

Joint Work Plan Outcome 2 2017-2018

1. Cover Page

Country: Albania																																	
Corresponding One Programme Outcome(s) ¹ :																																	
<p>Outcome 2: Social cohesion: Health, education, social protection, child protection and gender-based violence 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.</p>																																	
Chairing United Nations/government entity:																																	
UNICEF & WHO / Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth																																	
Results Group Members (United Nations and non-United Nations entities):																																	
UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, IAEA, UNAIDS, FAO, IOM																																	
MoES, MoH, MoSWY, MoJ, MoIA, INSTAT, etc.																																	
Work-plan duration:	Total estimated budget (in USD):* -Year 2017 10,325,618 Out of which:																																
2017-2018	1. Funded budget (USD): 5,518,348 2. Unfunded budget (USD): 4,807,270																																
Anticipated start/end dates:	<i>* Total estimated budget includes both direct programme costs and indirect support costs.</i>																																
1 January 2017 – 31 December 2018	Breakdown of contributions by funding sources																																
	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Source</th> <th style="text-align: right;">Contributions (USD)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>GoA</td><td style="text-align: right;">861,275</td></tr> <tr><td>WHO</td><td style="text-align: right;">58,410</td></tr> <tr><td>UNICEF</td><td style="text-align: right;">478,000</td></tr> <tr><td>UNFPA</td><td style="text-align: right;">305,000</td></tr> <tr><td>UNAIDS</td><td style="text-align: right;">20,000</td></tr> <tr><td>IOM</td><td style="text-align: right;">30,000</td></tr> <tr><td>UNESCO</td><td style="text-align: right;">4,000</td></tr> <tr><td>UNDP</td><td style="text-align: right;">15,000</td></tr> <tr><td>UNWOMEN</td><td style="text-align: right;">20,000</td></tr> <tr><td>FAO</td><td style="text-align: right;">70,000</td></tr> <tr><td>IAEA</td><td style="text-align: right;">1,052,064</td></tr> <tr><td>EU</td><td style="text-align: right;">1,493,020</td></tr> <tr><td>SIDA</td><td style="text-align: right;">209,000</td></tr> <tr><td>SDC</td><td style="text-align: right;">514,579</td></tr> <tr><td>UNICEF Thematic Fund</td><td style="text-align: right;">388,000</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Source	Contributions (USD)	GoA	861,275	WHO	58,410	UNICEF	478,000	UNFPA	305,000	UNAIDS	20,000	IOM	30,000	UNESCO	4,000	UNDP	15,000	UNWOMEN	20,000	FAO	70,000	IAEA	1,052,064	EU	1,493,020	SIDA	209,000	SDC	514,579	UNICEF Thematic Fund	388,000
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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.

Signatures²

IPMG Employment and Social Sector	Signatures
Chair	
Minister of Social Welfare and Youth	
Implementing Line Ministries	Signatures
Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth	
Ministry of Health	
Ministry of Education and Sports	
Ministry of Justice	
Ministry of Internal Affairs	
Ministry of Urban Development	
Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration	

Outcome 2 Social Cohesion	Signatures
Co - Chairs	
UNICEF Representative	
WHO Representative	
UN Agencies	Signatures
WHO	
UNDP	
UNESCO	
UNFPA	
UNICEF	
UNWOMEN	
IAEA	
UNAIDS	
FAO	
IOM	

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 2.1 Health

Reflecting the vision of the WHO Regional Office for Europe “Better Health for Europe”, as well as concepts, principles and values underpinning the European policy framework for health and wellbeing “Health 2020”, fully aligned with SDGs, in collaboration with UN agencies, WHO will support the mainstreaming of Universal Health Coverage, Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), social determinants of health, whole of society approach to health under the UNDAF. Moreover, WHO will provide technical support to MoH for the implementation and monitoring of the National Health Strategy, ensuring its alignment with Health 2020. Answering to the needs assessment by the MoH, technical assistance will be provided to the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the NCD Action Plan. The strengthening of the capacities of the country for the strict and responsible implementation Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) will be continued. WHO and UN agencies will support strengthening of gender equality and human rights-based programming in health, and the capacity of the country to develop and implement programmes that address violence against children, women and youth, and monitor their implementation. Recognizing the crucial importance of solid health information systems, WHO and UN agencies, including UNICEF, will continue to the support to the implementation of ICD10. WHO will advocate and will keep supporting the further developing of country core capacities required under the International Health Regulation (2005); and will provide all the due technical support to draft and implement a feasible AMR National Action Plan.

UNICEF’s programme interventions in health will address key legislative, institutional, data- or resource-related bottlenecks preventing equitable implementation of child’s rights to health. Key areas of UNICEF support will include: policy and regulatory frameworks; costing, analysis and design of financing mechanisms that ensure universal health coverage; enhanced governance and management skills; and a strengthened Health Information System, aligned with international measurement standards for monitoring health and nutrition outcomes, and underpinned by disaggregated data serving to prioritize the most vulnerable women and children. To expand the application of the new Mother Neonatal Child Health (MNCH) regulatory framework, national and regional health authorities will be supported to establish efficient and sustainable management through capacity development and technical assistance, including for improved data collection and analysis, budgeting and resource allocation, and enhanced performance monitoring of MNCH service providers. Home-visiting and other forms of outreach will enable health-care professionals to identify and prioritize children and families in difficult life circumstances. Health-care professionals will be accountable, according to the new standards, to interact with national child protection actors and mechanisms on spotted incidences of child neglect, maltreatment or abuse. Early identification of developmental delays and disabilities will be given due attention. UNICEF will continue providing support to the Ministry of Health in the procurement of vaccines for the national immunization programme and antiretroviral medicines. The UNICEF Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action will be promoted to leverage national and local Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) plans and policies, given the country’s susceptibility to natural disasters.

In collaboration with civil society, United Nations organisations and development partners, UNFPA will implement strategic interventions, through national ownership, to reduce inequalities in sexual and reproductive health and rights, including those of young people and focusing on the most vulnerable and marginalized. The focus of UNFPA work will be to

strengthen the health system in providing equal access to quality integrated sexual and reproductive health services at national and municipal levels and in humanitarian settings. This will be achieved through advocacy, policy dialogue and technical assistance in: i) generating data for evidence based policy advice, informing health care reform focused on service delivery at primary health care; reaching out to the women and girls, Roma and Egyptian, elderly, adolescents and youth; ii) strengthening mechanisms for monitoring the quality of integrated sexual and reproductive health services; iii) development and/or adaptation of rights-based clinical guidelines, protocols and standards for provision of integrated sexual and reproductive health services; iv) institutionalization of new sexual and reproductive health and rights training curricula for health providers that integrate principles and standards of human rights and gender equality; and v) strengthening preparedness of national response mechanisms in delivering sexual and reproductive health services in humanitarian crisis and emergency, including services for adolescents. UNFPA will advocate and support strengthening of engagement and partnerships between government and non-government institutions to promote reproductive rights and empowerment of women, and reduce inequalities in Sexual and Reproductive Health.

Output 2.2 Education

During 2017, UN agencies, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA and IOM engaged under this output, will support the MOES in translating the strategic direction of the Pre-university Strategy of Education and the National Strategy for Development and Integration into concrete measures for ensuring a quality education system for every child. More specifically, UN agencies guided by the Sustainable Development Goal 4 (Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning), will advance the work conducted so far by including a strong emphasis on inclusion and equity, as well as on learning outcomes. The support and contributions to strategic directions of Education policy development and implementation proposed by UN agencies fall under the following categories: increased access to education; improving quality of education provision; and strengthening the education system's governance as a means to ensure a more equitable education system. The education sector will benefit from the results of the Education Policy Review conducted by UNESCO, which will be published in an official report and presented in a SDG 4 launch event in April 2017, along with follow-up activities by UNESCO and UNICEF to ensure alignment of Albania future planning in education with the SDGs. UNESCO will continue to support Albania to train teachers within the programme "Promotion of intercultural and interreligious understanding through education in Albania", as well as to expand the EU-funded project "Ark of Inquiry to Albania", ensuring that selected Albanian science teachers are trained on how to apply the Inquiry cycle in the classroom, with a special focus on empowering girls in science. UNFPA support will focus on the monitoring of the quality of teaching alongside the development of teacher standards and protocols supported by enhanced advocacy in this area. UNICEF's interventions will aim at strengthening inclusive education practices in schools; the development of a path for inclusive education in the country in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child Committee General Comment Number 4 and Article 24 on inclusive Education of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; the improvement of systems at national and local level for identification and integration of out of school children; the implementation of a teacher driven scheme for professional development in preschool as well as advocating for increased and more efficient education budgets, including new models for financing inclusive education at municipal level and scaling up of enrolment of Roma children in preschool by working with the accountability of service providers.

Output 2.3 Social Protection

Over the last four years in particular, the social protection system in Albania has been undergoing intense reform, especially related to non-residential social care services with UNICEF support. In 2016, the new Law on Social Care Services, developed with UNICEF technical support, was adopted together with the Social Protection Strategy. With a view to

taking forward the important milestones achieved, during 2017, programmes will centre on developing and strengthening management and coordination mechanisms for the social protection sector. Efforts will be based on the new approach, combining cash assistance with social care services, including social protection measures that facilitate children's access to health care, early learning and basic education. Tools to plan, budget, monitor and enforce social protection service delivery will be made available by UNICEF. A cohort of professional social workers will be equipped in child- and gender-sensitive 'case management', based on the new legislative framework adopted in 2016. The national social protection Management Information System will be strengthened to regularly collect disaggregated data on children and families in particularly vulnerable situations. Solid knowledge will inform the analysis of the system's effectiveness for the mitigation of child poverty and will guide strengthening equity and child-focused targeting of social protection interventions based on both 'cash' and 'care'.

Albania's social inclusion agenda is guided by the crosscutting Social Inclusion Policy Document 2016-2020 (SIPD), approved in 2016. The SIPD proposes to establish a balanced and sustainable framework to ensure that social inclusion in Albania is measured, monitored and reported on through a robust set of indicators. This in turn will improve ways in which social inclusion is linked to government policies and Albania's progress towards EU accession. In line with the SIPD, UNDP will provide assistance to the MoSWY in performing its central role in guiding other relevant sectors, such as education, justice, housing, and in defining accountabilities of Line Ministries for social inclusion, enforcing such accountabilities and developing a monitoring framework. Activities will aim to enhance the MoSWY's leadership and coordination role in promoting, ensuring and monitoring the impact of special measures for social inclusion by other actors – such as line ministries and Local Government Units (LGUs).

In order to help Albanian citizens of vulnerable groups escape poverty and exclusion, and increase access to specialized services assistance to social protection reforms, the Government is strengthening its efforts in the promotion of Social Enterprises as an innovative social initiative that encourages social inclusion through the promotion of alternative sources of income, especially among women and girls. Over the last two years, 2015-2016, With support from UN Women, the Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth (MSWY) led in a lengthy process of adoption of the law framework on "Social Enterprises", approved by the Parliament in mid-2016. In 2017, the development of social enterprises, which is seen very favourably will aim to contribute to the reallocation of resources and favourable transformation of the social welfare system on the one hand, while ensuring the reintegration in the labour market of socially excluded and vulnerable groups of women and girls, on the other hand.

Output 2.4 Child Protection

Fully in line with national priorities of democracy, rule of law and social cohesion of the NSDI, the child protection systems and mechanisms in the country are to be strengthened to ensure that all Albanian boys and girls, especially those in situations of particular vulnerability, are effectively protected from violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect. UNICEF will provide technical assistance to the Government and the State Agency for Child Rights Protection in revising the architecture of the national child protection system with clear accountabilities at central and local levels of government, to ensure clarity of roles across all sectors and alignment with the reforms in the 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 the newly formed municipalities are equipped to meet child protection responsibilities.

To increase family resilience and the ability of families to overcome socioeconomic hardships, often leading to the institutionalization of children, interventions will focus on strengthening

the capacities of vulnerable families. This element of work will promote a child's right to a caring and supportive family environment and facilitate the reunification of children residing in residential state institutions with their biological families, as well as increased access to alternative care services.

Albania is a source and destination country for men, women and children trafficked for sexual exploitation and forced labour. It can also become a significant country of transit in view of the current refugee crisis in Europe. Trafficking in persons is a serious concern for the Government and civil society as well as a priority outlined in the EU Membership Plan for Albania.

Output 2.5 Gender Based Violence

UN agencies will promote and support a number of strategic deliverables that aim to contribute to the overall goal of eliminating violence against women and children. Through UN efforts, laws, policies and strategies will be adopted/reformed and implemented to respond to and prevent violence against women/girls and children. The UN agencies working in Albania will centre their focus on reducing the incidence of trafficking in women and girls by addressing its root causes (e.g. limited awareness, domestic violence and lack of economic alternatives) and on improving/enhancing a multi-sectoral response to gender based violence. The programme will contribute to the implementation of the recommendations issued in the National Action Plan for Involvement of Men and Boys as Partners to Women and Girls for Gender Equality and against Gender-Based Violence pursuant to the Istanbul Convention and the CEDAW. Interventions to support GBV survivors and vulnerable women, including survivors of trafficking in persons, will aim at: i) new and quality access services and reintegration programmes; ii) efforts to build their resilience through the establishment of networks of mutual support; iii) support to strengthening the capacities of key Ministries and Local Government Units to regularly review, reform and efficiently implement legislation, normative standards and policies on End Violence Against Women (EVAW), including victims of trafficking in partnership with media and CSOs; and iv) consolidation of multi-disciplinary response and referral mechanisms for GBV victims, including adoption and dissemination of SoPs, which all contribute towards the standards of the Istanbul Convention and other relevant treaty bodies. Awareness raising of citizens and professionals, involvement of religious communities and activities to support the implementation of the Action Plan will centre round men and boys for prevention purposes. All major interventions will be guided by existing evidence, along with relevant knowledge generation exercises.

Context and situation analysis, including lessons learned (maximum one page):

Output 2.1 Health

Albania has undergone positive political, economic and social changes over the past 25 years and has reached upper middle- income country status. Despite the progress achieved, the country still faces many challenges to fulfil its aspiration of accession to the European Union. New reforms have been introduced to improve local government functions and service delivery. The 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 (INSTAT). Gross domestic product (GDP) is \$4.619 with significant regional disparities. Spending on health care is about 2.8 per cent of GDP and 10 % of national budget (INSTAT). Disparities and inequalities persist among some groups of population persist in Albania, notably between urban, rural, and different population groups (Roma and Egyptians).

Albania is on the way of conducting the open public consultation of the draft National Health Strategy from a Health 2020 perspective, technically supported by WHO. Its vision is: "Health for all: more years of life, more healthy years, through quality, timely, consistent and affordable health services for all people in Albania". The new National Health Strategy acknowledges

health as a human right and calls for a health system in Albania based on Universality, Sustainability, Quality, Affordability and Commitment to Health as a Human Right and a Public Good, Innovation, Integrity, Efficacy, Transparency, Accountability, Dignity, Gender Equity. The strategic priorities of the National Health Strategy under consultation are: (1) Investing in health through a life course approach; (2) Provision of Universal Health Coverage; (3) Strengthened people-centred Health Systems, and (4) Improved Governance and Inter-sectoral Collaboration for Health.

Escalation of health reforms in Albania necessitates financial sustainability for the health system. Therefore the need to increase the current low level of public financing in health and improve protection from catastrophic health expenditures, which is a very likely determining factor in the future of health in Albania. The demographic profile of the country is changing following the ageing of the population with therefore rapidly changing health needs that will need to be met by a wider range of capacities and competencies of health care providers. The health system also faces challenges to address the disparity in the health workforce availability and skills.

Sexual and Reproductive Health

Maternal mortality ratio decreased from 71/100,000 live births in 1990 to 29/100,000 in 2015 (World Health Organisation WHO). Antenatal care coverage and percentage of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel are high. However, disparities still exist. For example, the prevalence of at least four antenatal visits is higher in urban areas (82 per cent) than in rural areas (57 per cent). Increasing modern contraceptive prevalence rate is one of the health sector priorities, considering the current rate at 11 percent. Cervical cancer incidence in Albania is estimated 2.7 and mortality 1.7 per 100,000 (International Agency for Research on Cancers, 2012). Organisation, structures and capacities for early detection services remain weak; screening is not systematic and covers less than 10% of target population. The adolescent birth rate in the general population is less than 30 per thousand but much higher for Roma. According to Census 2011, within the Roma population, 19 per cent marry before the age of 17. At the age of 18, 43 per cent of Roma women have already given birth.

Although Albania is ranked among countries with low HIV prevalence rate estimated at 0.03 per cent, it is difficult to determine the extent and dynamics of HIV and AIDS in Albania due to low rate of voluntary testing, reported to be the lowest in the WHO/Europe Region. The latest HIV surveillance data of 2014 from the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control shows that Albania represents the highest figures of mother to child transmission in the region. Syndromic surveillance shows the number of cases of sexually transmitted infections has increased from 802 in 2010 to an average of 1330 cases/year during 2011-2014.

Children Health

Albania has achieved considerable improvements in the overall situation of its child population of approximately 700,000, equivalent to 24 per cent of the entire population. Infant mortality and under-five mortality rates have steadily declined, reaching 13 and 14 deaths per 1,000 live births³, respectively, in 2015 (compared to over 30 deaths per 1,000 live births in the early 2000s), and immunization coverage is nearly universal. Nevertheless, infant and child mortality rates are still among the highest in the sub region; in the underserved areas of mountainous Albania, these rates are twice the national average. Likewise, the total burden of disease for children aged 1-4 has declined significantly but remains the highest in the Southeastern Europe region. Among Roma children, 70 per cent do not get regular medical check-ups.

³ IGME – UN mortality estimates of 2015.

Output 2.2 Education

Albania's improved performance in PISA scores (comparing the results of 2012 and 2015) for reading, math, and science assessments have been attributed to the intensive and effective reform efforts in its education sector. Many of these reforms have received technical and financial support from UN Agencies engaging in Albania's education sector strategic formulation process, which resulted in the National Pre-university Education Strategy (2014-2020), as the first serious attempt to develop a long-term roadmap for the sector. The Strategy is serving as the catalyst for a range of reforms, including: improved and more transparent teacher recruitment; adoption of a universal preschool education year at age five; revised curriculum based on competencies for preschool and compulsory education; development of the early learning and development standards, institutionalization of the national student assessments practice, improved textbook quality, provision of textbook subsidies and other incentives for the poorest households; a massive in-service training of teachers and school headmasters all over the country and the adoption of more inclusive classroom practices.

The UN has also been instrumental to Albania's upgrade of the Global Citizenship education through curricula development and training for Comprehensive sexual educational and prevention of extremism through education. Despite progress made, challenges continue to persist and UN agencies in Albania are committed to support the Ministry of Education and Sports to bridge the gaps and contribute to reducing disparities in education for ensuring a more qualitative and inclusive education system.

Output 2.3 Social Protection

The priorities of the Government of Albania to reduce poverty amongst the most vulnerable groups are set out in the Social Protection Strategy 2015-2020 as well as Policy Paper on Social Inclusion, 2015-2020. These policy documents are an integral part of the National Strategy for Development and Integration (NSDI) 2015-2020 and are responsive to the EU 2020 perspective of "Increased Social Inclusion through Development of Labour Market and Social Welfare," ensuring coherence with the European strategic planning frame in line with the new financial planning period of EU Assistance (IPA 2014-2020).

Albania is reported to have made progress in the field of fundamental rights and the government is reported to have paid increasing attention to policies tackling poverty and social exclusion. However, a large segment of the population is vulnerable and lives close to the poverty line. Members of these groups have poor education level and limited employment opportunities in the formal market. Social policies have limited coverage and could be considered not affordable for the government. Until recently, the focus of social policies has been on cash benefit programmes whereas social cohesion and inclusion were only partially addressed. Certain vulnerable groups namely Roma and Egyptian communities, people with disabilities, internal migrants living in suburb areas of big cities, returned migrants, victims of trafficking, unaccompanied children and elderly continue to face difficult living conditions and often are subject to limited access to services. Public spending for social inclusion programmes is modest with the bulk of expenditures devoted to staffing costs for monitoring of strategies and action plans as well as awareness activities. Social inclusion activities are, however, included in a number of other budget programmes, such as scholarships in primary education, and subsidies for the price of textbooks, focused active labour measure and social housing programmes.

The National Social Protection Strategy accompanied by a detailed Action Plan and monitoring framework reflects the principles of equity effectiveness and efficiency, and is directly linked to Albania's Mid-Term Budgetary Framework (MTBF)⁴. For the first time ever, this strategy

⁴ Lack of monitoring provisions in the national strategies, as well as linkages with the MTBF, has been identified as a critical weakness in the "Support to sustainable reform processes in the employment, skills and social policy sector" analytical report produced by international advisors at the request of the Government in March 2015.

clearly articulates the need to better harmonize the existing different instruments of social protection, recognizing that cash alone cannot address the complex needs of vulnerable families and children. It establishes a clear vision on how the central government and local government units should work together in the field of integrated social care services, by establishing social care services structures, agreeing on the minimal service package for every person in need and aiming to provide services as closely to the community as possible. UNICEF helped develop for the first time the architecture and all the legal, administrative and financial instruments for the system of social care services. All the efforts culminated with the approval in November 2016, of a new Law on Social Care Services, which obliges the LGUs to establish for the first time the Directorates of Social Protection with responsibilities for managing both cash and care components and the development of the social care plans based on the work of the Needs Assessment and Referral Units in each LGU. The latter are also a new units, contemplated by the Law, which are supposed to assess the needs, develop care plans for families and children in need and manage the cases.

The success in the implementation of all Social Inclusion policies and actions strongly depend on the development of the support programme for LGUs. A well-developed government support programme for LGUs in cooperation with development partners and civil society is therefore crucial.

Although some progress has been achieved with regards to the institutional mechanisms and capacities to address the needs of Roma and Egyptians, still more efforts are needed to enable a combination of targeted and mainstreamed actions by national and local government authorities, to ensure that no one is left behind and that all Roma and Egyptians have full access to quality public services. Supporting Roma and Egyptian individuals in ways to self-empower through opportunities for learning, skills development, employment, community based social services while increasing access to mainstreamed public services.

Output 2.4 Child Protection

The available body of evidence suggests that violence, neglect, abuse and exploitation of children continue to exist both at family and institutional settings in Albania, and that the phenomena remains often unaddressed and socially accepted. Lacking a comprehensive integrated national system of child protection, the response will need to overcome bottlenecks related to inefficient, overlapping, 'issue-based' and fragmented interventions. 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. 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 Workers. However, a comprehensive integrated system of Child Protection has yet to be built. It is paramount that child protection system strengthening needs to be informed by sound evidence.

Output 2.5 Gender Based Violence

The prevalence of gender-based violence has increased from 56% in 2007 to 59,4% in 2013 and more than half of Albanian women (aged 15-49) have experienced at least one form of domestic violence in their lifetime, but only 15 per cent of survivors report seeking help from institutions, with a majority of women seeking protection from family networks. The costs and consequences of domestic violence are significant and it cuts across all socio-economic groups and educational strata. Nearly 62% of children reported having experienced at least one form of psychological violence during their lifetime and nearly 70% reported having experienced at least one form of psychological violence during the past year.

Child marriage as a harmful practice is still present in Albania, while the phenomenon is understudied and data are poor. 10% of children are married before the age of 18, and girls are 8 times more likely than boys to be married or in a union. 5.3% of adolescent girls have given birth and of these, only 8% continue with their education, thereby reducing their chances for an independent, healthy and financially stable life as adults and increasing their vulnerability to gender-based violence. The issue of child marriage was also addressed in the CEDAW Committee concluding observations issued to Albania in July 2016.

The Anti-Trafficking Strategy and National Action Plan 2014-2017 (Strategy/NAP) adopts a comprehensive approach to countering trafficking in persons, working within four interconnected areas of prosecution, protection, prevention, and coordination. The vision for the Anti-Trafficking efforts in Albania established by the Strategy is: “Human trafficking is prevented effectively through social and economic empowerment of vulnerable persons/groups and the general population, and through effective prosecution and punishment of perpetrators. Every victim of trafficking is identified and provided with the assistance, protection and support s/he needs not only to recover but also to restore their lives, receive adequate compensation and redress.”

The key expected outcomes of the AT Strategy/NAP include: Early identification and referral of all categories of trafficked persons (for all forms of exploitation) and provision of comprehensive assistance, protection and long-term reintegration support to them, according to individual needs, is enhanced. Adoption of the National Strategy for the Reintegration of VoTs in February 2016, in framework of a UN Women, IOM and UNDP implemented project was a step forward in the process of contributing to long-term reintegration. While there is recognized by the MOSWY the need for development and adoption of standards of social care for reintegration process of victims of trafficking, elaborated also in the “Priorities and Action Plan for 2016-2017 in the area of anti-trafficking”. Priorities include also enhancement of the anti –trafficking efforts at the local level in 12 qarks (in 61 municipalities) and work for the preparation of the new country strategy in this area. Having learned from the previous programmatic work that the culture of cross-sectoral collaboration at both central and local level is still weak and requires special efforts, the UN Agencies are undertaking a facilitator role in engaging different line Ministries, civil society, national human rights institutions local government units and media, coordinate and take action in eliminating GB&DV, including women trafficking. Changing mind-set of culturally rooted traditions takes time and requires a long-term commitment from the UN, using the normative principles as the banner under which the national priorities are developed, and a sustained programmatic framework.

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

Health

2.1 Private household out-of-Pocket expenditure as a proportion of total health expenditure

Baseline (2015): Target:

Total

55% (WB)

40%

2.2 Infant mortality per 1,000 live births

Baseline (2015): Target:

Total 13

9 (30% reduction)

Female 12

8.5 (30% reduction)

Male 14

10 (30% reduction)

2.3 Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 deliveries)

Baseline (2015): Target:

29 (UN IGME) 20 (30% reduction)

Education

2.4 Net enrolment rates

Baseline Pre-Primary 2014

Total 81.34%

Girls 80.6%

Boys 82%

Roma Children 55%

Target Pre-Primary 2021:

Total: 98%

Girls: 98%

Boys: 98%

Roma: 75%

Baseline Primary 2013

Total 95.92%

Girls 94.8%

Boys 96.2%

Roma Children 61.4%

Target Primary 2021

Total: 100%

Girls: 100%

Boys: 100%

Roma: 80%

Baseline Children with Disabilities

Basic Education 2014

3,201 students

Target Children with Disabilities

Basic Education 2020:

25% increase (based on Pre-university Education Strategy)

Baseline Child refugees and asylum seekers

% Access to formal education 2015

Total 0

Female 0

Male 0

Target Child refugees and asylum seekers

% Access to formal education 2021

Total 50

Female 20

Male 30

2.5 Schoolchildren's learning outcomes (as measured by PISA)

Baseline (2012): Target*:

Reading 394 494

Math 394 496

Science 397 501

* Values for the target refer to 2012 mean score in OECD countries.

Social Protection

2.6 % Low income families and children with disabilities with access to adequate cash benefits

Baseline 2014: Target 2021:

Total(% of households living in extreme poverty receiving cash assistance)

26% 56%

2.7 Number of sector-specific policies with explicit social inclusion targets

Baseline 2014: Target 2021:

"X" policies "Y" policies
out of "Z" out of "Z"

2.8 Level of implementation of National Action Plan on Roma and Egyptian Integration

Baseline 2014: Target 2021:

Rated "2" Rated at least "3"

(based on estimated rating from 1 to 5)⁶

Child Protection

2.9 Rate of children (age 0-17) in residential (public and non-public) care per 100,000 child population

Baseline 2015: 84 Target: 42

2.10 Number of national mechanisms collecting evidence and addressing violence against children

Baseline 2015: 4 (police, Child Protection Units (CPUs), schools, helpline)

Target: at least 6 (police, CPUs, schools, helpline, health centres, online and web-based platform)

Gender-Based Violence

2.11 % Women who have experienced physical violence during their lives

Baseline (2013): Target:

23.7% 21% (2018)

⁶ "1" – no progress or steps towards achieving the target are made; "2" – some limited and/or fragmented measures towards achieving the target are taken; "3" - regular progress is made at systems level towards achieving the target; "4" – advanced progress is made at systems level towards achieving the target; "5" - critical systemic changes are in place to ensure the target will be met.

2. Joint Work Plan including Common Budgetary Framework (table)⁷ – Year 2017

Outcome 2: Social cohesion: Health, education, social protection, child protection, and gender-based violence

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.

National Development Goals⁸: Accession to the European Union; Investing in People and Social Cohesion; Good Governance, Democracy and the Rule of Law

SDGs⁹: 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 16

IMPG Employment and Social Sector - Chair: Minister of Social Welfare and Youth

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 2.1 - Health There is increased access to quality, inclusive, equitable, and affordable health care services and community demand is increased.	UNFPA	Monitoring and evaluation reports on comprehensive national health policies/action plans on UHC, NCD control, RH, HIV and TB Baseline: 1 Target: 3 No. of Regions/LGUs with oversight intersectorial coordinating mechanisms and Maternal, Newborn, Child, Adolescent health and non-communicable	Reports produced by MoH	Annually	Central institutions carry out M & E as part of their governance functions. Risk of insufficient M&E capacities. Regions/Local Government Units (LGU) exercise their legal competencies. Risk of insufficient planning capacities at the local level.	120,000		150,000	270,000	270,000
	UNICEF					80,000	108,000 UNICEF Global Thematic Fund	36,000	224,000	300,000
	WHO					48,410		246,210	294,620	200,000
	IAEA					1,052,064	861,275 GoA	-	1,913,339	365,000
	UNAIDS					10,000		70,000	80,000	
	FAO					20,000		500,000	520,000	500,000
	IOM							100,000	100,000	100,000

⁷ These Joint Work Plans can be adapted to best suit the requirements of the UNCT for a particular country programme context.

⁸ NSDI II

⁹ Sustainable Development Goals and targets, <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>, Oct 2015.

		<p>Diseases (NCDs) quality improvement plans. Baseline: 0 Target: 12</p> <p>No. of health care institutions that have conducted self-assessment on the compliance to the approved Quality of Care Standards. Baseline: 5 hospitals Target: 10 hospitals and 14 Primary Health Care Centers</p> <p>N° of patients diagnosed with cancer using imaging nuclear medicine techniques and treated with radiation therapy in public hospitals. Baseline (2014): Target: Diagnosis +40% by 2021; Therapy +40% by 2021; 1302 (Cobalt and Therapax) of which 225 breast cases</p> <p>No. of health professionals with capacity to identify</p>	<p>Reports produced by the National Center for the Quality, Safety and Accreditation of Health Institutions</p> <p>Reports produced by the University Hospital Center "Mother Theresa". 5/6/7. Yearly reports produced by MoIA, ONAC</p>	<p>Public Health Care Institutions fulfill the legal requirement to conduct the self-assessment of the standards.</p> <p>Risk of lack of capacities to conduct the self-assessment.</p> <p>The technology is maintained and administrative regulations are in place and functioning.</p>						
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		and refer potential victims of trafficking (PV/VoT) Baseline: 0 Target: 60 health professionals (5/each of 12 qarks)								
Total Budget for Output						1,330,474	969,275	1,102,210	3,401,959	1,735,000
Strategic Deliverables					Timeline (if multi-year Joint Work Plan)		UN entity/ National Partner			
Advocacy, policy advice and technical support for implementation of quality improvement initiatives in Reproductive and Sexual Health, focusing on maternal, new-born and child health and development, family planning and cervical cancer prevention and control.					2017-2018		WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, IAEA/ Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education and Sports; Local Governments, Parliament, Civil Society, Professional Associations, Academia, Media, INSTAT, Institute of Public Health (IPH), Health Insurance Fund.			
Introduction and strengthening of mechanisms to ensure sustainable enforcement of regulatory mechanisms, increasing public awareness around priority areas/issues, application of standardized guidelines and protocols and advocating of appropriate budgeting associated with enhanced institutional capacities in monitoring and evaluation.					2017-2018		WHO, UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNFPA / Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education and Sports; Professional Associations, Institute of Public Health (IPH), Health Insurance Fund.			
Technical assistance to implement cost-effective and affordable inter-sectorial measures to reduce modifiable risk-factors (tobacco use, diet, physical inactivity and harmful use of alcohol), including the underlying social determinants and mental health, associated with equitable, integrated, people-centred service delivery, based in the life cycle approach.					2017-2018		WHO, UNICEF, IAEA / Ministry of Social, Welfare and Youth; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education and Sports; Ministry of Interior Affairs, Local Governments, Civil Society, Professional Associations, Academia, Media, Institute of Public Health (IPH), Health Insurance Fund.			
Support to the stakeholders in the active engagement in policy dialogue, implementation of normative tools and delivery of integrated and accessible prevention (including vaccines), care and treatment services for HIV (including antiretrovirals), Tuberculosis, Viral Hepatitis and other infectious diseases based on the local epidemiological context, for young people, women, especially pregnant women and for at risk groups, paying attention to antimicrobial resistance measures, and strengthening the country core capacities for the implementation of the International Health Regulation and the preparedness of national response in delivering health services in humanitarian crisis and emergency.					2017-2018		WHO, UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNFPA / Ministry of Health; Ministry of Interior Affairs, Local Governments, Local Child Protection Units, Civil Society, Professional Associations, Academia, Media, Institute of Public Health (IPH), Health Insurance Fund.			
Policy dialogue and establishment of coordination mechanisms to support governance in addressing social determinants of health and reducing health inequities through “health-in-all-policies” , social protection (including social services) and universal health coverage approaches, as framed in the sustainable development goals, supported by well-functioning health information, e-health, research, ethics and knowledge management systems.					2017-2018		WHO, UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNFPA / Ministry of Social, Welfare and Youth; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education and Sports; Ministry of Interior Affairs, Local Governments, Local Child Protection Units, Development Partners, Parliament, Civil Society, Professional Associations, Academia, Media, Institute of Public Health (IPH), Health Insurance Fund.			

	FAO/WHO	Sexuality Education in all schools at all levels, private and public including 10-18 years of age Baseline 2016 20% Target 2017: 30%	from the project and MOES			20,000		500,000	520,000	500,000
	O	IOM - No. of schools and children reached with Trafficking in human beings prevention and education interventions Baseline 2016: not available from statistics Target 2017: 12 schools *100 children/each= 1200	Reports for project, MOES etc.							
		UNICEF - Extent to which Global Citizenship Education (GCED) is mainstreamed in the national education policy, curricula, teacher education and student assessment". Baseline 2016: GCED not mainstreamed in curricula target Target 2017: GCED part of the curricula								
Total Budget for Output						174,000	296,500	808,500	1,279,000	1,360,000

Strategic Deliverables	Timeline (if multi-year Joint Work Plan)	UN entity/ National Partner
New preschool curricula, teacher standards and programme for preschool professional development improved along with efforts to increase the access of Roma children in preschool.	2017-2018	UNICEF/MoES
Needs of out of schoolchildren, including returnees and drop- outs, addressed through the improvement of data systems, strengthened inclusive education practices, curricula development and drop- out prevention mechanisms in place.	2017-2018	UNICEF, IOM, Ministry of Education and Sports, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Civil Society Organizations
Curricula on Comprehensive Sexual Education and Curricula on Preventing violent extremism and Global Citizenship Education alongside with inquiry learning methodologies via the Ark Inquiry project are in place and implemented in schools	2017-2018	UNFPA/UNESCO/MoES
Sector review of education aligning Albania future planning in education with SDGs finalized and launched	2017-2018	UNESCO/MoES
Education institutions have capacities to prevent all forms of human trafficking through awareness raising, education and improved protection of vulnerable populations	2017-2018	IOM, Ministry of Education and Sports, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Civil Society Organizations
Provide education on food, health and nutrition through improved curricula, school gardening and cooking, and other supporting activities	2017-2018	FAO, Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration, Ministry of Education and Sports, Ministry of Health

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 2.3 – Social Protection Social protection measures and mechanisms at national and local levels are strengthened with budgets and clear targets that reflect equity and social inclusion standards	UNDP	Inter-sectoral monitoring and coordination mechanism established and performing per its mandate/TOR Baseline2016: no Target2017: 1	GoA / MoSWY Social Inclusion annual reports	Yearly	Government of Albania has clearly indicated a political commitment to Implement the recently approved social care legislation. Upcoming parliamentary elections will affect implementation of specific actions.	15,000	CF/SDC 356,747 EU 1.194,520	1,000,000	2,566,267	2,100,000
	UNFPA					100,000	-	200,000	300,000	100,000
	UNICEF					80,000	26,000	224,000	330,000	470,000
	UNWOMEN		118,832 CF/SDC			120,000	238,832	120,000		
	UNAIDS	No. of new draft regulations and instructions on social inclusion measures that involve 2 or more target ministries Baseline2016: no Target2017: 1 - SIIG guidelines	10,000			13,000 CF/SDC	-	23,000	-	
	IOM		-			-	150,000	150,000	150,000	
	FAO		30,000			-	-	30,000	-	

		<p>Number of sector-specific policies with explicit social inclusion targets Baseline 2015: 4 Target2017: 24</p> <p>Policy and/or budgetary framework that explicitly addresses child poverty and disparities available Baseline2016: No Target2017: Yes</p> <p>Coordination mechanisms for social protection systems established countrywide Baseline2016: No Target2017: 7 municipalities</p> <p>Level of implementation of National Action Plan on Roma and Egyptian Integration Baseline2016: rated 2 (rating of 1 to 5) Target2017: Rated at least 3</p>	Yearly reports produced by ONAC								
Total Budget for Output						235,000	1,709,099	1,694,000	3,638,099	2,940,000	
Strategic Deliverables					Timeline (if multi-year Joint Work Plan)		UN entity/ National Partner				

Government institutions are able to ensure comprehensive/ holistic protection of all victims of trafficking, men and women, girls and boys, regardless of the form of exploitation or country of destination to ensure their sustainable re/integration into society	2017-2018	IOM, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of social Welfare and Labor, State Social Service
Social protection policies for families impacted by HIV in place and implemented at national and local scale by service providers, non-discriminatory to status, behaviour, and sexual orientation or ethnic.	2017	UNAIDS; MoSWY; MoH,
Existence of mechanisms for participatory monitoring by civil society for quality assurance and responsiveness of HIV services.	2017	UNAIDS; MoSWY; MoH,
Capacities of the Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth enhanced to carry out its mandate to monitor and coordinate the adoption of social inclusion and gender equality targets by line ministries and local authorities.	2017	UNDP, MoSWY; Line Ministries; Ministry of Urban Development; LGUs;
Completion and handover to local authorities of the demonstrative projects developed and implemented to accommodate the needs of persons with disabilities in the Municipalities of Pogradec, Saranda, Bulqiza and Shijak.	2017	UNDP/ UNSSIA
Assessment of housing living conditions and investment needs of Roma communities completed.	2017	UNDP, MUD, LGUs
Employment and integration support provided to Roma and Egyptian communities (over 200 beneficiaries) provided through local government actions, partnership with civil society and implementation of priority projects for community development	2017	UNDP; MoSWY; LGUs
6 (six) Community Upgrading Projects (CUP) – with an average value of EUR 75,000 per project –identified and implemented.	2017	UNDP; MoSWY; LGUs
4 Intercultural community centres operational with integrated social services	2017	UNDP; MoSWY; LGUs
Establishment of participatory platforms for increased investment in marginalized adolescents and youth, key population and elderly.	2017	UNFPA; MoSWY; MoH,
Enhanced capacities of Statistical Institution and departments for the development and utilization of data for evidence based, gender-sensitive policies and strategies on youth and elderly, with focus on marginalized groups, including Roma and Egyptians, key populations and migrants at risk of contracting HIV, victims of violence	2017	UNFPA; MoSWY; MoH,
Strengthening preparedness of national response mechanisms in delivering on Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) services in humanitarian crisis and emergency; Note: cross reference with Health Output	2017	UNFPA; MoSWY; MoH,
Supporting quantitative and qualitative research, SRH, youth and population dynamics (refer to population ageing).	2017	UNFPA; MoSWY; MoH,
Government Institutions have established regular mechanisms to monitor child poverty and use the data to impact social protection and other relevant policies	2017	UNICEF, INSTAT, SSS
Knowledge is generated on how the various social protection transfers and benefits to Albanian households are reaching poor and vulnerable households with children	2017	UNICEF, MSWY
Advocate and provide technical advice for the secondary legislation for social care services	2017	UNICEF, MSWY
Develop and implement specific outreach and case management programmes to facilitate the returnee families' contact with the national social protection mechanisms.	2017 - 2018	UNICEF, SSS, LGUs
Strengthen the coordination mechanisms and the capacities of the LGUs to develop and implement child sensitive social care plans	2017 - 2018	UNICEF LGUs

Build the capacities of service providers and professionals for the implementation and monitoring of social care services.					2017 - 2018	UNICEF LGUS SSS				
Social Care Reform Programme evaluated and lessons learnt disseminated to inform the implementation of policies at local level.					2017 - 2018	UNICEF, MSWY				
Improved social service delivery of local government (in three municipalities of Tirana, Fier and Berat) ensured through influenced decision-making by poor and excluded women and girls. 10 municipalities by end 2018.					2017-2018	UNW, MSWY, LGUs				
Social exclusion of vulnerable women and girls is addressed through innovative approach of social and economic integration					2017	UNW, MSWY, LGUs				
Advanced innovative approach of social and economic integration implemented by central government addressing effectively vulnerable women and girls.					2017	UNW, MSWY, LGUs				
Social impact assessment at local level guides the design and implementation of effective services and investments in at least three municipalities. (Tirana, Fier and Berat)					2017	UNW, MSWY, LGUs				
National targets and means of verification for national indicators related to SDG 2 and SDG 5 are identified and adopted.					2017	FAO/MARDWA and INSTAT				
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 2.4 - Child Protection 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	UNICEF – No. of instruments facilitating implementation of legal framework for Child Protection is in place. Baseline 2016 : 0 Target:2017: 3	Parliament records	Yearly	Parliamentary elections delay approval of the sub-legal acts	228,000	282,000 EU	208,000	718,000	978,000
	WHO					5,000	0	25,000	30,000	30,000
	IOM					UNICEF - % of Child Protection Units that perform case management of children at risk and need for protection Baseline 2015: 26% Target 2017: 26%; Target 2018: 40%	State Agency on Child Rights and Protection annual report	CPU's don't have sufficient capacities	30,000	0
					Police data is unavailable on time					
					Line Ministries lack capacity to accomplish tasks timely					
					Final report is delayed due to quality assurance challenges					

		UNICEF - A National Action Plan for Child and Family Social Services (De-institutionalisation Plan) available in the country Baseline2016: policy drafted Target2017: Policy finalized Target2018: Policy disseminated IOM - No. of (potential) Victims of Trafficking identified by Child Protection Units Baseline 2016: Not available Target 2017:36	Parliament records Yearly reports produced by Office of the National Anti-trafficking Coordinator (ONAC)							
Total Budget for Output						263,000	282,000	433,000	978,000	1,138,000
Strategic Deliverables					Timeline (if multi-year Joint Work Plan)		UN entity/ National Partner			
Government institutions supported in building the capacities of Child Protection Units (CPUs) to identify and refer PV/VoT through trainings, information sharing etc.					2017-2018		IOM, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth, National Agency for Protection of Child Rights, Local Government Units, Civil Society Organizations			
Parliament as well MoSWY (State Agency on Child Rights and Protection) will be provided technical support to develop the Protection of Child Rights Law related sub-legislation and provisions, to bring them fully in line with the international standards and the European Union acquis, and to remove many internal inconsistencies in the domestic legislation with regard to children's right to protection from violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect					2017-18		UNICEF, Parliament, , MoSWY, SACRP, CSOs			
Local Government and State Agency on Child Rights and Protection will be provided technical support to efficiently translate the new legal requirements related to child protection case management and referral processes at the Municipal level.					2017-18		UNICEF, MoSWY, SACRP, Local Government/ Municipalities, CSOs			
Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth will be provided technical assistance to operationalise the National Action Plan for Child and Family Social Services (national Deinstitutionalisation Plan) and strengthen coordination with all key stakeholders for its implementation.					2017-18		UNICEF, MoSWY, CSOs			

Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth will be assisted in the creation of an effective Management Information System (MIS) on case management for children who are at risk or victims of abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence.					2017-18	MoSWY, Local Government/Municipalities, CSOs				
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 2.5 - Gender-based Violence Capacity of institutions and service providers to implement legislation and normative standards on Elimination of Violence against Women (EVAW) and other forms of discrimination is strengthened.	UNDP	UNDP - No. legal amendments adopted on GBV to align with the international and regional standards Baseline 2016: 2 Target 2018: 4	Parliament website CM Website	Yearly	Risks: Justice system reform is has proven to be a prolonged legal review process thus shifting GoA and Parliament's attention and prioritisation from the EVAW related legislation The upcoming parliamentary election may lead to change of powers and as a result lack of political engagement and insufficient technical capacity and resources to address EVAW at national and local level. Delayed report due to quality assurance related challenges. Assumptions: GE and fight against GBV and DV is a priority issue of the GoA stipulated in the recently	0	CF/Sida 108,000	157,560	265,560	350,000
	UNWOMEN					20,000	CF/Sida 26,000	242,000	288,000	250,000
	UNFPA					15,000	75,000 CF/Sida	100,000	190,000	150,000
	WHO					5,000	0	25,000	30,000	30,000
	UNICEF					10,000	0	45,000	55,000	50,000
	IOM	UNDP - Municipalities with functional CCR Baseline 2016: 44% Target 2018: 70%	Yearly reports produced by MoIA, ONAC	0	0	200,000	200,000	100,000		
	UNDP - No of cases of gender based violence addressed through CCR Baseline 2016: 312 Target annually: 370	MSWY report REVALB, MSWY								
	UNICEF- Existence of improved knowledge on child marriage Baseline2016: no Target2017: yes	UNICEF report								

					approved National Strategy on GE 92016-2020) and its Action Plan, therefore the relevant line ministries and other state and non-state actors at local and central level are committed to the gender agenda;					
					Improving legislation, policies and institutional response at both local and central level are priorities set forth by the GoA and MSWY.					
Total Budget for Output						50,000	209,000	769,560	1,028,560	930,000
Strategic Deliverables					Timeline (if multi-year Joint Work Plan)		UN entity/ National Partner			
Increased awareness and involvement of Men, Boys and communities in combating GBV					2017-2018		UNDP, UN Women, CSOs, UNFPA, MSWY			
GBV survivors and vulnerable women, including survivors of trafficking in persons, supported with new and quality access services and reintegration program and build their resilience with established networks of mutual support.					2017-2018		UNDP, UN Women, IOM, MSWY, MoI, CSOs, LGUs, State Social Service			
Coordinated community response 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					2017-2018		UNDP, UN Women, UNFPA, LGUs, MSWY			
Capacity of key Ministries and Local Government Units to regularly review, reform and efficiently implement legislation, normative standards and policies on End Violence Against Women (EVAW) including victims of trafficking strengthened in partnership with media and CSOs					2017-2018		UNDP, UN Women, IOM, UNFPA, CSOs, LGUs, MSWY, Media, CSOs			
Strengthened evidence to combat harmful practices , such as child and early marriages (SDG5)					2017		UNFPA, UNICEF, INSTAT			

Total planned budget for Outcome 2	Core/regular, assessed (USD)	Non-core/other/extra budgetary (USD)	CF	Available Budget	To be mobilized (funding gap) (USD)	Total Budget
(including both direct programme cost and indirect support cost)						
WHO	58,410	-	-	58,410	296,210	354,620
UNICEF	478,000	670,000	26,000	1,174,000	533,000	1,707,000
UNFPA	305,000	-	75,000	380,000	600,000	980,000
UNAIDS	20,000	-	13,000	33,000	70,000	103,000
IOM	30,000	-	-	30,000	750,000	780,000
UNESCO	4,000	16,500	-	20,500	38,500	59,000
UNDP	15,000	1,194,520	464,747	1,674,267	1,157,560	2,831,827
UNW	20,000	-	144,832	164,832	362,000	526,832
FAO	70,000	-	-	70,000	1,000,000	1,070,000
IAEA	1,052,064	861,275	-	1,913,339	-	1,913,339
Total Outcome 2 Budget (year 2017)	2,052,474	2,742,295	723,579	5,518,348	4,807,270	10,325,618