

ROMANIA



United Nations
System in Romania

economic growth
quality education
poverty reduction
social inclusion
improved health services
good governance
public administration reform
child protection

**UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE
FRAMEWORK, 2005-2009**



United Nations
System in Romania

United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Romania 2005-2009

**Prepared by the United Nations Country Team in Romania
December 2003**

The 2005-2009 UNDAF has been drafted by the UN Agencies in Romania
in consultation with the Romanian Government and other partners,
and is endorsed by the undersigned UN agencies



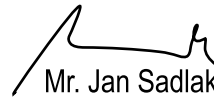
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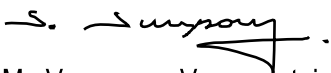
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Foreword by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Romania

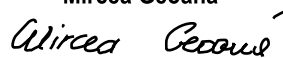
The new “United Nations Development Assistance Framework” (UNDAF) for Romania, covering the period 2005-2009, is a very valuable tool for our national endeavors directed towards sustainable development.

The implementation of this cooperation framework is meant to stimulate the partnership between Romania and the UN agencies, in the context of the Millennium Development Goals. This cooperation relies both on the new vision of the UN agencies, directed to supporting the EU accession process of Romania, and on our country's goal of assuming in the near future the status of donor for development assistance.

UNDAF focuses on three main areas, namely “Capacity Building for Good Governance”, „Economic Growth” and „Basic Social Services”, which represent longstanding priorities for the Romanian Government's activity. Developing institutional and human capacities represents the vanguard of our efforts oriented towards the reform of the central and local administrative structures, with a view to fully taking advantage of the opportunities of European integration.

Building a better world for the future generations, ensuring peace, stability and prosperity requires responsibility, from the international, governmental and civil actors, and a common vision of cooperation and partnership. Sustainable development is the most promising way forward. In taking this path, we are not only working for a better quality of life for the Romanian citizens, but we are also promoting a pattern of development respectful of the Earth and generations to come.

Mircea Geoană



Minister of Foreign Affairs

Foreword by the UN Resident Coordinator in Romania

As Romania progresses towards European integration, the United Nations system is set to play a critical role in support of on-going reforms, with a view to ensuring that disadvantaged and vulnerable groups are not left behind in the transition process.

This second United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) represents the joint commitment of UN agencies in Romania in support of national development priorities over 2005-2009. The UNDAF builds on the Common Country Assessment (CCA) and on the nationalized Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It has been formulated through a year-long consultative and participatory process in which government, civil society, and development partners actively took part.

The UNDAF shapes UN interventions in areas where we can make a real difference, combining strengths of individual UN agencies and the power of partnerships with other development actors. It also advances a closer integration of the work of different parts of the UN system for more efficiency and greater impact.

A number of tangible results are to be achieved by 2009 through the joint efforts of the UN and its governmental and non-governmental partners. I know that all my UN colleagues who contributed to the formulation of this UNDAF share my sincere hope that all its ambitious targets will be met on time, and that we will witness a significant improvement in the social integration of the vulnerable groups in Romania. As development practitioners and members of the UN family, this will be our most treasured reward.

Soknan Han Jung



UN Resident Coordinator
UNDP Resident Representative

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List of Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARCA	Romanian Forum for Refugees and Migrants
ARIS	Romanian Agency for Foreign Investments
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CEDAW	Convention on Eliminating the Discrimination against Women
CNRR	Romanian National Council for Refugees
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DFID	United Kingdom Department for International Development
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short Course
EU	European Union
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GA	General Assembly
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorder
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMCI	Integrated Management of Infant and Child Illnesses
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MCHC	Mother and Child Health Care
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDTs	Multi-Disciplinary Teams
MPS	Make Pregnancy Safer
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHDR	National Human Development Report
NRO	National Refugee Office
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PIYA	Post Institutionalized Young Adults
RH	Reproductive Health
ROAR	Results-Oriented Annual Reports
SC	Steering Committee
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
STDs	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SURF	Sub-Regional Resource Facility
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USI	Universal Salt Iodination
YFS	Youth Friendly Services
WHO	World Health Organization
WB	World Bank
WGs	Working Groups

Executive Summary

The foreseen accession of Romania to the European Union (EU) in 2007 is only three years away. The present juncture presents a dual opportunity for the United Nations (UN) family in Romania. First, to support Romania's accession process and policy priorities. And second, to address the needs of vulnerable groups who have been adversely affected by the changes that have taken place since 1989. The UN Agencies have made significant contributions to what has been already accomplished in Romania and are working to address the most important and pressing national development needs.

Guided by national goals and policy priorities, by global commitments made by the Government such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and results generated by the UN Common Country Assessment (CCA), the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Romania focuses on three areas for assistance during the 2005-2009 program cycle:

1. Capacity Building for Good Governance, in order to strengthen by 2009, administrative capacity at central and local levels for the Government to be able to develop, implement and monitor sustainable policies and programs in key areas (public service delivery, environmental governance and the protection of the rights of vulnerable groups). Five country program outcomes have been identified in this area:

1. Environmental governance strengthened at central and local levels and greater compliance with EU environmental standards and international conventions;
2. Enhanced cross-sectoral coordination and horizontal accountability in policy formulation and implementation to support transparent and effective public service delivery at central and local levels of government;
3. Enhanced policies, legislation and implementation capacity to better protect the rights of vulnerable groups in the areas of social security and protection, juvenile justice, human trafficking, migration, asylum/refugees;
4. Increased capacity of the Government to efficiently respond to HIV/AIDS in the areas of planning, programming, implementation, monitoring and evaluation; and
5. Enhanced national capacity for effective formulation, planning and implementation of population policies, in line with sustainable development principles.

2. Economic Growth, in order to enhance by 2009, national economic growth and reduce poverty levels among vulnerable groups through sustained social inclusion and capacity promotion. Three key program outcomes have been formulated:

1. Vulnerable groups, such as rural women, the youth and the Roma are empowered through poverty reduction and employment generation activities;
2. Increased foreign trade and capital inflows through capacity building of selected local authorities for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and export promotion, prioritizing regions with economic potential and low levels of investment; and
3. Improved labor conditions for low-income workers through strengthened workers' and employers' organizations and better social dialogue at sectoral and enterprise level.

3. Basic Social Services, in order to increase by 2009, equal access to improved social, health and education services (with focus on vulnerable groups and under-served areas). Three country program outcomes have been identified:

1. Improved access and retention of children from poor rural areas and Roma communities to quality early, pre-school and compulsory education;
2. Most vulnerable and marginalized children have realized their rights through increased access to quality care and protection services; and
3. Quality of MCHC and HIV/AIDS services improved through IMCI, MPS, RH and YFS programmes, with special focus on vulnerable/disadvantaged groups and under-served areas.

The main objectives of the 2005-2009 Romanian UNDAF are to:

- Foster greater synergy and sharper focus of the programs and projects supported by the UN agencies;
- Direct UN agencies' efforts to support national priorities and long-term impact, particularly focusing on domestic capacity and sustainability;
- Establish a common plan and mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness UN system cooperation;
- Leverage UN resources to mobilize additional resources through strategic partnerships with other development partners within and outside the UN system; and
- Optimize the use of available UN resources.

The UNDAF represents a plan for a cohesive UN support to Romania in the next country program cycle. Throughout 2003, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Romania has worked and interacted with government and non-governmental organizations in the preparation of the CCA and the UNDAF. The UNCT hopes to continue this level of cooperation in the immediate future, to implement, monitor and follow-up UNDAF activities in support of Romania's development goals, including the MDGs.

I. Introduction: Rationale for the UNDAF

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework emerged in 1997, as an integral part of the Secretary-General's reform program for the UN. The UNDAF was developed by the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) and was formally approved by the General Assembly (GA) in 1998 (GA Resolution A/41/128), as a strategic instrument for the operational activities of the United Nations system at the country level. The UNDAF is supposed to provide a collective, coherent and integrated UN system response to national priorities and needs.

The UNDAF for Romania attempts to articulate national development strategies, such as poverty reduction, the Millennium Development Goals, human development promotion and the European Union accession process. Similarly, the UNDAF takes into account international conferences summits, conventions and human rights instruments of the UN system. The main objectives of the UNDAF are to:

- Foster greater synergy** and sharper focus of the programs and projects supported by the UN agencies;
- Direct UN agencies' efforts to **support national priorities**;
- Establish a **common plan and mechanisms**;
- Leverage UN resources through **strategic partnerships**; and
- Optimize** the use of available UN resources.

In 2003 Romania finds itself at a decisive time, both in terms of opportunities and new challenges, as the target date for the accession of Romania to the EU, the year 2007, is only three years away. The main challenge is accelerating its preparation for accession, while at the same time promoting synergies between economic growth, good governance and policies to improve people's lives.

This UNDAF is the product of a process that started in December 2002, when the preparation of the 2003 CCA for Romania began. The CCA/UNDAF process involved a UN Country Team composed of representatives from ten UN agencies. It has been a participatory process from the very beginning. Eleven additional UN agencies were consulted in the preparation of the CCA/UNDAF. Government counterparts from the line ministries were kept informed, and during later stages of the process there was a productive interaction with key Government agencies. Six thematic Working Groups (WGs) were the basis of the 2003 CCA process¹ and to complement their work the UN Resident Coordinator met with a number of key ministerial representatives to engage them in the process and solicit inputs.

An inter-agency Steering Committee (SC) was also established². The involvement of the SC was crucial in the latter part of the CCA process, particularly in the prioritization of policy areas for cooperation, organizing several rounds of high-level consultations with the Government and preparing the formulation of the UNDAF. The strong interest showed by all counterparts from key ministries in the CCA's considerations was reflected in a series of observations submitted to the SC. A significant number of the comments that were received were subsequently incorporated into the UNDAF.

Ultimately, the UNDAF is a joint UN programmatic framework, under which individual UN agencies will develop their country programmes. The UNDAF outlines a limited number of tangible results the UN system aims to achieve through common and integrated activities in the period from 2005 to 2009.

¹ The thematic Working Groups were, 1) Human Rights and Democratic Governance, 2) Poverty and Socio-Economic Issues, 3) Education and Child Protection, 4) Environment, 5) Gender Issues and 6) Health and HIV/AIDS.

² UNICEF chaired the SC, and UNDP and the Inter-Agency Support Unit (IASU) actively participated. In addition to overseeing the entire CCA process, the SC also made several key contributions to the process and the document. The SC reviewed the various drafts, provided detailed recommendations to the WG and subsequently edited the document.

Agencies therefore agreed on which results the UN can realistically achieve by 2009, and on that basis, subsequently develop country programmes consistent to the agreed results. To operationalize a selection of the strategic priorities for UN support to Romania, the UN agencies in Romania held on September 2003³ an UNDAF Prioritization Retreat. This exercise built on the recently finalized CCA and placed strong emphasis on key national development priorities, including the country-tailored Millennium Development Goals. More than 30 participants, of whom half were representatives of partner governmental institutions and major Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), worked to identify three priority areas for UN system intervention through the UNDAF. In accordance with the CCA/UNDAF formulation work plan, the UNDAF was finalized in December 2003.

II. Areas of Cooperation, National Development Goals and Expected Outcomes

The CCA 2003 for Romania analyzed the national development situation and identified three potential areas of cooperation: 1) good governance and public administration; 2) sustained economic growth; and 3) policies to improve people's lives (population, migration, refugees, human trafficking, drugs and crime, health and HIV/AIDS, education, child protection and environmental sustainability). These are areas in which the UN system has a comparative advantage and leverage, and thus can work closely with the national entities concerned. Similarly, the areas identified embody issues relevant to the UN agencies' mandates and specific areas of intervention. Therefore, these three themes constitute the basis for the formulation of the Romanian UNDAF.

This UNDAF has incorporated goals, outcomes and outputs concerning the three priority areas. The UNDAF also outlines and discusses the major means for addressing the country program, which lie primarily in targeted capacity development in government. EU accession represents Romania's key objective and requires the closing of major gaps in the administration's capacity. The UN system has a comparative and strategic advantage to help close the implementation gaps, as well as to strengthen and/or promote inter-sectoral coordination and cooperation. These comparative advantages stem from the nature of the UN programming interventions. The UN system is following country programmes and planning mechanisms for its interventions, which are, therefore, in harmony with the priorities and strategies of the Government. Equally, in Romania's efforts to acceding to the EU, the UN system has been in a position to provide support in building models of excellence and innovative projects that can be replicated through ensured sustainability. Through a rights based approach, UNDAF will ensure the participation of key governmental and non-governmental actors and will build on results and achievements and innovative approaches. By mainstreaming sustainable development concepts, the UNDAF should ensure and contribute to sound policy development.

The UNCT is committed to making the best possible use of its common resources and knowledge to build effective and efficient partnerships. In so doing it will aim at complementing the Romanian Government and people's own efforts towards addressing the identified crosscutting areas. The fulfillment of this objective will require key outputs, active participation of UN agencies, coordination with Government agencies and other partners and approval and mobilization of resources. The UNDAF has selected one outcome for each priority development area.⁴

Priority Area 1: Capacity Building for Good Governance

UNDAF Outcome: *By 2009, administrative capacity at central and local levels is strengthened for the Government to be able to develop, implement and monitor sustainable policies and programs in key areas such as public service delivery, environmental governance and the protection of the rights of vulnerable groups. Key principles for this goal will be transparency, accountability and participation.*

³With the support from the United Nations System Staff College in Turin.

⁴Additional information can be found in the Romania 2005-2009 UNDAF Results Matrix in Annex 1.

The UN is responding to key obstacles to reform and EU accession and will focus on achieving improved coordination in policy formulation and implementation in order to bring about sustainable improvements in public service delivery at both the national and municipal levels of government. Therefore the UNDAF will support the EU National Accession Plan, the National Strategy for Public Administration Reform, the National Strategy to implement in the public sector Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and the Green paper on Public Services. In this context, the UNDAF in Romania would focus on five country program outcomes:

1. **Environmental governance strengthened** at central and local levels and greater compliance with EU environmental standards and international conventions;
2. **Enhanced cross-sectoral coordination and horizontal accountability** in policy formulation and implementation to support transparent and effective public service delivery at central and local levels of government;
3. **Enhanced policies, legislation and implementation capacity** to better protect the rights of vulnerable groups in the areas of social security and protection, juvenile justice, human trafficking, migration, asylum/refugees;
4. **Increased capacity of the Government to efficiently respond to HIV/AIDS** in the areas of planning, programming, implementation, monitoring and evaluation; and
5. **Enhanced national capacity for effective formulation, planning and implementation of population policies**, in line with sustainable development principles.

Priority Area 2: Economic Growth

UNDAF Outcome: *By 2009, national economic growth is enhanced and poverty levels among vulnerable groups are reduced through sustained social inclusion and capacity promotion.*

Poverty in Romania still affects 25% of the population, the household categories facing the highest risk of poverty being those whose head is a self-employed person working in the farming sector, or is unemployed. Households of unemployed single mothers in particular are facing a high risk. Moreover, in 2003, more than 75% of Roma ethnics were affected by severe poverty. In July 2002, the Government began to implement the National Anti-Poverty and Social Inclusion Action Plan in order to eradicate extreme poverty and social exclusion of vulnerable groups, and increase job opportunities. The Government has targeted disadvantaged regions. The National Development Plan (2004 - 2006) calls for "improving the competitiveness of the productive sector," with emphasis on job creation. Moreover, the Romanian MDGs target to halve the severe poverty rate by 2009 and increase the employment, particularly among 15-24 years old and women. In this context, the UN will advocate for strategies that build partnerships to fight poverty and prevent the further exclusion of the poor from the development process by addressing three key program outcomes:

1. **Vulnerable groups, such as rural women, the youth and the Roma, are empowered** through poverty reduction and employment generation activities;
2. **Increased foreign trade and capital inflows** through capacity building of selected local authorities for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and export promotion, prioritizing regions with economic potential and low levels of investment; and
3. **Improved labor conditions** for low-income workers through strengthened workers' and employers' organizations and better social dialogue at sectoral and enterprise level.

Priority Area 3: Basic Social Services

UNDAF Outcome: *By 2009, increased and equal access to improved social, health and education services (with focus on vulnerable groups and under-served areas).*

The UN system will advise the Government and strengthen its capacity to develop, sustain and implement appropriate policies and quality programs for equitable access to, and reform of, the educational and health systems. The UN system will also support the provision of targeted services for vulnerable groups. The Romanian MDGs target increasing the completion rate in compulsory education, especially in rural areas, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health and combating HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. In addition, the National Anti-Poverty and Social Inclusion Plan prioritizes access to basic social services, health care, education, employment and social assistance. In this context, the UNDAF in Romania would focus on three country program outcomes:

1. **Improved access and retention of children** from poor rural areas and Roma communities to quality early, pre-school and compulsory education;
2. Most vulnerable and marginalized children have realized their rights through **increased access to quality care and protection services**; and
3. **Quality of MCHC and HIV/AIDS services improved** through IMCI, MPS, RH and YFS programmes, with special focus on vulnerable/disadvantaged groups and under-served areas.

III. Estimated Resources Required for Each Priority

Annex 2 estimates the financial contributions of the UN system organizations participating in the UNDAF. The budget estimates are broken down by source (regular or other) and by the three prioritized areas of the UNDAF. Each UN agency has estimated the resources that it plans to spend and raise in support of Country Program Outcomes. It is estimated that altogether, nearly US\$11 million from the regular budget and more than US\$48 million from other sources will be spent to achieve UNDAF outcomes. Throughout the UNDAF cycle UN agencies will commit these resources through program and project activities and in accordance to the procedures and approval mechanisms of each agency. Each participating agency manages and remains accountable for the funds it has contributed under these agreements. This financial projection should be for indicative purposes only.

IV. UN System Cooperation Strategies⁵

Cooperation Strategy for Priority 1: Capacity Building for Good Governance

For Country Program Outcome 1 (*Strengthened environmental governance*), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) will play a leading role. UNDP will:

- Work with the Inter-Ministerial Committee on environmental policy to train its members and to establish partnerships with think tanks and with water/waste projects at the local level;
- Act as a coordinator and will partially fund training initiatives for governmental and non-governmental institutions on compliance with EU standards and international conventions on biodiversity, trans-boundary effects of industrial accidents, and climate change.
- Be a facilitator for the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and will seek co-financing from the Government and other donors.

For Country Program Outcome 2 (*Enhanced cross-sectoral coordination to support public service delivery*), several UN agencies will have key roles:

UNDP will provide technical assistance in areas such as e-government, cross-sectoral policy coordination, sustainable development strategies and action plans and multi-stakeholder strategic policymaking. It will work closely with the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, the Presidency, the Ministry of Administration and Interior, 40 municipalities and other donor partners;

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) will work on the development of an integrated national plan of action for children and will promote decentralization of childcare system. The EU, the World Bank, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) and national line ministries and NGOs will be key partners; and

UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) will work on life skills based educational approaches and on increasing capacity of the health system to respond to public health priorities.

For Country Program Outcome 3 (*Enhanced policies, legislation and implementation capacity to better protect the rights of vulnerable groups*), several UN agencies will have key roles:

UNDP will offer technical assistance to civil society to combat discrimination. Cooperation protocols to combat human trafficking between law enforcement authorities and civil society will be developed and a national anti-trafficking call center will be established. The National Anti-Discrimination Council, the Ministry of Administration and Interior, the national inter-ministerial anti-trafficking task force, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), civil society, Capacity 21 network and USAID will be key partners;

UNICEF will foster the participation of Roma children in education activities, establish public-private partnerships for child protection and strengthen food fortification initiatives (flour fortification and salt iodization). The EU, the World Bank (WB) and USAID will be key partners;

The International Labor Organization (ILO) will have a leading role in training staff of key governmental agencies in prevention of human trafficking strategies; and

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) will work in key areas such as: treatment in accordance with international human rights standards; access to fair and efficient refugee status determination procedures in line with international and European standards; equal access to education, health, and guardianship/care arrangements for separated children/unaccompanied minors; capacity building for the National Refugee Office (NRO) of the Ministry of Administration and Interior and judges; advocacy initiatives for national policies and financial resources; and border monitoring system and legal framework to address statelessness in line with international standards (including possibility of naturalization for some refugees). The Romanian National Council for Refugees (CNRR), the Romanian Forum for Refugees and Migrants, Save the Children, the Refugee Women's Organization and NRO will be key partners.

For Country Program Outcome 4 (*Increased capacity to efficiently and effectively respond to HIV/AIDS*), UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNFPA and WHO will have leading roles in key areas, such as:

HIV/AIDS policy and legislation enforcement at all levels of government;
Functioning National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System for HIV/AIDS;
Capacity of health and school systems in prevention measures; and
Capacity of Ministry of Education to expand health education programs.

For Country Program Outcome 5 (*Enhanced national capacity for effective formulation, planning and implementation of population policies*), UNFPA will have a leading role in:

Establishing a National Commission for Population and making it operational; and
Providing inputs to national development programming, based on research and specialized studies.

Additional Coordination and Program Modalities for Priority 1:

Program coordination modalities among UN agencies working in Priority 1, will take into account several elements, which are particularly relevant to Outcomes 3 & 4:

UNDP and WHO will assign one person each to prepare and implement an awareness campaign for rural communities on water and waste management;

UNDP, relevant Government authorities and non-governmental organizations will set up working groups to facilitate introduction of environmental concerns (based on UN conventions and EU directives) into local/sectoral strategies;

In the area of HIV/AIDS the major coordination forum is the National Multisectoral HIV/AIDS Commission established under the authority of the Prime Minister that includes 16 ministries, civil society organizations (CSOs), associations of people living with HIV/AIDS, bilateral and multilateral donors. Commission is entrusted with the development of national policies and strategies and for coordinating the implementation. UN Agencies are members of the Commission and are providing active support for the facilitation of the Commission work;

The UN system jointly has sponsored the elaboration of a White Paper on Roma. The modality used in this experience to promote interagency collaboration, can be used as a model for future activities; and

Poverty alleviation, Roma issues and human, children and women rights and gender mainstreaming (electronic network on gender) are potential areas for inter-agency cooperation. Trafficking of human beings is another key concern, which in the future will require the establishment of a permanent consultation and coordination mechanism (e.g. inter-agency Theme group).

Cooperation Strategy for Priority 2: Economic Growth

For Country Program Outcome 1 (*Poverty reduced and vulnerable groups empowered*), UNDP, in close cooperation with ILO and in collaboration with UNHCR, will play a leading role:

UNDP will coordinate the development of a broad partnership that includes central Government, municipalities, NGOs, UN agencies and other donors. ILO will provide technical expertise to the Ministry of Labor, Social Solidarity and Family, the School of Social Science of Bucharest University and relevant NGOs;

UNDP will promote employment creation for post institutionalized young adults (PIYA) through public works, vocational training and job counseling and will support SME business incubators;

UNDP and ILO will establish sustainable social centers for disabled and other vulnerable groups and will train local administration on implementation of national social service policies;

ILO will train civil servants, social researchers, and NGOs in planning, delivering and evaluating social service programs for elderly and victims of poverty, violence, abuse and disabilities; and

UNHCR will work towards eliminating administrative barriers to improve access to employment and to enhance community-based initiatives for refugees. The National Agency for Employment, NRO, the Refugee Women's Organization and other NGOs (ARCA, CNRR) will be key partners.

For Country Program Outcome 2 (*Strengthened capacity to increase foreign trade and capital inflows*), UNDP will have a leading role. UNDP will:

- Act as a catalyst in broadening a strong partnership with the government, primarily the Prime Minister's Office and the Romanian Agency for Foreign Investments (ARIS) to develop effective FDI strategies;
- Develop export promotion strategies for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in industries with high foreign trade potential; and
- Support the Government's activities on trade services directed to the business community.

For Country Program Outcome 3 (*Improved labor conditions and labor organizations strengthened*), ILO will have a leading role. ILO will:

- Work closely with the Ministry of Labor, Social Solidarity and Family, the National Agency for Employment, the Labor Inspectorates and with major national labor organizations to promote social dialogue and to enhance fundamental rights at work (through training and technical support);
- Provide technical assistance to major national labor organizations to strengthen skills on collective bargaining, recruitment of new members and lobbying techniques; and
- Provide training to its Government and non-governmental counterparts on labor legislation enforcement and international labor standards.

Additional Coordination and Program Modalities for Priority 2:

- The ILO and UNDP Joint Program on Employment and Poverty Reduction initiated in 2002 will represent the basis for an effective UNDAF inter-agency cooperation (joint research programs on employment, labor policy and poverty reduction);
- Country-level collaboration between ILO's Multi-Disciplinary Teams (MDTs) and UNDP Sub-Regional Resource Facility (SURF) in areas related to the MDGs, the National Human Development Reports (NHDRs) and various other employment issues will also provide a source for additional collaboration;
- Other coordination modalities and mechanisms among UNDP, UNHCR and ILO, will include participation at annual and mid-term reviews, especially on projects with complementary activities (youth social inclusion initiative and Roma social inclusion initiative). On these specific joint activities, planning and agreement on resource allocation are also envisaged.

Cooperation Strategy for Priority 3: Basic Social Services

For Country Program Outcome 1 (*Improved access to pre-school and compulsory education, as well as retention for children from poverty stricken areas and Roma communities*) UNICEF will have a leading role. UNICEF will:

- Concentrate in key areas such as, development of curriculum, development and support of advocacy and awareness raising, playing a catalytic role and building modules of excellence for replication by NGOs and Government counterparts and since the need is enormous it will also work in support of the Roma communities. Other main partners in the field of education (the EU, WB, USAID, DFID, and Open Society Foundation) will be mostly involved in infrastructure development;
- Support capacity building of local and central Government structures and will be actively involved in advocacy and lobbying for policy reform; monitoring the situation of children and women through the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Convention on Eliminating the Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and strengthening the capacity of civil society organizations;
- Play a leading role in activities related to integrated early childhood development and care, education for democratic citizenship and environmental protection and training of teachers in new methodologies and techniques related to Child Rights Education and Participation; and
- Support curriculum development for early learning and parent education and capacity building activities for teachers (at all levels) on techniques to deliver effectively new curricula.

For Country Program Outcome 2 (*Increased access to quality care and protection services for vulnerable groups*), UNICEF (in collaboration with WHO) and UNHCR will have important roles:

UNICEF will continue to support capacity building activities directed to local and central Government structures; will be actively involved in advocacy and lobbying for policy reform; and will conduct awareness-raising campaigns on protecting the rights of children at risk and on prevention of abandonment and child trafficking;
UNICEF, along with WHO and UNHCR, will continue to monitor compliance to CRC and CEDAW and to build monitoring capacity among the more than forty civil society organizations working on this issue; and
UNHCR will implement advocacy campaigns for equal access to quality care and protection service for refugee and asylum seeking children.

For Country Program Outcome 3 (*Improved mother & child health care and HIV/AIDS services in under-serviced areas and for vulnerable groups*), WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA will have leading roles:

Complementary with the WB and USAID, UNICEF, its national NGO partners and other UN agencies will continue to support specific interventions, such as the safe motherhood initiative (along with WHO and UNFPA); the integrated management of childhood illnesses and the integrated national nutrition surveillance system (with WHO); and supporting a network of knowledgeable and skilled community nurses to provide quality home/family health services (with WHO, UNFPA and UNAIDS);
UNICEF will also work to increase awareness of maternity hospital managers on benefits of breastfeeding and towards the adoption as a national law of the International Code on Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes and its succeeding implementation;
In relation to HIV/AIDS, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA and UNAIDS will work in different fronts, such as increasing awareness for professionals working in the health and education sectors regarding violations of the rights of people living with HIV/AIDS; increasing knowledge and skills of associations of people infected or affected by HIV/AIDS; and increasing knowledge and skills of networks of educators and peers for the prevention of HIV/STIs, substance abuse and unwanted pregnancies;
UNHCR will provide counsel on general hygiene, reproductive health, prevention and treatment of drug abuse, Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) and HIV/AIDS and will continue to advocate to ensure equal access to health services for asylum seekers and refugees; and
WHO will continue to support the implementation of Directly Observed Treatment Short Course (DOTS) for Tuberculosis, as part of health services provision nation-wide.

Additional Coordination and Program Modalities for Priority 3:

The main modalities and mechanisms for coordination among the UN organizations, particularly UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNAIDS and WHO, include participation at annual and mid-term reviews and workshops. These are particularly relevant in case of projects implemented by agencies that are complementing each other such as UNICEF and UNDP in youth projects, which are also suitable venues for sharing information and coordination of activities; and

The UN Theme group on HIV/AIDS is a major mechanism for coordination, programming and sharing of information. The Theme Group will develop and implement a Joint Implementation Support Plan for HIV/AIDS. Other modalities include sharing of evaluations and reviews and participation in each other's programming events.

V. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

The overall objective of the Romanian UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Plan is to reduce duplication and transaction costs and ultimately promote greater country level inter-agency collaboration and coordination, including joint M&E activities. In addition, the UN Resident Coordinator and the UNCT will use this plan as an instrument to increase coordination of activities among UN agencies.

The M&E Plan is composed of a framework of activities (Annex 3), with indicators, sources of verification and possible risks. The UNDAF M&E Plan also has a five-year program cycle calendar (Annex 4), in which major M&E activities, planning references and partners are prioritized.

M&E activities will be guided by a system of indicators and baselines, which will be monitored closely by the UNCT (Annex 3). Depending on the outcome activities, indicators will be general and/or specific and will be collected regularly by UN agencies and/or will be obtained from reliable sources in the Government and from within the donor community. In some cases, the information for monitoring these indicators will be gathered directly from project sites by the respective UN agencies providing financial and technical assistance.

UNDAF M&E activities will be ensured through various modalities and mechanisms. For example, regular field visits, coordination and strategic meetings with partners, focused group discussions and annual review meetings. Key sources of verification will be, the EU Country Accession Progress Report, reports and publications that evaluate the degree of compliance and reports published by Government agencies. In addition, the UNCT will rely on UN agency annual reports, reviews and surveys, as well as on assessments and relevant publications from other donors, such as the World Bank.

The UNCT has also designed an M&E Program Cycle Calendar (Annex 4), as an implementation tool that will help coordinate M&E UNDAF activities, as well as enhance interagency collaboration and identify gaps in data collection. Throughout the 5-year UNDAF cycle, surveys such as the assessment of the status of children and women, UNICEF's Mid-Term Review and the national human development reports, will supply key information for M&E activities. As part of the monitoring systems that will be utilized for the UNDAF, UN agencies will also adapt and adopt a results-based project management methodology, which requires regular reporting and progress assessment against measurable indicators and targets defined for each project. For example, UNDP has the Results-Oriented Annual Reports (ROARs), which will provide systematic updates to monitor UNDAF activities. UNICEF will utilize monitoring systems already in place, such as for Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD) and Universal Salt Iodination (USI) among others. On the other hand, management of UNHCR-funded projects is entirely delegated to implementing partners. UNHCR Representation in Romania chairs regular coordination meetings, attended by relevant authorities, task forces and working groups. NGO partners report on a monthly basis on their activities and expenditures, providing further aggregate financial reports on a quarterly basis and further narrative reports twice a year.

The UNDAF M&E Plan will also benefit from yearly reviews, such as the program annual review and from evaluations such as the *Innocenti* annual report, on child protection programs, health interventions and Roma education. M&E activities will also be ensured through governmental and non-governmental partners, at both national and local levels. Towards this goal, central Government entities will have specific responsibilities, such as assigning a focal point or

a collective body to ensure the development of specific activities and/or components; evaluating the results of project initiatives and to propose potential regions for replication; and to incorporate UNDAF objectives and strategies into long-term public policy.

At the local level, key partners for UNDAF activities will be local governments, universities and non-governmental organizations. The major public and governmental agencies include mayors, City and County Councils, the Commission for the Protection of Child Rights, the Inspectorates (for Education, Health, Labor and Social Solidarity) as well as local NGOs. M&E capacity building and training will be provided to key national institutions such as the National Institute of Statistics, Ombudsman Office and the national surveillance system for nutrition.

Key factors of success will be a close working relationship between key partners directly involved in the project and target population, the strengthening of the leadership role of implementing agencies, enhanced coordination among UN agencies, clear division of roles among key players and building the evaluation capacity of partners in development strategies, management and M&E activities.

The UN Resident Coordinator and UNCT will review the implementation of the UNDAF regularly at Program Annual Review meetings. If necessary, revisions and amendments will be produced and disseminated. The Government will be invited periodically to review the implementation of the UNDAF and advise the UN system agencies of its findings and recommendations. Ultimately, the success of the Romanian UNDAF will be measured in terms of increased collaboration among UN system agencies and the impact on the achievement of Romanian development goals.

Annex 1: UNDAF Results Matrix

Priority Area 1: Capacity Building for Good Governance

<p>National Priority/Goal: 1) EU accession requirements (National Accession Plan); 2) National Strategy for Public Administration reform; 3) National Strategy on e-administration; and 4) Green Paper on Public Services.</p> <p>UNDAF Outcome: By 2009, administrative capacity at central and local levels is strengthened for the Government to develop, implement and monitor sustainable policies and programs, ensuring transparency, accountability and participation.</p>			
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	RM Targets
<p>1a) Environmental governance strengthened at central and local levels and greater compliance with EU environmental standards and international conventions (UNDP).</p>	<p>Inter-Ministerial Committee on environmental policy functional, integrating environmental considerations into the development and implementation of other policies. Committee members trained and partnerships established with think tanks (UNDP). Rural communities educated through pilot activities and awareness campaigns (within local Government water/waste projects) in order to encourage participation and sustainability (UNDP). Staff from appropriate local and national Government institutions, civil society and private sector trained on compliance with EU standards and international conventions on biodiversity, trans-boundary effects of industrial accidents and climate change. Compliance plans with cost estimates prepared for each major environmental target. (UNDP). Training, pilot projects and awareness campaigns on renewable energy provided to local and national decision-makers and investors. Feasibility of investment in renewable energy sources integrated in national and local energy policies (UNDP).</p>	<p>UNDP will play a facilitation role and work with the Government to enhance efficiency of the inter-Ministerial Committee; UNDP will also act as a coordinator and will partially fund the campaigns and pilot project; local authorities, professional associations and businesses will provide logistic support and services; UNDP as facilitator for the GEF funds will co-finance with the Government and other donors projects to increase compliance.</p>	<p>UNDP Regular: US\$ 400,000 Other: GEF, GoR, TPCS US\$ 5 million</p>
<p>1b) Enhanced cross-sectoral coordination and horizontal accountability in policy formulation and implementation to support transparent and effective public service delivery at central and local levels of government (UNDP, UNICEF).</p>	<p>E-government applications functional - including ICT enhancement and institutional re-alignment centered on service delivery - in key areas of public service prioritized in consultation with the Ministry of Communication and IT (UNDP). Internal and cross-institutional policy implementation streamlined, information management improved, and staff trained in key central Government institutions</p>	<p>UNDP provides technical assistance to promote e-government, improve cross-sectoral policy coordination and facilitate multi-stakeholder strategic policymaking. UNDP will work closely with the Presidency (key partner for mobilizing stakeholders); The Ministry of Administration and Interior (to ensure</p>	<p>UNDP Regular: US\$ 800,000 Other: GoR, TPCS, TTF, private sector US\$ 5 million; UNICEF Other: US\$ 500,000</p>

	<p>seeking UNDP technical assistance (UNDP). Sustainable development principles incorporated in local strategies and action plans of 40 municipalities seeking UNDP advisory services (UNDP). National Sustainable Development Strategy formulated through participatory process (facilitated by UNDP). National strategic policy capacity developed through the establishment of a cross-institutional advisory group (Permanent Secretariat and thematic task forces) involving public institutions and civil society (UNDP). Integrated national action plan for children developed and decentralization of childcare system through increased institutional capacity at local and central level achieved (UNICEF). Life skills based education approach included in the education system reform (UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, UNAIDS). Increased capacity of the health system to respond to public health priorities in the context of the health reform (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS).</p>	<p>sustainability of cross-sectoral policy coordination); and the Ministry of Communications and IT (UNDP's main Government counterpart on e-government). Civil society and think tanks provide substantive inputs to strategic policymaking. The Netherlands is UNDP's main bilateral donor. The main partners of UNICEF in this area are EU, WB, USAID, and DFID in addition to the national line ministries and NGOs. Most of UNICEF's donor partners are focusing on service delivery, while UNICEF and its implementing partners are supporting policy reform and advocating for child-focused policy development.</p>	
<p>1c) Enhanced policies, legislation and implementation capacity to better protect the rights of vulnerable groups in the areas of social security and protection, juvenile justice, human trafficking, migration, asylum/refugees (UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, ILO).</p>	<p>Cooperation protocols between law enforcement authorities and civil society to fight human trafficking developed with UNDP assistance and national anti-trafficking call-center established (UNDP). National Anti-Discrimination Council, NGOs, and other relevant public institutions strengthened to enforce anti-discrimination legislation (e.g., staff trained, exchange programs, outreach and media policies developed). Central, regional and local levels policies and strategies for the stimulation of participation to education of Roma children developed and public-private partnerships established in the child protection</p>	<p>UNDP will provide capacity support to civil society for fighting discrimination. The National Anti-Discrimination Council and other relevant public institutions will be key partners and beneficiaries of UNDP. UNDP has taken a key role in improving multi-stakeholder coordination to ensure protection for victims of trafficking. The main Government counterpart is the Ministry of Administration and Interior. Other partners include members of the national inter-ministerial anti-trafficking task force, IOM, SECI and civil society.</p>	<p>UNDP Regular: US\$ 677,000; Other: GoR, TPCS, TTF, private sector US\$ 5 million; UNICEF Other: US\$ 500,000; UNHCR Regular: US\$ 1,6 million Other: US\$ 200,000; ILO n. a.</p>

	<p>sector (UNICEF). Policies regarding food fortification (flour fortification and salt iodization) developed and community nurse system implemented (UNICEF). Labor inspectors and police staff trained to address and prevent trafficking of human beings (ILO). Governmental agencies and social partners trained to elaborate special components on child trafficking to be included in the national legislation and strategies (ILO-IPEC). Asylum policies, legislation and implementation capacity enhanced (UNCHR). Refugees are treated in accordance with international human rights standards, have access to fair and efficient refugee status determination procedures, in line with international and European standards. Capacity of National Refugee Office staff and judges is enhanced in the areas of age and gender sensitive procedures, interviewing techniques and the use of country of origin information. The Government assumes legal counseling and assistance and interpretation services (UNHCR). The specific needs of refugee and asylum-seeking children are adequately addressed through national policies and financial resources, in particular with regards to equal access to education, health, and guardianship/care arrangements for separated children/unaccompanied minors (UNHCR). Border monitoring system in place to ensure access of asylum seekers and refugees to the territory (UNHCR). Legal framework to address statelessness in line with international standards, including the possibility of naturalization for refugees under favorable conditions (UNHCR).</p>	<p>USAID is the main bilateral donor. Within a German funded pilot project, ILO will provide technical expertise and training targeted to trafficking law enforcement authorities and social partners. The counterparts of ILO are the Ministry of Labor, Social Solidarity and Family, the Labor Inspection, the Unit for Combating Organized Crime and Anti Drug, as well as trade unions, employers' organizations and NGOs. UNDP assistance is directed at promoting a dialogue among relevant stakeholders, local authorities, NGOs, business community, with the purpose of identifying local problems and possible areas of interventions, as part of the Local Agenda 21 process. Through Local Agenda 21 initiatives, UNDP is a key player in setting up institutionalized mechanisms for regular consultations between local authorities and the civil society, thus laying the grounds for the formulation of legislation to enable civil society participation in the decision-making process. In addition to the municipalities, key partners are the Ministry of Administration and Interior; international donors are also possible co-financers, not only through cost-sharing/parallel financing, but also in providing direct technical assistance (USAID Grasp). UNICEF partners include WB, EU, and USAID in addition to the national partners from the Government and civil society organizations. UNICEF role continues to</p>	
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<p>1d) Increased capacity of the Government to efficiently respond to HIV/AIDS in the areas of planning, programming, implementation, monitoring and evaluation (UNAIDS).</p>		<p>be catalytic and an advocate for policy reform.</p> <p>Key partners for the UNHCR work on refugees will be the National Refugee Office (NRO) and the General Inspectorate of the Border Police of the Ministry of Administration and Interior, for border monitoring; also judges for selected training of administrative authorities; Bucharest University, Law Faculty, for Refugee Law Clinic Program; as well as the Romanian Parliament, the NRO and key NGOs (ARCA & CNRR).</p>	
<p>1e) Enhanced national capacity for effective formulation, planning and implementation of population policies, in line with sustainable development principles (UNFPA).</p>	<p>HIV/AIDS policy and legislation enforced at all levels of the administration (UNICEF, UNAIDS). Functioning National System for HIV/AIDS Monitoring and Evaluation (UNICEF, UNAIDS, WHO, UNFPA). Capacity of health and school system to respect universal precautions improved (UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, UNAIDS). Capacity of Ministry of Education to extend LSBE/health education program developed (UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS).</p>	<p>The main partners in the area of HIV/AIDS are the organizations members and observers in the National Multisectoral HIV/AIDS Commission: ministries, NGOs, CBOs and private sector. They represent also the main implementation capacity of the National HIV/AIDS Strategy.</p>	<p>UNAIDS Regular: US\$ 300,000</p>
<p>1e) Enhanced national capacity for effective formulation, planning and implementation of population policies, in line with sustainable development principles (UNFPA).</p>	<p>Results of population research used in national development programming and a National Commission for Population established and operational (UNFPA).</p>	<p>The key partners in the area of population and development will be the Ministry of Labor, Social Solidarity and Family, the National Institute for Statistics, the Center for Demographic Research of the Academy, the Department of Sociology and the National Commission for Poverty Alleviation.</p>	<p>UNFPA Regular: US\$ 200,000 Other: US\$ 200,000</p>
<p>Coordination and Programme Modalities: active interaction with national and local counterpart and donor community (joint workplanning, sectoral strategies and awareness campaigns); inter-agency focal points; UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS; conformation of an inter-agency Theme Group for addressing human trafficking; ongoing inter-agency collaborative efforts in areas such as poverty alleviation, Roma issues and human, children and women rights and gender mainstreaming; National Commission for Population; legislation and policy advocacy; and active collaboration with network of NGOs and civil society organizations.</p>			

Priority Area 2: Economic Growth

National Priority/Goal: 1) National anti-Poverty and Social Inclusion Action Plan (July 2002); 2) Priority 1 and Priority 5 of the National Development Plan (2004 - 2006); and 3) Romanian MDGs and targets. UNDAF Outcome: Enhanced national economic growth and reduced poverty levels among vulnerable groups through sustained social inclusion and capacity promotion by 2009.			
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	RM Targets
<p>2a) Vulnerable groups, such as rural women, the youth and the Roma are empowered through poverty reduction and employment generation activities (UNDP, ILO, UNCHR).</p>	<p>Employment created for youth and PIYA through public works, vocational training and job counseling (UNDP). Sustainable social centers for disabled and other vulnerable groups established; local administration trained for implementation of national social service policies (UNDP, ILO). Civil servants, social researchers, and NGOs trained in planning, delivering and evaluating social services program for elderly, victims of poverty, violence, abuse and disabilities (ILO). Business incubators in support of the SME sector established (UNDP). Refugees are treated in accordance with international human rights standards and have access to income generation opportunities in line with international and European standards. In this context, the capacity of National Refugee office staff and judges is enhanced (UNHCR). Empowered refugee population, through community-based initiatives and emphasizing gender issues (UNHCR).</p>	<p>UNDP is the leader/coordinator in developing a broad partnership amongst the Government, the municipalities, NGOs and other donors (through restoration works in the historical center of Romanian cities, creation of sustainable social centers for youth and Roma and disabled persons employment). The Ministries of Labor, Social Solidarity and Family; Culture and Religious Affairs; Transportation, Housing and Tourism; Education, Research and Youth, are main funders and executing partners. UNDP plays an important role in developing SMEs sector by establishing sustainable business incubators, towards employment generation. National Agency for SMEs, as financing and executing partner. Key Bilateral donors and financing partners are the Government of Netherlands, CEDB, SIDA, USAID, World Bank, EU), ILO will provide technical expertise and good practices on social services programming to its counterparts, such as the Ministry of Labor, Social Solidarity and Family, Faculty of Social Science of Bucharest University, as well as relevant NGOs. ILO's funding partners are the</p>	<p>UNDP Regular: US\$ 650,000 Other: GoR, TPCS, Private Sector US\$ 15 million; UNHCR Regular: US\$ 200,000 Other: US\$ 300,000</p>

<p>2b) Increased foreign trade and capital inflows through capacity building of selected local authorities for FDI and export promotion, prioritizing regions with economic potential and low levels of investment (UNDP).</p>	<p>Effective strategies developed by central and local governments for attracting FDI; training and capacity building of local authorities (UNDP). Sustainable projects established at the local level to improve water and sewage infrastructure (UNDP). Export promotion strategies developed for SMEs in industries with high foreign trade potential (UNDP).</p>	<p>French and Italian Governments through the Stability Pact. Key partners for UNHCR are NGOs Refugee Women's Organization, CNRR and ARCA, as well as Government structures National Refugee Office and National Agency for Employment.</p> <p>To complement the Foreign Direct Investment Summit, UNDP will act as a catalyst in broadening a strong partnership with the Government (Prime Minister's Office and ARIS) to develop effective FDI strategies. UNDP will also develop export promotion strategies for SMEs in industries with high foreign trade potential; and UNDP will continue to assist the Government by providing effective support on trade services to the business community. As the key player in this process, UNDP is contributing to the development and diversification of Romanian exports through assistance to the Romanian Foreign Trade Center, which is the implementing agency of ITC-executed projects financed by the Government of Switzerland.</p>	<p>UNDP Regular: US\$ 650,000 Other: GoR, TPCS, Private Sector US\$ 5 million</p>
<p>2c) Improved labor conditions for low-income workers through strengthened workers' and employers' organizations and better social dialogue at sectoral and enterprise level (ILO).</p>	<p>Ability of relevant governmental agencies and social partners to promote social dialogue and fundamental rights at work are enhanced through specific training and support (ILO). Workers' and employers' organizations skills on collective bargaining, recruitment of new members and lobbying strengthened (ILO). Labor legislation enforcement authorities staff and</p>	<p>ILO's national stakeholders are the Ministry of Labor, Social Solidarity and Family, the National Agency for Employment, the Labor Inspectorate, as well as major national labor organizations. The Economic and Social Council and professional judges and judicial advisors in the labor courts will be beneficiaries.</p>	<p>ILO: n. a.</p>

	social partners trained on international labor standards (ILO).	Funding partners of ILO in executing specific activities are the German Government, the U.S. Government and the Stability Pact.	
<p>Coordination and Programme Modalities: Broad partnership that includes central Government, municipalities, NGOs, UN agencies and other donors; sustainable social centers; community-based initiatives; ILO and UNDP Joint Program on Employment and Poverty Reduction; country-level collaboration between ILO's Multi-Disciplinary Teams (MDTs) and UNDP/SURF in areas related to the MDGs and NHDRs.</p>			

Priority Area 3: Basic Social Services

<p>National Priority Goals: Nationalized MDGs 2: Increase completion rates in compulsory education; 4: Reduce child mortality; 5: Improve maternal health; 6: Combat HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis; and Objective 6 of the National Anti-Poverty and Social Inclusion Plan.</p> <p>UNDAF Outcome: By 2009, increased and equal access to improved basic social, health and education services (with focus on vulnerable groups and under-served areas).</p>			
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	RM Targets
<p>3a) Improved access and retention of children from poor rural areas and Roma communities to quality early, pre-school and compulsory education (UNICEF).</p>	<p>Curricula developed for early learning and parent education and capacity building activities implemented for teacher (at all levels) on effective techniques to deliver effectively new curricula (UNICEF). Awareness raising campaigns conducted for parents from vulnerable communities in selected counties on the benefits of early psycho-social stimulation/education for the complete development of their children advocacy and awareness raising activities (for vulnerable communities, non-Roma population and Roma parents on the need for concerted efforts to enhance access to, and retention in, mainstream education system for Roma and poor children) (UNICEF). Capacity of the school authorities and other central and local authorities to develop integrated safety nets for children from vulnerable communities developed and curriculum and educational materials for the incorporation of intercultural education and affirmative actions in the field of education for Roma communities developed (UNICEF).</p>	<p>While UNICEF will concentrate in key areas, other main partners in the field of Education (the EU, World Bank, USAID, DFID and SOROS) will be mostly involved in infrastructure development. UNICEF, with the Ministry of Education and national NGOs plays a leading role in development of curriculum, advocacy and awareness raising, playing a catalytic role and building module of excellence for replication. There are other areas where UNICEF has a unique advantage, such as Integrated Early Childhood Development and Care, Education for Democratic Citizenship and training of teachers in new teaching methodologies related to Child Rights Education and Participation. UNICEF will support capacity building of local and central Government structures and will be actively involved in advocacy</p>	<p>UNICEF Regular: US\$ 1,185,000 Other: US\$ 2,815,000</p>

	<p>Curriculum on democratic citizenship, including also environmental protection topics, at all grades of the compulsory education further reviewed and developed as life-skills education that will prepare the children for adulthood in a democratic and non-discriminatory society (UNICEF).</p>	<p>and lobbying for policy reform; monitoring the situation of children and women through the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the CEDAW and strengthening the capacity of civil society organizations.</p>	
<p>3b) Most vulnerable and marginalized children have realized their rights through increased access to quality care and protection services (UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR).</p>	<p>Referral system and Standards for services for children developed and implemented (UNICEF). Efficient monitoring system of the CRC (UNICEF, WHO). Social services providers trained and social services for children at risk developed (UNICEF). Awareness raising campaigns conducted on protecting the rights of children at risk and on preventing abandonment and child trafficking (UNICEF). Equal access to quality care and protection service for refugee and asylum seeking children (UNHCR).</p>	<p>UNICEF is supporting capacity building of local and central Government structures; it is actively involved in advocacy and lobbying for policy reform in monitoring the situation of children and women through the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the CEDAW and in building the capacity of the more than 40 civil society and non-governmental organizations involved in child protection activities.</p>	<p>UNICEF Regular: US\$ 1,100,000 Other: 4,800,000; UNHCR Regular: US\$ 30,000 Other: US\$ 60,000; WHO: in kind</p>
<p>3c) Quality of MCHC and HIV/AIDS services improved through IMCI, MPS, RH and YFS programmes, with special focus on vulnerable/disadvantaged groups and under-served areas. (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS)</p>	<p>Safe motherhood initiative (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA) and Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses policy (WHO, UNICEF) incorporated in the national health. Integrated National Nutrition Surveillance System operational and results used in programming (UNICEF, WHO). Increased national awareness of maternity hospital managers on benefits of breastfeeding (UNICEF). International Code on Marketing of Breast milk Substitutes is adopted as national law and implemented (UNICEF). Increased network of knowledgeable and skilled community nurses to provide quality home/family health services (UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, UNAIDS). Increased awareness for professionals working in health and education sector regarding violations of the rights of people living with HIV/AIDS (UNICEF, WHO,</p>	<p>The main partners in the health sector in Romania are Ministry of Health, NGOs, the World Bank and USAID. However, UN and its national NGO partners are currently covering the gaps in certain areas, including health education, community nurses, breastfeeding, micronutrients food fortification and anemia, promotion of the rights of vulnerable groups. NGOs Romanian National Council for Refugees (CNRR), Romanian Forum for Refugees and Migrants (ARCA) and Save the Children Romania to implement direct assistance to asylum seekers and refugees.</p>	<p>UNFPA Regular: US\$ 1.3 million Other: US\$ 1 million; UNICEF Regular: US\$ 1,100,000 Other: US\$ 3,000,000; WHO Regular: US\$ 200,000 Other: US\$ 300,000; UNAIDS Regular: US\$ 400,000</p>

	<p>UNFPA, UNAIDS).</p> <p>Increased knowledge and skills of associations of people infected or affected by HIV/AIDS to address HIV/AIDS issues (UNICEF, UNAIDS).</p> <p>Increased network of knowledgeable and skilled educators for prevention of HIV/STIs, substance abuse and unwanted pregnancies (UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, UNAIDS).</p> <p>TB DOTS integrated in health services provision countrywide (WHO).</p> <p>Quality of HIV/AIDS services (UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UNAIDS).</p> <p>Refugees and asylum-seekers have access to quality HIV/AIDS services (UNHCR).</p> <p>Customized services for vulnerable groups among asylum-seekers and refugees, such as children, women, elderly and survivors of violence, individual and group counseling and material assistance for general hygiene, reproductive health, prevention and treatment of drug abuse, STDs and HIV/AIDS (UNHCR).</p>		
<p>Coordination and Programme Modalities: Working closely with Government counterparts at national and municipal levels, as well as with national and international NGO networks; actively involvement in key areas, such as development of curriculum, advocacy and awareness raising activities; support curriculum development; monitoring the compliance to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on Eliminating the Discrimination against Women; awareness campaigns for professionals working in the health and education sectors regarding violations of the rights of people living with HIV/AIDS; increasing knowledge and skills of associations of people infected or affected by HIV/AIDS and increasing knowledge and skills of network of educators and peers for the prevention of HIV/AIDS; annual and mid-term reviews; and UN Theme group on HIV/AIDS.</p>			

Annex 2: UNDAF Program Resources 2005-2009 (US\$ millions)¹

Romania UNDAF 2005-2009 Outcomes										
Outcomes Participating UN Agencies	Capacity Building for Good Governance			Economic Growth		Basic Social Services		Estimated Total Resources		Estimated Total Resources (regular and other)
	Regular Budget	Other Budget		Regular Budget	Other Budget	Regular Budget	Other Budget	Regular Budget	Other Budget	
UNDP	1.88	15		1.3	20			3.18	35	38.18
UNICEF		1				3.4	10.6	3.4	11.6	15
UNHCR	1.6	0.2		0.2	0.3	0.03	0.06	1.83	0.56	2.39
ILO	n. a.	n. a.		n. a.	n. a.					
UNAIDS	0.3					0.4		0.7		0.7
UNFPA	0.2	0.2				1.3	1	1.5	1.2	2.7
WHO	n. a.	n. a.				0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5
Totals	3.98	16.4		1.5	20.3	5.33	11.96	10.81	48.66	59.47

¹ Best estimates, not commitments.

Annex 3: UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

UNDAF Priority 1: Capacity Building for Good Governance

Country Programme Outcomes	Indicators and baselines	Sources of verification	Risks and assumptions
1a) Environmental governance strengthened at central and local levels and greater compliance with EU environmental standards and international conventions (UNDP).	<p>Number of inter-ministerial committee meetings (baseline: 1 mtg. 2001 – 2003; target: 3 per year). Sectoral policies and strategies effectively integrating environmental concerns (baseline: EC annual progress report 2003: ineffective in integrating environmental concerns). Compliance with EU standards and UN conventions (baseline: EU annual progress report 2003: incomplete in compliance).</p>	<p>Annual EU Country accession progress report.</p> <p>Strategies published by various ministries.</p> <p>Reports and publications that evaluate the degree of compliance.</p>	<p>Risks: The Government will not update the strategies within the monitored period and will not allocate enough resources for the compliance and the monitoring; verification will not be strict enough.</p> <p>Assumptions: Romania will become a EU member in 2007 and the requirements to comply will be stricter than today.</p>
1b) Enhanced cross-sectoral coordination and horizontal accountability in policy formulation and implementation to support transparent and effective public service delivery at central and local levels (UNDP, UNICEF).	<p>Government effectiveness index (baseline: - 0.54, 2000-2001; 2.5 least effective, 2.5 most effective – World Bank). Transparency International Corruption Perception Index: 2.8 in 2003 (10 low perception, 1 high perception); Trust in the Government: 34% (08/2003, CURS).</p>	<p>Annual World Bank Surveys, UNDP Global Human Development Reports, National Human Development Report, Global Corruption Report and recurrent opinion polls published in Romania.</p>	<p>Risks: The Government might not regularly monitor/update effectiveness index, delay EU accession and the 2004 scheduled elections delaying reform agenda.</p> <p>Assumptions: The underlying assumption is that Romania will meet the 2007 target date for EU accession, which pre-supposes that significant progress towards the outcome will be achieved in the coming years.</p>

<p>1c) Enhanced policies, legislation and implementation capacity to better protect the rights of vulnerable groups in the areas of social security and protection, juvenile justice, human trafficking, migration, asylum/refugees (UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, ILO).</p>	<p>Number of public – private partnerships established in the child protection sector. Legislation and policies for second chance education for the Roma and other groups are in place. Number of human trafficking cases reported and prosecuted (baseline: 625 persons investigated for trafficking of persons and human organs, 2002). Freedom House political rights index (1 most free, 7 least free); Freedom House rating in 2002: 2. Human rights situation (as assessed by Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch; baseline: 2002 reports). No cases of rejection and/or expulsion of refugees and asylum-seekers. No cases of refugees and asylum-seekers in unwarranted detention. Age and gender sensitive RSD procedures and interviewing techniques. Use of country of origin information in decision-making. All cases of child-specific and gender-specific forms of persecution identified and addressed. Legal counseling, assistance and interpretation services assumed by the government. Asylum/refugee courses mainstreamed in law and social work higher education. Romanian language courses and cultural orientation assistance provided to adults by</p>	<p>Baseline surveys, studies, evaluations and media reports, annual reports of Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice and Freedom House, Amnesty International annual reports and Human Rights Watch regular updates.</p>	<p>Risks: Policies developed are not implemented properly. <i>Assumptions:</i> Some UNDP planned interventions depend on the mobilization of additional resources from the donor community.</p>
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	<p>Government, within two months from access to RSD procedures.</p> <p>Affordable housing outside collective centers available to all persons in need of international protection, irrespective of their status.</p> <p>Refugees included in national policies and allocated financial resources in particular with regard to equal access to education and health.</p> <p>All separated children/unaccompanied minors are identified, registered and documented.</p> <p>Guardianship and care system for separated children/unaccompanied minors in place.</p> <p>NGO missions to each land/sea border area at least once a year.</p> <p>Regular NGO monitoring of Otopeni airport transit zone (at least one visit/month) and of relevant detention facilities (at least two visits/month).</p> <p>Free NGO access to airport transit zone/detention facilities in addition to regular/planned visits.</p> <p>Improved citizenship law, favorable provisions for naturalization of refugees and birth registration of persons in need of international protection.</p>		
<p>1d) Increased capacity of the Government to efficiently respond to HIV/AIDS in the areas of planning, programming, implementation, monitoring and evaluation (UNAIDS).</p>	<p>Training sessions convened to support the Government officials working on HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>The global fund system is functioning.</p> <p>Increased % of people living with HIV/AIDS benefiting of the full range of health and social support as defined by the legal framework.</p> <p>Annual reports of the HIV/AIDS Integrated M&E System.</p> <p>Increased % of health units and schools that have trained staff for universal prevention.</p>	<p>HIV/AIDS Integrated M&E System, studies, annual evaluations and regular meetings of the theme group on HIV/AIDS and direct interaction with the counterparts from the Ministry of Health and Family.</p>	<p>Risks: Possible significant increase of the demand in the area of treatment and care and outburst of the epidemic among intravenous drug users.</p> <p>Assumptions: Public resources allocated for health will increase alongside with the predicted economic growth. Capacity of the</p>

	Increased % of schools that report having teachers trained for LSBE/Health education.		system to deal with prevention among vulnerable groups will increase.
1e) Enhanced national capacity for effective formulation, planning and implementation of population policies, in line with sustainable development principles (UNFPA).	National Population Committee in place. Population policy papers developed. No. of trained experts on population and development increased.	Minutes of National Population Committee meetings. Population policy papers available. Training reports.	<i>Risks:</i> The capacity of the Government to coordinate activities to address population dynamics is insufficient. <i>Assumptions:</i> The Government shows an increased interest in population dynamics.

UNDAF Priority 2: Economic Growth

Country Programme Outcomes	Indicators and baselines	Sources of verification	Risks and assumptions
2a) Vulnerable groups, such as the rural women, the youth and the Roma, are empowered through poverty reduction and employment generation activities (UNDP, ILO, UNHCR).	Unemployment rate among 15-24 years of age and other vulnerable groups (Baseline 19.7%, National Agency for Employment). Extreme and severe poverty rates, particularly for Roma and rural women. Number of SMEs incubators in operation. No mandatory requirement for provision of education certificates issued in the country of origin, upon conclusion of employment contract; and system in place to assess the level of education and training in the absence of certificates/diplomas. Min. 30% female and 30% male refugee adults and teenagers participating in community-based programs. Self-sustainable Refugee Women's Organization and refugee community workers active in reception/accommodation centers.	Annual and quarterly reports from the Ministry of Labor, Social Solidarity and Family and the National Agency for Employment, annual reports from other Government agencies dealing with unemployment issues, UN, World Bank and EU reports and special studies.	<i>Risks:</i> The Government policy related to the social inclusion of vulnerable groups (Law 116) is not being implemented on a timely basis. <i>Assumptions:</i> Economic growth is sustained at current rates or above.
2b) Increased foreign trade and capital inflows through capacity	Increase in the share of total exports generated by SMEs.	Annual reports from the National Trade Registry Office, National	<i>Risks:</i> Government's incapacity to address the existing problems in the

building of selected local authorities for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and export promotion, prioritizing regions with economic potential and low levels of investment (UNDP).	FDI inflows disaggregated by region showing those with economic potential some trends towards inflow increases.	Agency for SMEs, Annual Statistics Report, reports from other Government agencies, as well as the World Bank and the EU.	business climate, which constitutes the major obstacle to larger foreign investment inflows. <i>Assumptions:</i> The Government is effectively addressing the barriers to the formation and evolution of SMEs. <i>Risks:</i> Low organisational capacity of trade unions in the private sector; weakness of employers' organizations. <i>Assumptions:</i> Interest of workers organizations in improving labor conditions for low-income workers.
2c) Improved labor conditions for low-income workers through strengthened workers' and employers' organizations and better social dialogue at sectoral and enterprise level (ILO).	Number of collective labor agreements concluded at sectoral and enterprise level.	Reports from the Ministry of Labor, Social Solidarity and Family.	

UNDAF Priority 3: Basic Social Services

Country Programme Outcomes	Indicators and baselines	Sources of verification	Risks and assumptions
3a) Improved access and retention of children from poor rural areas and Roma communities to quality early, pre-school and compulsory education (UNICEF).	Increase in gross enrolment ratio in pre-school education (public, private and community programs) among 3-7 years age group. Increase in % of new entrants to First grade, among those who attended some form of organized early childhood development program. Increase in the number of overall children between 3 and 7 years of age in rural pilot centers and increase in the number of children between 3 and 7 years of age from predominantly Roma communities attending kindergartens. Increase in the number of trained kindergarten teachers. Increase in the number of parents attending courses and meetings organized by the Parent Resource Center.	Annual reports from the Ministry of Education and Youth; Annual Statistics Report; evaluations and studies from the Government and UN agencies.	<i>Risks:</i> The Government is not forthcoming in the reform of the IECD. <i>Assumptions:</i> The Government advances successfully in the reform of basic education.

<p>3b) Most vulnerable and marginalized children have realized their rights through increased access to quality care and protection services (UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR).</p>	<p>Decrease in the rate of institutionalized children (by age and gender). Decrease in the annual number of babies abandoned in maternity hospitals per year. Increase in the annual number of children placed in foster care. Increase in the number of children reunited with their biological families. Increase in the annual number of children adopted. Increase in the number of families receiving social services. Increase in the number of children with HIV/AIDS integrated into public schools. Increase in the number of children with disabilities attending mainstream schools. Increase in the number of street children reintegrated in their biological families. Childcare specialists employed in refugee reception/accommodation centers with Government funded activities to address the children's (educational/recreational) developmental needs. All (100%) refugees and asylum seekers with special needs benefit from communal or institutional programs. All (100%) refugee women and girls menstruating have access to adequate sanitary supplies.</p>	<p>Regular reports from the National Authority for Child Protection and Adoption, regular reports from relevant national and international organizations including the EU, USAID and DFID, EU annual reports and the Special Rapporteur on Romania's child protection from the European Parliament, <i>Innocent</i> Research Center publications and publications from the national research institutes.</p>	<p>Risks: De-institutionalized street children going back to the streets; lack of appropriate funding at the local departments of child protection; and no progress in the current level of poverty.</p> <p>Assumptions: National NGOs continue to strengthen elements of sustainability; current reform is successfully implemented; and the protection of children is closely linked with the social protection policies and broader strategies.</p>
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<p>3c) Quality of MCHC and HIV/AIDS services improved through IMCI, MPS, RH and YFS programmes, with special focus on vulnerable/disadvantaged groups and under-served areas (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS).</p>	<p>All (100%) refugee survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) are identified and receive multi-disciplinary assistance. Individual and group counseling and material assistance for general hygiene, reproductive health, prevention and treatment of drug abuse, STDs and HIV/AIDS available in refugee reception/accommodation centers.</p>		
<p>Decrease in the % of low birth weight. Decrease in anaemia in children under 5 and in pregnant women. Increase in the % of households using iodized salt. Increase in the % of mothers exclusively breastfeeding for 6 months. Increase in the average duration of breastfeeding. Decrease in the teenage pregnancy rate (ages of 15-19). Number of or % of districts covered with community nurses. % of health and education professionals exposed to IEC for promoting the rights of PLWA.</p>	<p>Annual health reports from the Ministry of Health and from UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA and UNAIDS, surveys, evaluations, studies and regular updates during the theme group meetings.</p>	<p>Risks: The reform in the health system is still in progress and far from being implemented; high turnover of staff in health institutions and lack of motivated staff. Assumptions: The health system is well managed and its institutional capacity is strengthened.</p>	

Annex 4: Monitoring & Evaluation Program Cycle Calendar

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Surveys	Assessment of the status of children and women in Romania	National Human Development Report	Mid-Term review	National Human Development Report	Assessment of the status of children and women in Romania
	Monitoring systems	Yearly throughout the cycle: National Nutrition Surveillance; Monitoring system related to Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD) and Universal Salt Iodination (USI); Monitoring system of the violation of rights of People Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHA); National Integrated System for HIV/AIDS M&E; Monitoring system of the CRC; Monitoring system of the violation of the International Code of Marketing for Breast Milk Substitutes; (UNDP) Results-Oriented Annual Report. Continued joint UNHCR-Government-NGOs monitoring of refugee protection.			
Evaluations	Yearly throughout the cycle: <i>Innocenti</i> annual report; Evaluation of the child protection programs; Evaluation of the health interventions; Evaluation of the Roma education activities; UNHCR Annual Country Report and Annual Protection Report.				
Reviews	Annual Review meeting & report (UNDP); Program annual review meeting (UNICEF).				
UNDAF evaluation milestones			Midterm review meeting		
M&E capacity building	Training in assessment and evaluation at county level; support the capacity of the National Institute of Statistics; support the national Ombudsman office; support the implementation of the national surveillance system for nutrition; support for the media as a monitoring source for children rights; capacity building for monitoring the implementation of the National Sustainable Development Strategy; capacity building for MDG monitoring; and support to National Institute for Statistics for collecting/processing ICT statistics.				
Use of information	Findings from the research, surveys and evaluations will be used to guide the program and suggest the necessary changes in strategies concerning different target groups.				
Partner activities	Annual statistical reports by the National Institute of Statistics; Institute of Mother and Child within the Ministry of Health will continue to produce the monthly nutritional surveillance report; the Ministry of Health produces annual medical health statistics; the Ministry of Education will carry out the annual monitoring of the education system through the statistical yearbook.				
UNCT M&E Activities					
Planning References					