to strengthening the involvement of stakeholders in anti-trafficking action, improved capacity and awareness.

In 2017, UN Women will focus in further increasing women leadership, representation and participation in decision making at all levels, also strengthening public oversight institutions and CSOs to implement, monitor and hold decision makers to account on gender equality commitments. With upcoming National Elections the Central Election Commission will be supported to conduct gender sensitive voter's education targeting women and first-time voters'; improve elections sex-disaggregated data collection and analysis; and prepare its first gender sensitive report on electoral processes. Furthermore, UN Women will support election studies and monitoring in partnership with CSOs and research entities to inform voting process and understanding of structural barrier to equality in participation and representation.

UN Women will build capacities of women leaders at National and Local Level to support functioning networks that support women in elected positions, including support to the Alliance of Women MPs, and local Alliances of Women Counsellors. Women's local engagement in political participation will be supported alongside local governance projects, by women influencing the priorities determined through local participatory governance.

UNODC will build awareness and capacities of customs officers and managers on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and support anti-piracy efforts. Notably assisting government review of copyright legislation, training officials in piracy law enforcement, and assisting laws to judicial officials in prosecution, backed up by support to public awareness and educational efforts.

UNHCR will promote refugee empowerment and participation, monitor access to rights and services without discrimination, and build the capacities of line Ministries, with particular focus on Ministry of Social Welfare and Labor, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health to ensure that the scope of national programs and interventions include persons in need of international protection residing in Albania.

Output 1.2 Anti-corruption and Rule of Law

Priorities in 2017, largely continuing activities already underway, will build capacity of public institutions, promote civic engagement including support for media objectivity, advance public administration reform and assist anti-corruption and organized crime efforts, all of which are also key for EU integration.

UNDP's focus in 2017 will be the continuance of its support to public administration reform efforts led by the Ministry of Innovation and Public Administration. Efforts center on the expansion of ADISA-driven improved service delivery facilities, with three additional ADISA offices in 2017 and two more in 2018. In addition, colocation of one-stop-shops for integrated service delivery of central and local services

will be piloted in 2017 and replicated in 2018, helping to link with municipal governance service delivery. UNDP will support regular citizens' perception surveys on various dimensions of governance, including through the annual Trust in Government survey.

In the area of human trafficking, IOM will build the capacities of the Office of the National Anti-Trafficking Coordinator to improve evidence-based planning and reporting. Awareness raising for prevention of trafficking will pay particular attention to unaccompanied children and child victims of trafficking. Other support aims to improve coordination between Judicial Police Officers – Serious Crimes Prosecutors and between District Prosecutors – Serious Crimes Prosecutors.

Concerning organized crime, a key output this year will be the new National Anti-Drugs Strategy 2017-2021 and the re-structuring of the Anti-Organized Crime Department, both receiving technical assistance from UNODC. UNODC will also work to strengthen data collection, and – depending upon demand and financial assistance – work more on the prevention of cannabis cultivation and use. UNODC will continue its container control efforts focused on Durres Port, including the mainstreaming of human rights.

In the framework of the EU-funded Project "Building Trust in Media in South East Europe and Turkey", UNESCO will support the newly established Albanian Media Council to establish itself, with the objective of better management of the journalistic code of ethics. The Ethical Journalism Network will be supported to conduct ethical audits of media outlets, there will be engagement of expert groups in a national consultation on media and information literacy in 2017.

UNESCO will assist government efforts to protect cultural heritage by a mix off efforts: raising awareness on the links between tourism, culture and sustainable development; supporting the prevention of looting; and importantly support to a new draft law on culture, backed up by the establishment of a data-base of stolen works and a permanent cooperation mechanisms between key authorities that will improve management of cultural heritage.

UNFPA will support governmental institutions, including media, to ensure that the sexual and reproductive health rights of women, youth and vulnerable populations are realized. Depending on the institution, this will require capacity building for advocacy, monitoring and requires a holistic approach to ensure that systems are held more accountable for the realization of rights.

WHO will support the Ministry of Health in (i) the implementation of a comprehensive national health policy, strategy and plan that seeks to ensure the resilience of health systems (ii) the development of capacity to develop options for health financing, (iii) the development and implementation of actions for health information and civil registration and vital statistics systems, upgrading to ICD10; and (iv) the establishment of mechanisms for improved knowledge management and implementation of public health (EVIPNET).

Output 1.3 Local Governance

UN's multi-sectoral assistance to local governance in 2017 will be nationwide and focus on strengthening local administrations, their internal functionality as well as a more participatory interaction with citizens. Many administrative processes should be simplified or even automated, while the quality of and access to services – in line with citizen's rights – will be expanded.

UNDP's STAR2 programme, addressing all 61 municipalities, is built on three pillars: i) administrative capacity building, ii) improved local service delivery through one-stop-shops and other innovative tools, and iii) promotion of local democracy and participation. A nationwide Local Governance Mapping in 2017 will serve as a baseline and provide a view of effectiveness as seen by the public. A One-Stop-Shop service delivery model will be developed and deployed in at least 30 municipalities by end 2018 and 50+ by end 2019. Innovative approaches with regard to reorganization of local services and service standards will be piloted, leading to national benchmarks for LGUs' performance in 2018. Capacity building will cover themes including leadership, transparency, accountability, integrity, and communication as well as on the application of pertinent legislation such as the Civil Service Law, the Code of Administrative Procedures, the Labor Code, or the Right to Information Law.

UN Women's intervention at local level will strengthen capacities of local governments to ensure programs, services and budgets increase gender equality. Through successfully proven methodologies like Community Based Scorecards (CBS), UN Women will help empower grassroots women to participate in decisions that affect their life. During 2017, CBS will be implemented in six new regions, enabling women to advocate with the local decision makers and political candidates before national elections. Citizens monitor local governance performance in four areas: Public Services – quality and efficiency, Local Economic Development, Local Democracy and Good governance and Human Rights.

UNICEF will work with LGUs in 7 target areas (Tirana, Durres, Shkodra, Berat, Elbasan, Korca and Kukes) to build the capacity of local administrations and deconcentrated health, education and social protection structures to plan, budget and deliver social care services for vulnerable families and children. Subject to availability of funds, UNICEF-supported interventions will include: capacity building of municipal staff in service planning, budgeting and monitoring; support to establish outreach, mobile, family counselling services; development of programmes to target families and help them build resilience skills to cope with the poverty and vulnerability and better access services; awareness raising activities/public hearings on social protection at local and national level; and development and implementation of "good parenting" education programmes.

Also focusing on service quality, UNFPA will support strengthened capacity to provide equal access to quality integrated sexual and reproductive health services at municipal level and improve performance monitoring. Mechanisms will be promoted to enhance the

participation of young people in policy and decision-making related to sexual and reproductive health, including HIV and sexually transmitted infections. Increased capacity, better monitoring – including of budget allocations, and increased engagement with clients should not only expand access but also encourage a higher level of government investment in the future.

Output 1.4 – Access to Justice

Given the results and remaining challenges of the end of the previous UN Programming cycle, in the first two years of planning of the new UNDAF, UNICEF will prioritize activities targeting: a) the enabling environment, particularly, the policy/legal framework and institutional management/coordination aspects; b) the supply, namely the capacity of justice system professionals in applying new legislation on children in conflict or contact with the law; and c) the demand of children for remedies for violation of their human rights.

UNICEF will primarily support legislative and policy changes including; the process of adoption of the Criminal Justice for Children Code and the Child Rights and Protection Law; the development of secondary legislation; the process of finalization and adoption of the Justice for Children Strategy; and advocacy with Parliament to ensure child rights are addressed in the draft laws/ amendments in the framework of the Justice System Reform process. UNICEF will also support the establishment of information management systems in the area of child access to justice. And will assist the building of capacity to interpret and apply new legislation.

Civil society capacity to support children to access justice will be supported, including information dissemination to support demand for justice for children, and lay the groundwork for transformative change in social norms that are conducive of the rule of law, peace and justice.

Since justice sector reform is among the key political criteria for EU accession, UNDP will support legislative and judicial bodies ensure inclusive and equitable service delivery systems with a special focus on underserved populations and women in this largely political reform process. In partnership with stakeholders, UNDP will provide technical expertise for improvement in legal aid law and assist in improving free legal aid mechanisms, through access to justice assessment, piloting free legal services, supporting coordination among service providers, informing vulnerable groups on how to access legal aid services, and by identifying potential obstacles and solutions to improve access to justice and free legal aid.

Output 1.5 Mainstreaming Gender and Gender Responsive Budgeting

UN Agencies strategic intervention during 2017-2018 shall ensure public policy processes are engendered in the entire cycle of policy planning, programming and budgeting at central and local levels, thus increasing knowledge and capacities of civil servants in line ministries and local government units, CSOs, supporting innovative approaches that attract and build the capacity of women to leadership positions in service delivery in state institutions. Interventions are aligned to government priorities for social-economic development as noted in the NSDI and to EU Integration which requires commitment to improving accountability and transparency of public policies and finance. Particular focus will be given through initiatives to improve legal and policy frameworks in public finance and justice system to respond to gender equality commitments, partnering with key ministries such as Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Finance and other line ministries. Civil servants and institutions will have greater capacity to integrate gender in public policy and budgets, at the central and local levels.

The EU accession agenda and its profound reform of governance architecture, procedure, policy and programs requires the provision of specific and enhanced support to government to absorb and implement EU gender equality legislation3 and directives4. Cooperation with state partners involves targeted engagement and concerted coordination with institutions across sectors and at different levels of governance. Particular attention is paid to the fundamental importance of national gender mechanisms within these processes, and how to effectively support them. Coaching and provision of gender TA and guidance are essential elements foreseen to ensure the gradual capacity development and joint identification of particularly managerial bottlenecks in implementing gender policy and legislation.

UNICEF will support various sectoral work on Management Information Systems (MIS) with regard to child rights, with particular interventions that enable the identification of gender inequities for boys and girls in fulfilling their human rights, with a view to support evidence-based sectoral policy changes that address those same inequities. As opportunities arise, UNICEF and UNFPA will support gender mainstreaming across various policy documents, planning and budgeting frameworks, and service monitoring tools. In particular, in 2017, UNICEF and UNFPA will continue its support to the Ministry of Education and Sports and the National Institute for Development of Education (launched in 2016) in preparing pre-university school principals with the awareness and knowledge to implement new curricula, and other normative framework in the education sector that has adequately integrated gender equality and non-discrimination elements.

UNODC and UN Women will continue to focus on GE mainstreaming in law enforcement profession note-ably focusing on gender focal points operating within the customs, police, justice and corrections structures, female officers, female senior managers. UNODC will incorporate gender mainstreaming strategies in operations and ensure programmes have better defined strategic vision and plan for gender mainstreaming.

Output 1.6 Migration and Asylum

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[3] EU Gender Equality Law, 2013 Update, European Commission, Directorate-General for Justice, Unit JUST/D/1;

[4] For example Directives 76/207/EEC, 2004/113/EC ("Gender Directive"), and 2006/54/EC (which introduces gender mainstreaming in Article 29). The full list of respectively relevant directives is provided in Annex I.

Migration is a crucial element in Albania's social and economic development, both in light of the large proportion of Albanian citizens abroad (approximately one third of its population) and the strong dependency on migrant remittances. Albania is also considered a country of origin, transit and destination for migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees. In order to address challenges related to complex migration flows, as well as enhance the development impact of migration, IOM will support the Government of Albania in developing a cross-cutting policy to migration governance, as well as strengthening the necessary capacities to properly address both in- and outward migration, in full respect of migrants' rights. Immigration reception capacity for immigrants will be improved to ensure proper registration, pre-screening, identification of vulnerability and referral to accommodation and other specialized Governmental services.

Albania has made progress concerning the implementation of the Council of Europe's Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings in a number of areas. The legal framework for combating trafficking in human beings has been further developed. Efforts are made in strengthening the involvement of relevant stakeholders in anti-trafficking action, providing training and raising awareness. However, there are a number of areas which require improvement.

UNHCR in Albania will strengthen Albania's capacity to provide protection and solutions to refugees and others in need of international protection in line with the country's efforts to align its legal framework to international standards and EU Acquis and to promote Strategic Development Goals (SDGs). UNHCR will focus on strengthening access to asylum and improving reception conditions, particularly for Persons with Specific Needs.

UNHCR will maintain its presence and monitoring along the borders with a focus on strengthening capacity and coordination of national authorities, local actors and civil society to uphold refugee rights and provide robust case management. Reception capacity (shelter) will be supported, both at central and regional levels. UNHCR will play a crucial role enhancing capacities and facilitating coordination of stakeholders in the border areas.

UNHCR will engage with UNICEF, IOM and international NGOs with expertise in child protection to address gaps in the current asylum system, including improving reception conditions, strengthening procedural safeguards and referral pathways, establishing legal guardianship mechanisms, availability of specialized services, support with family reunification, and designing standard operating procedures with special focus on persons with specific needs, including women and children at risk.

UNICEF maintains its commitment to support the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth, Ministry of Education and Sports, the State Agency for Child Rights Protection, and other national stakeholders, with technical advice to strengthen national systems of preparedness and response to various facets of migration, including the outward migration of Albanians and the cross-country migration, as part of the current refugee and migrant crisis in Europe. UNICEF's assistance (subject to availability of funds) is planned to cover technical areas of humanitarian data collection, monitoring and management; capacity building of local (governmental and non-governmental actors) in the area of child protection in emergencies (as a central intervention, involving the action of other sectors, as appropriate); sensitization of the health, education and social protection services on emergency preparedness and response planning needs – at both national and local levels; development of operational procedures for treatment of unaccompanied/migrant children in Albania.

Context and situation analysis, including lessons learned:

Output 1.1 Human Rights

Human rights are universal legal guarantees protecting individuals and groups against actions and omissions that interfere with fundamental freedoms, entitlements and human dignity. Human rights are enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and codified in a series of international human rights treaties ratified by States and other instruments adopted.

In recent years, having accepted the objective of mainstreaming human rights in their mandated activities, including development cooperation activities, the United Nations system's agencies and programmes have been developing tools and monitoring methodologies that could help us in assessing effectiveness. The approach, in such cases, has been to bring in human rights cross-cutting norms of non-discrimination and equality, participation and accountability in supporting the implementation of the ongoing activities.

The underlying feature of human rights is the identification of rights holders, who, by virtue of being human, have a claim to certain entitlements, and duty bearers, who are legally bound to respect, protect and fulfil the entitlements associated with those claims. Human rights law obliges the State and other duty bearers not to infringe on or compromise the fundamental freedoms and rights of people, and to take action to realize them.

Continued government commitment to international human rights conventions and treaties remains at the bedrock of Human Rights support from the UN in Albania. In 2016 Albania 4th CEDAW Commission findings based on the provided impetus for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to initiate a comprehensive approach to monitoring Human Rights convention recommendation follow up and improved reporting. This work by UNW and UNFPA will form a solid foundation for further efforts to support UPR and CEDAW implementation in 2017, also providing opportunity for other convention reporting note-ably the CRC with support from UNICEF. Ministries, national HR institutions and CSOs will benefit from this systematic approach.

Rights based monitoring, note-ably on child rights, and its reporting, remains hostage to the quality of information provided by the line ministries and their subordinate institutions. Disaggregation of data by age, gender, economic status and/or ethnicity has been rarely possible. Whilst the Institute of Statistics (INSTAT) plays a critical role in influencing quality and scope of data available its role vis a vis the Ministries is not always clear and capacity limits its influence.

Whilst the Albanian Parliament has placed a stronger focus on its legislative role in addressing the intense rhythm of legal reforms driven by the EU integration agenda, the oversight role of the Parliament remains weak, holding the executive to account is rare. With minimal support parliamentarians are poorly briefed on human rights issues, challenges or opportunities, including child rights, gender equality or other disparities. Parliamentarians need to develop a culture of demand for human rights, note-ably child rights to be upheld, and child rights.

Independent Human Rights institutions, including the Ombudsman and the Commissioner for Protection from Discrimination are recently established and still need to be taken more fully into account by different branches of the government. The human rights reporting capacities of these institutions remain weak, and their responsibility for key issues such as mainstreaming gender equality and child rights issues remains unclear.

Albania is gradually becoming a country of destination for immigrants, mainly for employment purposes, but also for studies and other purpose. Although current assessments show that no serious issues with the migrants' right's exercise exist, regular monitoring does not take place by the respective institutions, such as Ombudsman.

In recent years Albania has seen an improvement in the position of women's representation in political leadership with 42% women ministers in cabinet. Whilst 23% of MPs are women, this has in large part not been achieved through direct election but rather quota implementation in replacement, the 2017 elections therefore provide a challenge to maintain this level of representation. There is a movement to increase the quota for women and men as party candidates for parliament to 50% for each. Sadly the same levels of women in leadership are not reflected in senior civil service roles. The Alliance of Women MPs is in place with larger membership, it is still challenged by weak organizational structures the need for women MPs to take party political positions.

In recent years the Central Electoral Commission has made significant progress in supporting improved equality in electoral processes, 2015 saw the first nationwide elections conducted with fully disaggregated data, thanks in large part to support from the UN over the last years. The 2017 elections provides a further opportunity to improve first time voter and women voter engagement in elections and to improve disaggregated data availability.

With ongoing focus of the Government on de-concentration to 61 Municipalities following 2015 reforms, the role and importance of Mayors is critical and Counsellors increasingly important. With 9 in 61 Mayors now women, and 35% of counsellor women, establishing the Alliance of Women Counsellors of Tirana, the 51% of counsellors who are women have been organizing themselves to have impact and succeed, the opportunity to scale this is important. At a local level the importance of women and community participation in local governance has been increasingly practiced across Albania, leading to more sensitive decision making by many municipalities, important approaches to build on going forward.

Improvements in the legal framework for customs measures of intellectual property right meets standard, with new regulations modeled after EU regulations being adopted in 2016. It introduces new definitions and in line with Albanian legislation specifies additional procedures and deadlines, including electronic submission. These advances provide further pressure on the Customs Law Enforcement Department, which requires further effort and enhancement of capacity to to ensure enforcement meets these new standards.

Output 1.2 – Anti-corruption and Rule of Law

While there was much progress in judicial reform in 2016, much remains to be done to implement the reforms, curb organized crime and reduce corruption, build an effective public administration and deepen democratization. Progress in these areas is essential for EU accession.

The current Government has emphasized public administration reform and innovation. Undertaking a significant loan from the World Bank, the Government is investing in modern service centers that serve as the vehicle for redesigned business process, separation of front and back offices, and a customer orientation. These efforts aim to increase overall efficiency, strengthen the transparency and curb corruption. At the central level, a policy document on service delivery principles has been approved with UNDP support. The first regional Service Center opened in Kavaja in Nov 2016 and three additional locations are already identified for expansion in 2017. The number of e-services in e-Albania portal is growing and access being facilitated with the physical distribution of e-portal access points across the country. A unique Call Center (118-00) for information on services was launched in late 2016. Citizens' feedback is critical, and UNDP has complemented government's efforts to conducting regular citizens' satisfaction surveys on service delivery and trust in institutions.

Albania has made progress concerning the implementation of the Council of Europe's Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings. The legal framework has been further improved, including several amendments to the Albanian Criminal Code concerning provisions on trafficking in human beings. Relevant stakeholders have received training and general awareness-raising was undertaken. However, prevention needs to be intensified by combating gender based violence and discrimination and discouraging demand for the services of trafficked persons. Prevention at border points, paying particular attention to unaccompanied children, needs improvement. Identification of victims of trafficking, especially among irregular migrants and asylum seekers, need to be improved. Criminal and civil procedures could be improved to facilitate seizure of assets generated by human trafficking, and increase compensation to victims of trafficking.

Trafficking in illicit goods as well as human beings has been a challenge for Albania since the fall of communism. The Government is displaying a political will to confront the problem of illegal trafficking by becoming a party to various international initiatives and developing a strategy to combat drug cultivation, production and trafficking and organized crime. Albania has made progress in drafting the national legal framework utilizing models of the most developed European countries and of the United Nations. Nevertheless, Albania remains a major supplier of the European drugs market. Cannabis production has grown in recent years, as affirmed by Italian Guardia di Finanza efforts. The Government is developing a national multi-sectoral strategy to address the cannabis challenge, and seeks partners to assist with implementation, including of alternative development at municipal level. The Strategy to Fight Human Trafficking and National Action Plan for 2014-2017 adopts a comprehensive approach to countering trafficking in persons through prevention, protection, coordination and prosecution. Internal trafficking is a particular challenge with the number of potential victims and survivors of trafficking being high, and children making up around 50%. Improvements are needed to identification of victims of trafficking, including by paying increased attention to identifying potential victims of trafficking among irregular migrants and asylum seekers.

Trafficking of cultural heritage also occurs. Albania, along with other countries in the region, faces difficulties in protecting sites sufficiently, putting in place legislative frameworks consistent with international and EU standards, creating a sense of national ownership/pride of heritage, developing multi-institutional strategic plans, and building capacities of specific professional capacities within relevant authorities (ministries of culture, police, judiciary, customs agencies, etc). Progress is seen, however, by the several agreements concluded among the countries in South-East Europe to prevent illicit trafficking of cultural property and restitute pieces to the country of origin. Other regional efforts have included the protection of culture, including the "Regional Strategy for Cultural Cooperation in South East Europe" (a.k.a. the "Ohrid Strategy"), approved in 2014 and the initiative "Enhancing Culture for Sustainable Development (CoMoCoSEE)". The latter was reaffirmed in February 2016 in Istanbul, Turkey by CoMoCoSEE Member States.

A vibrant, independent media is essential for democracy and the rule of law. However, Albania still struggles with media accountability and editorial independence. Albania has made progress in terms of developing frameworks for independent media in line with European standards, but implementation, including of self-regulation mechanisms, still lags. Causes include the lack of capacity among professional organizations which often suffer from polarization, low interest levels among media owners in the value of such mechanisms, and a low awareness of self-regulation mechanisms. Economic insecurity also diminishes editorial independence, with journalists often prevented from reporting objectively due to economic dependence and threats. Media legislation is unclear in some cases and the guarantee for independent journalism is not implemented. The recently established Albanian Media Council plans to ensure improved application of the Albanian journalistic code of ethics and to hold media outlets to account.

The health system in Albania faces challenges to ensure universal access to high quality health-care services, especially at the primary health care level and continuum of care in every administrative unit. Although confidence in health services has increased to 50% according to 2016 polls, and the out of pocket expenditures for health has fallen below 50% of total health expenditures, there is a need to introduce and pursue the concept of smart governance for health. This includes governing by collaboration and engaging citizens; mixing regulation and persuasion; governing through independent agencies and expert bodies; and governing by adaptive policies, resilient structures and foresight.

Output 1.3 Local Governance

The administrative and territorial reform of 2015 has brought tremendous potential but also challenges to the new municipalities. Local authorities have more decentralized functions but need to demonstrate effectiveness in service delivery and territorial management in a more complex environment. The new Strategy on Local Governance and Decentralization, the new Law on Local Governments, the law on local finance under development, and the delegation of additional competencies and functions to local governments have created a momentum that requires additional support if municipal governments are to become the locomotives of local development and democracy. Civil service reform also has an impact, though the implementation of the Civil Service Law at the local level is in its infancy and an overall approach of human resources management of local administrations still needs to be developed.

Fundamentally, there is need to reorganize and optimize local services. All local governments are struggling with structural re-organization in the territory, adding to that challenges regarding the development of urban-rural relations within municipalities. Also, a more advanced level of local democracy is required to mitigate the potential adverse effects of territorial consolidation that is to offset the increased proximity of citizens to their local governments, and strengthen accountability and transparency.

The EU 'Enlargement Strategy and Main Challenges', 2014-2015, states that a well-functioning public administration is necessary for democratic governance. It also directly impacts governments' ability to provide public services and to foster competitiveness and growth. Adequate management of human resources, better policy planning, coordination and development, sound administrative procedures and improved public financial management, including revenue administration and collection are of fundamental importance for the functioning of the state and for implementing the reforms needed for EU integration.

Key Government identified priorities are backed by several partners, with the bulk of them allying around a major UNDP pooled fund arrangement, STAR2. This initiative focuses on improving local governments' capacities, local service delivery and local democracy. STAR2 is proposed as one of the instruments, under national leadership, to facilitate coherence in policy implementation, providing new management and participatory tools, and scaling-up agreed upon best practices nationwide.

Other UN agencies have identified entry points from their specialized perspective and are shaping the assistance around these considerations. There is a need for increased participation of the community in the evaluation, planning and decision making in health, acknowledged by

the new health policy as a contributing factor in making health an asset of economic growth and in securing sustainability of reforms. The health system also faces challenges to ensure universal access to high quality health-care services, especially at the primary health care level (at every municipality/administrative unit). There is a need for sustainable actions to address the disparity in the health workforce availability and skills. UNFPA highlights that such health services are even more difficult to access for vulnerable populations and young people, particularly for topics such as sexual and reproductive health.

UNICEF has noted that while the overall policy and legal framework for Albania's system of reformed social care services has been successfully developed, substantial capacity gaps are observed in Local Government Units (LGUs), posing enormous obstacles to implementation.

UN Women intervention at local level shall lead to equitable social service delivery, and strengthened capacities and response of local governments to render programs, services and budgets towards gender equality commitments and equitable society. The long-term result is the incorporation of gender equality principles, perspectives and priorities in local service planning and budgeting, leading to greater accountability and transparency of local government, thus enjoyment of women and men rights. UN WOMEN produced last year 10 baseline reports, based on the successful implementation of a Community Based Scorecards approach. The reports present how women and men scored the performance of their municipality in four main areas: Public Services, Economic Empowerment, Local Democracy (Good Governance) and Human Rights. The main issues identified by women are the need for clean running water and good sanitation, safe transport to also enable them to get children to school, street lighting, employment and better working conditions. Municipal authorities were informed and priorities of women been advocated to be included in local policies, plans and budgets. The baseline of citizen's priorities will be monitored by CSOs and Citizens' Advisory Panel during 2017 and onwards to evaluate the performance of local government

Output 1.4 – Access to Justice

The importance of ensuring equal access to all rights holders as individuals, that is all men, women, boys and girls is fundamental, but sadly still far from the case. The ongoing judicial reform is central to the long term sustainable development of Albania, as critical is the importance of equal access to justice and fairness of justice.

When boys and girls, rural women, women as heads of households, victims of gender based and domestic violence, Roma and Egyptians, persons with disabilities, LGBTI persons, ethnic minorities, victims of human trafficking, elderly men and women, welfare aid beneficiaries to name just a few do take the courage to demand justice, they face multiple barriers to access justice. Access to justice is hampered by procedural, economic and conceptual impediments: court capacities are low and fees are high, legal aid services are under-funded, and judicial procedures take too long. There is a lack of counselling and legal aid services available to vulnerable people. As a result, these vulnerable groups cannot fully exercise their rights granted by the Constitution and recognized by law. Much of the population is neither aware of nor able to pursue their rights to access justice. Further work is required through analysis, advocacy and public campaigns to create the enabling environment to make justice reform result in real changes in people's lives. In particular, Albanian children, more than elsewhere in the region, face barriers related to; lack of standing, financial constraints, distance from courts/institutions, lack of information and support, distrust in institutions, and fear of discriminatory treatment. The 2016 EU Report points out the need for the country to ensure the right to information and access to legal aid. Albania lacks requirements for the justice professionals to undergo special training, infrastructure is unfriendly and non-adapted to children, as the system does not manage to shelter children who seek justice from re-victimization.

The challenges in the criminal justice system is acute. It displays a punitive approach to juveniles in conflict with the law, guarantees for the protection of child victims and witnesses of crime are insufficient. As in other rights based areas this is in large part due to external support and pressure. Notably UNICEF support to Parliament and Government. Recently decision-makers have demonstrated willingness to develop appropriate legislation and child-friendly justice policies, integrating such objectives into the Justice System Reform Strategy and Action Plan. A Child Rights and Protection Law and Criminal Justice for Children Code are under parliamentary review, and a National Children's Agenda and a National Justice for Children Strategy are under development. Albania is at an important juncture, more than ever it needs to address capacity gaps in the development, adoption and implementation of these key regulatory documents.

Output 1.5 Mainstreaming Gender and Gender Responsive Budgeting

The recently approved National Strategy on Gender Equality, 2016 to 2020 (NSGE) and NSDI call on actions at the central and local level to mainstream gender into their legislative and policy development initiative and that implementation is equally beneficial to men and women. The NSGE has 4 strategic objectives; 1) strengthening the coordination and monitoring role of the national GE mechanism and increasing awareness-raising of the society on gender; 2) economic empowerment of women and men; 3) reduction of gender-based violence and domestic violence and 4) guaranteeing factual and equal participation of women in the political and public decision-making. A key requirement for gender mainstreaming (GM) is a strong and stable national gender machinery, an administration with specific GM skills, and an integrated process of GM in all elements of governance reinforced repeatedly such that it becomes routine in policy making and implementation across Albania.

In line with the public finance reform, the Public Finance Management Strategy 2015-2020, reinforces Gender Responsive Budgeting through the annual budgeting process. For 2017-2019 twenty-four mid-term budget programmes across 10 Ministries integrate GE related objectives and outputs. European Union GE legislation and directives embedded in the 'EU acquis' the 'GE acquis' are considered a key normative standard for government reforms. This provides a unique opportunity to reform policies, strategies and plans and make them more gender responsive.

For the first time the EU is seeking to address Gender Equality prior to accession, it seeks to ensure that government reforms and strategies which the EU invests in meet the EU directives and legislation on Gender Equality, referred to as the GE acquis. In recent consultations with primary partners, the need for technical assistance in mainstreaming gender equality in priority reform areas was explicitly articulated across sectors and levels of government, including Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Urban Planning, Ministry of Local Governance and other state institutions.

Despite advances women continue to be under represented across the criminal justice system. Identifying and understanding the realities of women and men in the community, limited access to justice, gender biases and discrimination, are key to redressing the situation and ensuring that women and men have equal and full engagement across the system. Whilst sex disaggregated statistics on citizens engagement and use of the criminal justice system are very poor. Whilst women make up 14% of police personnel and 8.7% of police officers, and there are ongoing efforts to support senior women police officers to move into command roles, these efforts are still not backed up by binding legislative changes. The ECOSOC agreed conclusions (1997/2) established important overall principles for gender mainstreaming which need to be fully taken into account in Albania. Further efforts need to address Gender Mainstreaming though-out the criminal justice system, with the ongoing justice reform process the coming years will be an important time to embed sensitivity and equality within the legal and structural reforms.

Output 1.6 Migration and Asylum

Whilst the National Strategy on Development and Integration (NSDI) 2020, the main strategic framework for the GoA, envisions to "establish an effective migration governance system in Albania", the government currently lacks a coherent migration governance policy to guide implementation. Since both the National Strategy on Migration and the National Strategy and on the Reintegration of Returned Albanian Citizens, ended in 2010 and 2015 respectively. This is a major concern at a time when improved effective migration management and an efficient response to migration-related challenges is greater than ever.

This is especially important as Albania is gradually becoming a country of destination for immigrants, mainly for employment purposes, but also for studies and other purpose. Although current assessments show that no serious issues with the migrants' right's exercise exist, regular monitoring does not take place by the respective institutions. The Ombudsman recently developed a methodology for conducting periodic assessments on migrant workers' rights exercise which needs to be expanded to include more migrant groups. And capacity enhanced for its implementation. Fortunately, Albania is has not been affected by the Mediterranean migration flows as some of its Western Balkan neighbors. However, even though current numbers of arrivals per week are modest, the country remains an important "contingency" country which might see an increase in flows if the migration route changes. To this end reception capacity and specialized government services need to be further prepared.

In 2016, nearly 1,000 migrants and refugees reported at Albanian borders, of which 76 % were from Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq, the actual number crossing the border is likely to be three times this. In 2016 there have been a higher number of women and children amongst this group. Albania has recognized 138 refugees to date *(over what time period?)*, of which 40% are Kosovars displaced in the 1990s. The total number of asylum requests registered in 2016 reached 2,185 of which 1,942 are Iranian. The National Reception Centre for Asylum seekers provides support to most asylum seekers on arrival.

Unfortunately identification of persons with specific needs and immediate referral to specialized services offered by other Ministries is still rare. An increase in the number of arrivals is likely to compromise the capacity of the National Centre for Asylum Seekers, similarly capacity to receive migrants and asylum seekers at the border remains low, improved preparedness is necessary. Since 2013, legislative improvements for the Law on Aliens (2013) and on Asylum (2014) being adopted. However, elements of the EU acquis communitaire require further adjustment, including the recast Reception and Qualification Directives 2013 and the Asylum Procedures Directive. The Government of Albania remains keen to ensure alignment to EU standards.

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

The performance of the Outcome Indicators will be monitored yearly, with results being published as an Annex to the UN Annual Progress Report.

1.1 % MPs, municipal councillors, and senior positions in the public sector held by women

Baseline (2015):   Target (2021):

MPs
21%   30%
Municipal Councillors
35%   50%
Public Sector
44.6%   no less than 30%

1.2 Annual rating of democratic change in Albania (composite)
Baseline (2015):   Target (2021):
4.14/7   3.9 (2021)

1.3 Perceptions of performance of public institutions
Baseline (2015):   Target (2021):
CEC 8%   CEC 20%
Parliament 10%   Parliament 25%
Government 14%   Government 35%
Local Government 13%   Local Government 50%

1.4 Rate of children in detention (per 100,000 population aged 14–17)
Baseline 2014:   Target (2021):
179   105

1.5 Out of all child-related valid complaints, proportion of complaints for which a remedial action was taken by the People's Advocate, annually
Baseline 2014:   Target 2021:
65%   5 % points increase, annually

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

Outcome 1: Governance and Rule of Law
State and civil society organisations perform effectively and with accountability for consolidated democracy in line with international norms and standards.

National Development Goals: Accession to the European Union; Good Governance, Democracy and the Rule of Law

SDGs 5, 10, 16

IMPG Good Governance and Public Administration - Co-Chairs: Minister for Innovation and Public Administration, Minister for Local Government Issues

Outputs, including Joint Programme outputs	UN entity	Indicator, baseline, target	Means of verification	Monitoring Frequency	Risks and Assumptions	Annual Common Budgetary Framework				
						Core/regular, assessed (USD)	Non-core/other/ extra budgetary (USD)	To be mobilized (funding gap) (USD)	Total (USD) 2017	Total (USD) 2018 Indicative
Output 1.1 Constitutional, ministerial and independent mechanisms are reinforced to identify and report human rights violations and enable evidence based policy making and response.	UNFPA	IOM - Number of monitoring reports on migrant rights situation in the country. Baseline 2016: 0 Target 2017: 1	Physical monitoring	Project based, quarterly and Yearly	Political Parties implementation of the Electoral Code for the 2017 National Elections;	40,000	13,070 CF/SIDA	60,000	113,070	70,000
	UNWOMEN					20,000	CF/Sida 108,000	170,000	298,000	330,000
	UNICEF					20,000	48,000 CF 15,000 IPA	80,000	163,000	100,000
	UNDP	UNW/UNFPA/ UNICEF/UNHCR - Number of national reports monitoring the implementation of international instruments with gender equality indicators, age and sex-disaggregated data and analyses Baseline 2016:0 Target 2017: At least 1 (CRC) Target 2018-At least 1 (UPR) UNW-Percentage of population who believe women are	National Gov. Institutions' websites		Lack of support to women candidates and elected		88,500 CF/Sida Catalytic fund	48,480	136,980	100,000
	UNODC				Unavailability of regular age/sex disaggregated data in the country, hampering quality of reporting.	35,000	0	65,000	100,000	170,000
	UNHCR					30,000		20,000	50,000	30,000
	IOM		Project Data		Institutions carry out migrants rights' assessments as part of their regular monitoring.	0	0	100,000	100,000	100,000

		capable political leaders Baseline 2016: 46% of population believe that women don't compare to men on leadership qualities (31% women, 58% men) Target 2017: 65% of population believe that women are capable political leaders UNODC – No. of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) seizures increased and perception of consumers raised Baseline 2016: 20% of the current seizures relate to IPR Target 2017: Seizures increased to 40% Consumers awareness increased	Reports produced by the Ombudsman Office, MoIA, MSWY						
				Total Budget for Output	145,000	272,570	543,480	961,050	900,000

Strategic Deliverables	Timeline (if multi-year Joint Work Plan)	UN entity/ National Partner
National HR tracking mechanisms under the auspices of MoFA are supported to regularly monitor, track and report on Normative Standards (CEDAW, UPR, CRC etc)	2017-2018	UNFPA, UNWomen, UNICEF / MoFA, MoSWY, People's Advocate
Ombudsman and related institutions are able to continuously monitor migrants rights exercise in the country, collect related data and provide evidence based recommendations.	2017-2018	IOM / Ombudsman, MSWY, MoIA
National Human Rights Institutions and Parliamentary bodies have capacities to perform their core functions and increase their outreach to vulnerable populations	2017-2018	UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF/Parliament, People's Advocate, Commissioner for Protection from Discrimination, Women MP Alliance
CSO advocacy & dialogue with the Anti-Discrimination Commissioner (ADC) and the office of the Ombudsperson to monitor gender-based violence and discrimination conducted (including implementation of CEDAW Committee observations)	2017-2018	UN Women / CSOs, Ombudsman, ADC

Capacities of Independent and governmental institutions for Child Rights Monitoring and Reporting strengthened.	2017-2018	UNICEF/ INSTAT, Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth/State Agency for Child Rights Protection, People's Advocate, Commissioner for Protection from Discrimination, CSOs.
Central Election Commission is supported to improve sex-disaggregated data collections and analyses, to prepare its first gender sensitive post-election report and support outreach and inform women and first time voters on elections and voting process as well as measure voters' satisfaction.	2017-2018	UN Women, CEC, CSOs,
Five new Alliances of Women Counselors and the new Alliance of Women Parliamentarian post elections will be established to support women capacities to network and advocate for women's rights agenda	2017	UN Women, Women Counselors and Alliances of Women Counselors already established,
Support women participation in elections as voters and candidates, monitor and report on malpractices that impact this participation	2017	UN Women, CSOs, Media
National Study on Freedom to Vote and Family Voting to identify challenges for free and fair participation in elections of women and men and how they support political candidates	2017	UN Women, Research Institute
Conduct a study on Political Party arrangements for women political participation and use its findings to advocate for legal and structural improvements of political parties in supporting women as political leaders	2017	UN Women, Research Institute
Draft a module of counterfeited goods to assist Customs officers in providing adequate protection on a timely basis of consumers' safety and of vulnerable groups followed by training of officials charged with enforcing laws to combat piracy and disseminate information on the prevalence and repercussions of piracy to support public awareness campaigns and educational efforts.	2017	UNODC-WCO / Authority of Consumer's Protection, Customs, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, MoH
Review of enforcement of drug control legislation and prohibition in defense of drug users' groups rights.	2017	UNODC / Inter-ministerial Drug Control Committee (MoJ, MoH), Parliamentary Commission on Laws, Civil Society

Outputs, including Joint Programme outputs	UN entity	Indicator, baseline, target	Means of verification	Monitoring Frequency	Risks and Assumptions	Annual Common Budgetary Framework				
						Core/regular, assessed (USD)	Non-core/other/ extra budgetary (USD)	To be mobilized (funding gap) (USD)	Total (USD) 2017	Total (USD) 2018 Indicative
Output 1.2 National public administration has greater capacity to improve access to information, address corruption and organized crime, and engage CSOs and media in efforts to strengthen monitoring of reform efforts.	UNDP	IOM - Improved Database on potential victims of trafficking (PVoTs) and victims of trafficking (VoTs) in view of data analysis and reporting. Baseline (2016): existing VoTs database Target (2017): database populated and	Annual report of ONAC	Yearly	Elections ensure smooth transition and renewed commitment to reforms Lack of political will or changes in the management after the general elections	60,000	(ITA) 520,000		580,000	560,000
	UNESCO					10.000	(EU) 21,000 (ITA) 5,000	100,000	136,000	100,000
	UNODC					140,000		290,000	430,000	325,000
	IOM					0	SDC 32,000 Sida 40,000 USA 30,000	200,000	302,000	150,000
	UNFPA					20,000		50,000	70,000	60,000
	WHO					20,000	0	20,000	40,000	110,000

		disaggregated data available						
		UNDP - Number of ADISA regional service delivery centers B (2016) - 1 T (2017) – 4	Physical MIPA/ ADISA					
		UNESCO - No. of legal and policy measures and operational tools defined and activated against the illicit trafficking of cultural objects B (2016): 0 T (2017): 4 (data base, new law, bilateral agreements, national platform)	Reports; Project data					
		UNESCO/UNFPA - Number of events and activities to strengthen media accountability and MIL in Albania. Baseline2016: N/A Target2017: At least 3 events/activities	Platforms establishment documents; UN & platform reports;					
		UNODC - Capacities of the anti-organized crime department enhanced B (2016): 12 anti-drug units having horizontal command T (2017): 12 anti-drug units having vertical command	Assessment report produced and recommendations provided					
				Total Budget for Output	250,000	648,000	660,000	1,558,000	1,305,000

Strategic Deliverables	Timeline (if multi-year Joint Work Plan)	UN entity/ National Partner
Feasibility study on regional distribution of central government service delivery locations	2017	UNDP/MIPA
Piloting co-location of central and local government one-stop-shops in 2017 and further expansion in 2018 for achieving a higher integration of service delivery.	2017-2018	UNDP/MIPA
Support opening of regional offices of the Agency for Delivery of Integrated Services Albania (ADISA) in Kruja, Fier and Gjirokaster in 2017 and two additional ones in 2018 for improving citizens' access to central government services	2017-2018	UNDP/MIPA
Support conducting and disseminating results of the annual national survey "Trust in Governance" for 2017 and 2018, which gathers citizens' perceptions of trust on public institutions and their performance.	2017-2018	UNDP/IDM
Increased capacities of Office of National Anti-Trafficking Coordinator for evidence based planning and reporting; prevention of all forms of human trafficking, paying particular attention to unaccompanied children and child victims of trafficking, through awareness raising, education and improved coordinated actions between Police and Judiciary for the protection of vulnerable populations. Support will be provided for development of the new country anti-trafficking strategy.	2017	IOM/MoIA, MOES, MSWY
Improved National criminal code and criminal procedure legislation in line with the European and international standards related to Trafficking in Human Beings (THB) and increased number of successful prosecutions of THB by increase of capacities and improvement of bilateral, regional and international cooperation.	2017	IOM/MoIA, Serious Crime Prosecution Office, Serious Crime Court
Enhance the capacities of the law enforcement agencies to counter organized crime issues by strengthening cooperation and use of tactical and strategic intelligence analysis in order to identify and dismantle the entire structure of the drug trafficking organizations, from international supply and national transportation cells to local distribution networks.	2017	UNODC, State Police, Customs Administration, Local Governance, Serious Crime Prosecution Office
Policies against cultural trafficking supported and national institutions and international organizations have strengthened cooperation, capacities and accountability to put effective measures in place to prevent illicit trafficking of cultural properties.	2017	UNESCO, UNODC-WCO, Anti Trafficking Sector, Customs, Border Police
Strengthened accountability of Health Care Institutions and Administration at the regional level towards the citizens and elected local governing bodies through enhancing the capacities of the above mentioned institutions in monitoring and evaluation.	2017- 2018	WHO/ Institute of Public Health, Regional Directorates of Public Health
National Consultation on Media and Information Literacy (MIL) in Albania organized and feedback reflected in a Position Paper on MIL in Albania with specific policy recommendations on MIL enhancement and development	2017	UNESCO
AMA (AMC) has defined & included some indicators of media reporting on SRH & youth (UNESCO model)	2017-2018	UNFPA
The newly established Albanian Media Council is fully functioning and its website on-line and regularly updated	2018	UNESCO
Ethical audits in selected media outlets implemented	2018	UNESCO

Outputs, including Joint Programme outputs	UN entity	Indicator, baseline, target	Means of verification	Monitoring Frequency	Risks and Assumptions	Annual Common Budgetary Framework				
						Core/regular, assessed (USD)	Non-core/other/ extra budgetary (USD)	To be mobilized (funding gap) (USD)	Total (USD) 2017	Total (USD) 2018 Indicative
Output 1.3	UNDP		Physical	Annually		15,000	ITA 315,000	-	2,820,000	3,620,000

Local Government Units (LGUs) are able to deliver equitable, quality services and strengthen influence of citizens in decision-making.		UNDP -No. LGUs operating OSS for service delivery B (2016) – 3 T (2017) – 20	LGUs MSLI		Government constant commitment LGUs collaboration and readiness Smooth and faultless procurement procedures		EU 950,000 SIDA955,000 SDC 490,000 USAID10,000 GoA 85,000			
	UNICEF	UNDP/UNW - No. new participatory instruments for participatory decision making at LG level B (2016) – 5 LGUs T (2017) – 10 LGUs	Local Governance Mapping LGUs Project data		LGUs collaboration Vibrant and active civic engagement	70,000		100,000	170,000	170,000
	UNFPA	UNFPA - No of municipal action plans that have a budget line for youth, including education and SRH. B (2016) – 0 T (2017) – 6 T (2018) – 12	LGUs		LGUs collaboration And readiness; active civic engagement	70,000		180,000	250,000	180,000
				Total Budget for Output		**155,000**	**2,805,000**	**280,000**	**3,240,000**	**3,970,000**

Strategic Deliverables	Timeline (if multi-year Joint Work Plan)	UN entity/ National Partner
A Local Governance Mapping exercise of functionality of local service delivery implemented in 61 municipalities.	2017	UNDP/MSLI
Support opening of One Stop Shops in 10 municipalities in 2017 and in 20 municipalities in 2018.	2017-2018	UNDP/MSLI
Support implementation of a deployment plan for digitalization of local archives in all municipalities.	2017	UNDP/MSLI
Pilot and scaling up service reorganization in 6 municipalities	2017 - 2018	UNDP/MSLI
Pilot Municipal Integrity Plans in 6 municipalities	2017 - 2018	UNDP/MSLI
Support the MoSLI to establish a benchmarking system for LGUs' performance	2018	UNDP/MSLI
National advocacy platforms to monitor planning & implementation of reproductive services & rights esp. of vulnerable groups & key populations expanded at municipal level (in at least 10 municipalities): (i) CSOs platform on ICPD/SRH; (ii) Youth voice platform; (iii) Media platform; (iv) Active ageing platform	2017-2018	UNFPA/Youth voice network, CSOs, media
Youth education and SRH are budgeted for in at least 6 municipal Action Plans. (municipalities to work with will be decided jointly with other UN Agencies)	2017-2018	UNFPA/Youth voice network of CSOs
Good governance and transparency of public funds promoted and administrative capacities (planning and budgeting of local services) of local governments improved in at least 5 municipalities (2017) and 7 municipalities (2018).	2017-2018	UN Women/LGUs
Community Based Scorecards evaluates performance of Local Government in six municipalities (Kukes, Lezhe, Vore, Patos, Roskovec and Saranda) and identifies women and men priorities to advocate with national and local political decision makers	2017-2018	UN Women/LGUs
Strengthening the capacities of 7 target LGUs (Tirana, Durres, Shkodra, Berat, Elbasan, Korca and Kukes) to plan, budget, implement and monitor social care plans, with focus on the most vulnerable children.	2017-2018	UNICEF/LGU/MOSWY

Outputs, including Joint Programme outputs	UN entity	Indicator, baseline, target	Means of verification	Monitoring Frequency	Risks and Assumptions	Annual Common Budgetary Framework				
						Core/regular, assessed (USD)	Non-core/other/ extra budgetary (USD)	To be mobilized (funding gap) (USD)	Total (USD) 2017	Total (USD) 2018 Indicative
Output 1.4 Children and vulnerable adults/groups have equitable access to a friendlier justice system, and juvenile justice is administered per the international standards	UNICEF	UNICEF - Existence of legislation that recognizes children's right to be heard in civil and administrative proceedings that affect them (in line with Article 12 of the CRC); BASELINE (2016): 1 Law (Family Code) TARGET (2017): 2 Laws (Family Code; Child Rights and Protection Law and its secondary legislation)	Parliament website; Official Gazette	Annually	**R1** – 2017 (June) is parliamentary elections year for Albania. Often this diverts the attention of government officials and parliamentarians towards the campaign.	50,000	5,000 IPA II (EU regional project on VAC and CwD)	223,000	278,000	290,000
	UNDP				**R2** – The implementation of the Justice System Reform and particularly of the vetting of judges and prosecutors legislation, may produce quite a different make-up of courts and prosecution offices. **R3** – In a country with considerable delays in the court processes, strategic litigation cases may take long to produce results **A1-** Ministerial and parliamentary officials/members will remain committed to the Justice System Reform, including in ensuring a child-friendly justice even during the electoral campaign and after the constitution of the new government, in light of EU integration aspirations and country CRC reporting in 2017 **A2 -** A gradual increase in the justice system professionals' awareness of child rights and of the international standards of child-friendly justice and the gradual building of a rule of law culture within the system, as well is assumed, as the Justice System Reform progresses	320,000		-	320,000	100,000
					Total Budget for Output	370,000	5,000	223,000	598,000	390,000
Strategic Deliverables			**Timeline (if multi-year Joint Work Plan)**		**UN entity/ National Partner**					

Parliamentarians and public authorities equipped with information, evidence and other tools to effectively advocate for integration of child rights into normative frameworks	2017 - 2018	UNICEF, Parliament, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth, State Agency for the Protection of Child Rights
Web-based integrated tracking system of cases of children in conflict/contact with criminal law established and People's Advocate (National Ombudsman) with revised statistics, able to capture child rights cases	2017 - 2018	UNICEF, Ministry of Justice, People's Advocate, law enforcement and justice institutions
Justice for children professionals equipped with specialized tools and programmes to handle child rights cases in line with the best International practices	2017 - 2018	UNICEF, Ministry of Justice, School of Magistrates, Police Academy, National Bar Association School
Civil society supported to pursue strategic litigation for child rights and communicate their outcome; Civil society supported to promote restorative justice, socio-economic reintegration services and combined legal and psychological assistance as models for children in conflict with the law with a view to reduce their detention and recidivism	2017 - 2018	UNICEF, Ministry of Justice and subordinate entities, Civil Society Organizations
Capacity of Parliament, justice sector actors to regularly review, reform and efficiently implement legislation on access to justice ensuring unhindered and equitable service delivery systems especially for vulnerable populations	2017-2018	UNDP, Parliament, MoJ, District Courts, CSOs, People's Advocate, Commissioner for Protection from Discrimination, LGUs
Albanian Authority on Access to Information on the former State Security Service supported to increase its transparency including through core tasks of archiving, preserving, managing and opening the files to the public	2017-2018	UNDP, Albanian Authority on Access to Information on the former State Security Service

Outputs, including Joint Programme outputs	UN entity	Indicator, baseline, target	Means of verification	Monitoring Frequency	Risks and Assumptions	Annual Common Budgetary Framework				
						Core/regular, assessed (USD)	Non-core/other/ extra budgetary (USD)	To be mobilized (funding gap) (USD)	Total (USD) 2017	Total (USD) 2018 Indicative
Output 1.5 State institutions have capacities and mechanisms to mainstream gender in policy-making and planning processes.	UNWOMEN	UNDP/UNW/ UNFPA/UNICEF - No. GoA draft policies, strategies and plans engendered Baseline2016: 2 (NSDI, NSGE) Target 2017: 2	Annual reports	Yearly	2017 Elections may bring changes in government composition, national priorities and leadership of the National Mechanism on Gender Equality; Re-composition of parliamentary committees may open opportunities to position human rights and gender issue higher in the parliament agenda	37,500	59,404 SIDA/CF	124,950	221,854	180,000
	UNDP					0	30,700 SIDA/CF	0	30,700	100,000
	UNICEF					12,000		40,000	52,000	62,000
	UNFPA	UNW - Extent of gender mainstreaming in the central budgeting process (MTBP) Baseline2016: 24 MTBPs Target2017: 30 MTBPs	Policy Document Action Plans			20,000		40,000	60,000	60,000
	UNODC	UNW - No. of fiscal laws, by-laws and policies reflecting compliance with gender-responsive budgeting. Baseline2016: 2 OBL, GEL Target2017: 1	Draft laws By-laws			15,000		50,000	65,000	85,000

					Total Budget for Output	84,500	90,104	254,950	429,554	487,000

UNDP/UNW/UNFPA/IOM. - A consolidated monitoring system for data collection & dissemination for service delivery. Baseline2016: Existence of an unconsolidated monitoring system Target2017: Consolidated monitoring system in place (1 monitoring framework of NSGE; 2 Templates of onset data collection)

National Statistical reports and bulletins

Strategic Deliverables	Timeline (if multi-year Joint Work Plan)	UN entity/ National Partner
Gender mainstreaming in legal, policy, strategies action plans and budgeting, IPA planning documents and funding instruments, and their implementation and monitoring at both central and local level consistently reflect gender sensitivity and appropriate indicators (in line with EU acquis communitaire).	2017-2018	UN Women, UNDP, UNICEF, MSWY, MoF, MoJ, MoUPD
The outputs of decision-making National Councils and of coordination bodies such as the IPMGs and selected Thematic Working Groups conform to gender equality obligations according to national legislation, EU regulations and international obligations.	2017	UN Women, MSWY, MoF, MoJ
High quality, comparable and gender statistics are available to address national data gaps and satisfy national reporting and requirements on gender equality.	2017-2018	UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, MSWY, INSTAT
Improved women's property rights through improved institutional response (IPRO, Chamber of Notaries, Advocates, MoJ) access to property entitlements, litigation processes and removal of discriminatory provisions.	2017-2018	UN Women, UNDP, MSWY, MoJ
Gender-responsive planning, budgeting and financing for gender equality and women's empowerment, at the central (10 ministries) and local level (at least five municipalities) ensured.	2017-2018	UN Women, MSWY, MoF
The participation of women in the police, justice, and corrections sectors is gender mainstreamed in a way that promotes and safeguards their rights.	2017	UNODC, UN Women, MoJ, Albanian State Police, General prison Administration, Customs Administration
Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) curricula is gender and HR mainstreamed	2017-2018	UNFPA, MoH, MSWY, MoES
Gender equality promotion is supported through gender mainstreaming and putting gender perspectives at the heart & attention of CSO advocacy platform for vulnerable groups & key populations.	2017-2018	UNFPA / MSWY, CSOs platform

Outputs, including Joint Programme outputs	UN entity	Indicator, baseline, target	Means of verification	Monitoring Frequency	Risks and Assumptions	Annual Common Budgetary Framework				
						Core/regular, assessed (USD)	Non-core/other/ extra	To be mobilized (funding gap) (USD)	Total (USD) 2017	Total (USD) 2018 Indicative

							budgetary (USD)			
Output 1.6 Government authorities have strengthened capacities to enhance effective migration and asylum management.	UNHCR	IOM - Migration Governance Policy available and endorsed Baseline 2016: no Target 2017: yes	Council of Minister's Decision on the endorsement of the Policy	Yearly	Process of EU accession continues progressing and negotiations are opened.	770,000	0	579,000	1,379,000	950,000
	IOM				Albania as a transit country.	200,000	PRM 45,000 CEB 390,000 EU 50,000	500,000	1,185,000	1,055,000
	UNICEF				No major influx expected in 2016/ Europe emergency deactivated	10,000		100,000	110,000	50,000
		UNHCR - Extent to which Asylum Procedures are compliant with international refugee law and the EU acquis Baseline 2016: 50% Target 2017: 60%	-Gap analysis (legal/institutional/practice) - Systematic border monitoring. -Monitoring of RSD procedures	Yearly	Fragile EU-Turkey deal. Return of rejected asylum seekers in Germany may increase pressure over Albanian borders			10,000	10,000	10,000
		UNHCR & IOM – Reception capacities at the border increased. Baseline 2016: capacity 30 persons Target 2017: capacity 100 persons	Ministry of Internal Affairs reports; Monitoring of border situation.	24 border monitoring missions/year; Monthly meetings with Directorate for Asylum and Border Police						
	WHO	UNHCR & IOM - Nº Reception facilities for irregular migrants and asylum seekers meeting minimum international standards Baseline 2016: 40% Target 2017: 60%	-Systematic monitoring of National Center for Asylum seekers and closed center for irregular migrants	Weekly visits to National Center for Asylum seekers. Monthly visits to the closed center						
		IOM - Increased % of Anti Trafficking cases prosecuted. Baseline 2016: no baseline Target 2017: 10	ONAC reports	Yearly						
					Total Budget for Output	980,000	485,000	1,189,000	2,684,000	2,065,000

Strategic Deliverables	**Timeline (if multi-year Joint Work Plan)**	**UN entity/ National Partner**
Improved Policy Framework for Migration Governance in line with the European and international standards and strengthened management structures and coordination to ensure better response to migration challenges.	2017-2018	IOM,/MoIA, MFA, MSWY, DDFFA
Asylum procedures are aligned to international standards, and the EU asylum acquis. The Directorate for Asylum and Border Police enhance their capacity to ensure procedural safeguards are in place to ensure: i) access to the asylum procedure and access to the	2017-2018	UNHCR/MoIA

territory, ii) quality of refugee status determination procedures, iii) effective remedy, for persons in needs of international protection. Development of a 5 years National Action Plan on Asylum.			
Improved reception capacities for irregular migrants and asylum-seekers in at least 2 sites at the border and in the country ensure proper registration, pre-screening, identification of vulnerability, and referral to accommodation and other specialized Governmental services.	2017-2018	IOM; UNHCR/MoIA	
Capacity building on national stakeholders at central and municipal levels to address the emergency preparedness and response needs, within the current refugee and migrant crisis in Europe, and in a broader context of Albania's outward migration pattern	2017-2018	UNICEF, MoIA, Ministry of Social Welfare, Ministry of Education and Sports, Municipalities.	
Assisting national partners in developing standard operating procedures (SOPs) for identification, reception (including, repatriation back to Albania) and protection of unaccompanied children in Albania (Albanian, foreigners and without nationality/stateless	2017-2018	UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF, MoIA, Ministry of Social Welfare, Ministry of Education and Sports, Municipalities.	
Support to the State Health Inspectorate in conducting methodologically sound need assessments on all aspects of migrants' health.	2017-2018	WHO / State Health Inspectorate	

Total planned budget for Outcome1	Core/regular, assessed (USD)	Non-core/other/ extra budgetary (USD)	CF	Available Budget	To be mobilized (funding gap) (USD)	Total Budget
UNFPA	150,000	-	13,070	163,070	330,000	493,070
UNW	57,500	-	167,404	224,904	294,950	519,854
UNICEF	162,000	20,000	48,000	230,000	543,000	773,000
UNDP	395,000	3,325,000	119,200	3,839,200	48,480	3,887,680
UNODC	190,000	-	-	190,000	405,000	595,000
WHO	20,000	-	-	20,000	30,000	50,000
IOM	200,000	485,000	102,000	787,000	800,000	1,587,000
UNESCO	10,000	26,000	-	36,000	100,000	136,000
UNHCR	800,000	-	-	800,000	599,000	1,399,000
Total Outcome 1 Budget (year 2017)	**1,984,500**	**3,856,000**	**449,674**	**6,290,174**	**3,150,430**	**9,440,604**