**ANNEX A. Results Matrix**

| **Government of Albania-UN Results Framework [2017-2021]** | | | | | | |
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| Outcomes | Indicators, Baselines, Targets | | Means of Verification | | Partners | UN Agencies |
| **Priority I. Governance and Rule of Law** | | | | | | |
| **National Development Goals[[1]](#footnote-1):** Accession to the European Union; Good Governance, Democracy and the Rule of Law  **SDGs[[2]](#footnote-2)** 5, 10, 16 | | | | | | |
| **Outcome 1.**  State and civil society organisations perform effectively and with accountability for consolidated democracy in line with international norms and standards.  \*Vulnerable groups most relevant for this outcome are:   * Children * Women (survivors of domestic violence, rural women, female heads of households, women in politics) * Youth (unemployed, youth on the move, youth not employed and not in education) * Persons with disabilities * Minorities * LGBT * Refugees/Asylum seekers * Returning migrants and other categories of vulnerable migrants * Survivors of human trafficking * People in penitentiary system * Victims of environmental degradation * Youth affected by drug use | 1.1 % MPs, municipal councillors, and senior positions in the public sector held by women  Baseline (2015): Target:  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:  4.14/7 3.9 (2021)  1.3 Perceptions of performance of public institutions  Baseline (2015):      Target:  CEC 8% CEC  20%  Parliament  10% Parliament 25%  Government  14% Government 35%  Local Government  13% Local Government 50%  1.4 Percentage of children offered probation as an alternative to detention (out of the total number of children alleged/convicted)  Baseline (2014): Target:  58% 70% (2021)  1.5 Number of children held in detention, annually  Baseline (2014): Target:  338 200 (2021)  1.6 The median length of pre-trial detention  Baseline (2015): Target:  126 days 100 days (2021) | | Parliament  Central Elections Commission  Department of Public Administration  [Albania Democratic Governance Country Report](https://freedomhouse.org/report/nations-transit/2015/albania), [Freedom House](https://freedomhouse.org/report/nations-transit-2015/methodology)  MOV: Periodic citizen survey undertaken in the framework of Open Government Partnership  Ministry of Justice and General Department of Probation MIS (Management Information System)  General Department of Prisons  General Department of Prisons | | * National Human Rights Institutions * Parliament * Civil Society * Electoral Bodies * Political Parties * INSTAT * Line Ministries (Minister of Innovation and Public Administration; Ministry of Interior Affairs; Ministry of Justice; Minister of State for Local Government; Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth; Ministry of Foreign Affairs etc.) * Prime Minister’s Office (PMO) * Media * Local Governments * Regional Authorities * Justice Institutions * IOM * Refugee Organisation | UNCTAD  UNDP  UNECE  UNESCO  UNFPA  UNHCR  UNICEF  UNODC  UN WOMEN  [*See indicative resource requirements in section 3.0*] |
| **Assumptions**  - The Government retains its commitment to the EU agenda, including the five key priorities for the opening of accession negotiations.  - Democratic structures and institutions move forward and continue to develop positively.  - The decentralisation of functions to Local Government Units continues.  - Central government institutions sustain commitment and budgets to strengthen migration management and improving asylum system.  **Risks**  - Political undermining of recently initiated Government reforms.  - Political instability in the region and future course of the refugee & migrant crisis. | | | | | | |
| **Priority II. Social cohesion: Health, education, social protection, child protection, and gender-based violence** | | | | | | |
| **National Development Goals[[3]](#footnote-3):** Accession to the European Union; Investing in People and Social Cohesion; Good Governance, Democracy and the Rule of Law  **SDGs[[4]](#footnote-4):** 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 16 | | | | | | |
| **Outcome 2 – Social Cohesion**  Women, men girls and boys, especially those from vulnerable groups, have access to inclusive, equitable and quality social services and benefit from increased investments for enhanced social cohesion in line with their rights.  \*Vulnerable groups most relevant for this outcome are:   * Children * Youth * Women * Minorities * People/Children with special needs or disabilities * Elderly people * Poor households * Single parent households * Families without shelter * Rural population * Migrants, refugees, people/children on the move, returning migrants * Victims of violence and human trafficking * Children exploited, abused, neglected, trafficked, and involved in labour, unregistered children * People living with HIV/AIDS * Men who have sex with men (MSM) * Injecting drug users (IDU) * LGBT * Victims of environmental degradation | ***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: 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: Target:  29 (UN IGME) 20 (30% reduction)  ***Education***  2.4 Net enrolment rates  Baseline (2014): Target:  *Pre-Primary*  Total  81.34% 97% (based on NSDI)  Girls  80.6%  Boys  82%  Roma Children  55%  *Primary*  *Total*  95.92% (2014) 100% (calculated taking out the target for drop-out; NSDI source)  Girls  94.8%  Boys  96.2%  Roma Children  61.4%  *Lower Secondary*  Total  85.28 % (2013) 100%  Girls  84.5%  Boys  86%  *Children with Disabilities*  *Basic Education*  Baseline: Target:  3,201 students 25% increase (2020; based on   Pre-university Education Strategy)  *Roma children*  *Preschool*  Baseline: Target:  55% 70% (Education strategy sets the   target for 5% increase annually)  *Child refugees and asylum seekers*  *% Access to formal education*  Baseline (2015): Target:  Total  0 50  Female  0 20  Male  0 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: Target:  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: Target:  “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: Target:  Rated “2” Rated at least “3”  (based on estimated rating from 1 to 5)[[5]](#footnote-5)  ***Child Protection***  2.9 Decrease in numbers of children placed in residential care  Baseline: Target:  Total  761 (2015) 70% decrease  Age group 0-3  88 (2015)     100% decrease  Children with disabilities  154 (2014)   20 % decrease  2.10 Existence of legislation on Child Protection consistent with international norms and standards, and addressing violence against children  Baseline: Target:  No Yes  2.11 Percentage of municipalities with functioning Child Protection services (appropriately resourced and applying standard CP protocols)  Baseline (2015): Target:  0 60% (2021)  ***Gender-Based Violence***  2.12 % Women who have experienced physical violence during their lives  Baseline (2013): Target:  23.7% 21% (2018) | | | World Bank reports  INSTAT  UN IGME  UN IGME  MoE reports  INSTAT  UNESCO Institute for Statistics  UNHCR Annual Reports  OECD  INSTAT  Biannual report of MoSWY  INSTAT  Biannual report of MoSWY  Line ministries policy documents, NSDI 2015-2020 monitoring framework  UN, EU and stakeholders qualitative assessment(s)  MoSWY data  Sector and country progress reports  Monitoring reports of State Agency for Protection of Child Rights  INSTAT | * Line Ministries and relevant institutions (Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education and Sports; Ministry of Interior Affairs etc.) * Local Governments * Local Child Protection Units * Development Partners * Parliament * Civil Society * Professional Associations * Academia * Media * EU * INSTAT * Institute of Public Health (IPH) * Health Insurance Fund | UNDP  UNESCO  UNFPA  UNHCR  UNICEF  UNWOMEN  IAEA  UNAIDS  WHO  [*See indicative resource requirements in section 3.0*] |
| **Assumptions**   * The National Strategy for Development and Integration (NSDI) 2015-2020 is approved. * Universal Health Coverage (Reform) remains key government priority. * Pre University Education Strategy is approved and implemented. Pre University Law is implemented. * Political and budget commitment to social protection policies and measures are sustained (with EU 2020 agenda as driver). * The decentralization reform provides clarity on the division of labour and functions for social policy planning.   **Risks**  Governance:   * Reorganization of and lack of attention to social services due to territorial-administrative reform and decentralization * Non-participation in international assessments (e. g. PISA) * Resistance to change of relevant institutions   Human Resources:   * High turnover of skilled professionals * Low salaries and little attractiveness of social professions     Spending:   * Decreases in health, education, social protection spending * Fiscal policy and austerity measures | | | | | | |
| **Priority III. Economic Growth, Labour and Agriculture** | | | | | | |
| **National Development Goals[[6]](#footnote-6) and measures:** Accession to the European Union; Growth Through Increased Competitiveness; Investing in People and Social Cohesion; Growth Through Sustainable Resources & Territorial Development  **SDGs[[7]](#footnote-7):** 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12 | | | | | | |
| **Outcome 3.**  Economic growth priorities, policies, and programs of the GoA are inclusive, sustainable, and gender-responsive, with greater focus on competitiveness, decent jobs and rural development.  \*Vulnerable groups most relevant for this outcome are:   * Unemployed young men and women (15 – 29) * Roma and Egyptians * Persons with disability * Returning migrants * Women single heads of households * Victims of trafficking and/or domestic violence | | 3.1 Ease of Doing Business distance to frontier (score)  Baseline (2016): Target:  60.5 72.13 (2020)  3.2 No. new businesses established by sex of owner  Baseline (2014): Target:  Total  16,731 Annual 10% increase  Female  1,947 Annual 10% increase  Male  14,784 Annual 10% increase  3.3 Youth unemployment rate (young men and women (15 – 29) who are: without work; available for work; and seeking work)  Baseline (2014): Target:  Total  34.2% 20.5% (by 2020)  Female  35.9% 21%  Male  33.3% 20%  3.4 Growth of agriculture sector 2016 - 2020  Baseline (2014): Target:  2.25% 20%  3.5 Agriculture Export – Import ratio in 2020  Baseline (2015): Target:  1:4.5 (1:3)  3.6 Global Innovation Index Rank  Baseline (2015): Target: 2020  87 75 | World Bank: Doing Business Report  National Registration Centre – Annual reports  INSTAT Labour Force Survey  INSTAT  INSTAT  MoV: (Cornell, INSEAD, WIPO) [www.globalinnovationindex.org/](http://www.globalinnovationindex.org/) | | * Line Ministries (Ministry of Economic Development, Tourism, Trade and Entrepreneurship; Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration; Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth; Ministry of Urban Development; Ministry of Education and Sports; Ministry of Culture; etc.) * Albanian Investment Development Agency * Local Governments * Social Partners (employers’ and workers’ organisations) * Business Associations, Chambers of Commerce * Public and Private Universities * INSTAT * Trade Unions * Banking Service * IOM | UNDP  UN Women  ILO  FAO  UNCTAD  UNIDO  UNECE  UNESCO  IAEA  [*See indicative resource requirements in section 3.0*] |
| **Assumptions**   * NESS 2014-2020 is fully funded and under implementation. * A Sector Reform Contract is to be established between EU and MoSWY/Government of Albania for providing budget support to the Employment and Skills sub-sector. * A National Economic Reform Program is to be prepared and submitted by the GoA to the EC as part of the accession of Albania to the EU (specific chapter on Employment and Social inclusion policies). * Political commitment to the VET and Labour Market reforms. * Political commitment to reduce Gender gap in access to affordable finance and insurance.   **Risks**   * Limited articulation with other sectoral policies (fiscal policy, macroeconomic policy, etc.) * Limitations on state budget increasing to support the needed reforms. * Social and cultural attitudes, and political will cannot be changed in favour of increasing women’s equal access to finance. * Macroeconomic policies do not support women farmers in national value chains. * Social protection and non-discriminatory policies are not translated into practice. * Women are not included in the design of end products, which reduces adoption rates by women. | | | | | | |
| **Priority IV. Environment and Climate Change** | | | | | | |
| **National Development Goals from NSDI II:** Accession to the European Union; Growth Through Sustainable Resources & Territorial Development; Investing in People and Social Cohesion; Good Governance, Democracy and the Rule of Law (Strengthening Public Order and Emergency Preparedness)  **SDGs:** 3**,** 5, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15 | | | | | | |
| **Outcome 4.**  Government and non-government actors adopt and implement innovative, gender-sensitive national and local actions for environmental sustainability, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and disaster risk reduction.  \*Vulnerable groups most relevant for this outcome are:   * Poor population * Farmers * Women * Communities, elderly that live in areas affected by climate change and environmental degradation * City dwellers * Children | | 4.1 Extent to which comprehensive measures - plans, strategies, policies, programmes and budgets - are being implemented to achieve low-emission and/or climate-resilient development objectives  Baseline: (NSDI, 2013)  Current RES in energy portfolio (34.22%)  Target:  38% RES in energy mix (Energy Community Treaty Target)  4.2 Number of hectares of land that are managed sustainably as protected areas under a conservation, sustainable use or access- and benefits-sharing regime  Baseline:         Target:  9,424 ha (2015) 73,219 ha (2020)  4.3 Number of farmers accessing disaster early warning system  Baseline (2015) Target  0 (10%) 2017  Female (20%) 2018  30% (30%) 2019  (40%) 2020  4.4 Gender action plan for climate change adaptation and mitigation prepared  Baseline (2015): Target:  No plan Action plan at national level | EU report, National communication to UNFCCC, MoE State of Environment report, GEF tracking tool  National Agency for Protected Areas, local environmental inspectorates and agencies, environmental departments in local government units. CBD reports  MARDWA - Early Warning Platform to be established during 2016 (FAO-MARDWA)  Ministry of Environment reporting | | * Line Ministries (Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Energy and Industry; Ministry of Interior Affairs; Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration; Ministry of Urban Development etc.) * Local Governments * Academia * Civil Society * Communities * Networks on sustainability * Schools and teachers * Business community * Development partners * Man and Biosphere Committee * Environmental Inspectorate * National Environmental Protection Agency * Prosecutors’ offices * Local courts | UNDP  UNEP  FAO  UNIDO  UNESCO  UNECE  IAEA  [*See indicative resource requirements in section 3.0*] |
| **Assumptions**  - The EU continues its work to support strengthening of environmental legislation.  - Implementation of the territorial-administrative reform continues.  **Risks**  - Parliamentary elections bring about high staff turnover at central and local level.  - Fiscal decentralization policy is not implemented.  - Inadequate resources to deliver the outcome. | | | | | | |

1. NSDI II [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. **Sustainable Development Goals and targets,** <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>**, Oct2015.** [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. NSDI II [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. **Sustainable Development Goals and targets,** <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>**, Oct 2015.** [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. “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. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. NSDI II [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. **Sustainable Development Goals and targets,** <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>**, Oct 2015.** [↑](#footnote-ref-7)