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UNDP Country Programme for Bulgaria (2006-2009)

Contents

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
Introduction	1	2
I. Situation analysis	2-9	2
II. Past cooperation and lessons learned	10-16	3
III. Proposed programme	17-33	4
IV. Programme management, monitoring and evaluation	34-36	7
Annex		
Results and resources framework for Bulgaria (2006-2009)		8

Introduction

1. The 2006-2009 country programme is based on Bulgaria's development priorities, and the 12 years of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) experience working at the national and local levels with hundreds of partners. It draws on the recommendations of the 2003 assessment of development results (ADR) evaluation of the UNDP Bulgaria programme, the extensive analyses carried out by the Government and the European Union (EU) in preparation for Bulgaria's accession, and on consultations with partners. Its preparation was coordinated with the United Nations Country Team, including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), which is currently formulating its first country programme for Bulgaria, linked to the opening of a UNICEF office in March 2005. Owing to the limited number of United Nations agencies with ongoing programmes in Bulgaria, no United Nations Development Assistance Framework was required and the Country Team agreed that one was not needed at this point.

I. Situation analysis

2. The 1996/1997 economic and social crisis was a turning point in Bulgaria's transition. After years of instability, reflecting a lack of consensus on the direction for the future, Bulgaria chose to move towards membership in the EU. Since 1997, this new national consensus has led successive Governments to follow a consistent reformist policy, including a socially painful privatization process. Fiscal discipline, low inflation and banking sector reform have contributed to a general improvement in the country's business climate, leading to increased private investment and positive economic growth from 1998 onwards (above 4 per cent since 2000). The European Commission had already concluded in 1997 that Bulgaria fulfilled the political criteria for EU accession. The opening of accession negotiations in 2000 provided a strong incentive for reforms to be consistent with the *acquis communautaire*. Two years later, the European Commission recognized Bulgaria as a functioning market economy and in 2004 Bulgaria provisionally closed all the 31 accession negotiation chapters. The target date for EU membership has been set at 1 January 2007.

3. During the period immediately before and after accession to the EU, national priorities will focus on the

European-integration agenda, and on the effective utilization of the EU Structural and Cohesion Funds (SCFs). While most of Bulgaria's legislation is now in line with that of the EU, the institutional capacity is not yet fully in place for implementing the *acquis*. Despite progress in public administration and sector reforms, further efforts are necessary to improve service delivery to citizens and to continue the fight against organized crime and corruption. The basic delivery structure for the SCFs is in the process of being fully established, staffed and trained, but institutional and capacity gaps remain, particularly at the local and regional levels. Citizens' participation and capacities of the civil society actors in the governance processes remain insufficient and the potential of the private sector as a stakeholder in development is just beginning to be explored. Upon accession, the country will become a provider of official development assistance (ODA) and needs to design the policies and build the institutional capacity to do so.

4. Despite the economic recovery of the last few years and sustained efforts to raise living standards reflected in an improved Human Development Index ranking (56 in 2004), poverty continues to be a problem, particularly by EU standards. In 2003, Bulgaria's gross domestic product per capita constituted only 29.6 per cent of the EU average and the monthly average wage was almost 10 times lower than the EU average. Although the benefits of reform reach growing numbers of people, the bulk of the population still remains vulnerable to poverty, particularly the 13.4 per cent living below the relative poverty threshold.

5. Health indicators such as life expectancy at birth and child and maternal mortality have stabilized but at levels considerably below the EU average. The incidence of poverty-related diseases such as tuberculosis and syphilis is high compared to EU levels and is rising. The growing incidence of syphilis may signal a more rapid spread of HIV/AIDS. While the "human capital" of the country compares well with the EU average, recent government assessments show that the quality of education is deteriorating. Women and men have largely equal access to education and health services but average incomes in 2002 were 22 per cent less for women than for men, in large part because Bulgarian women are often employed in the lowest paid jobs.

6. Minority communities lag behind national averages in terms of most Millennium Development Goal (MDG) indicators. A World Bank Poverty Assessment showed that in 2001 the poverty level of the Roma was over 10 times higher than that of the ethnic Bulgarians. The

unemployment rate among Roma was 52.9 per cent in 2003 compared to 17.3 per cent among ethnic Bulgarians. The school dropout rate of Roma children was estimated at 32 per cent in 2001 as opposed to 8 per cent for ethnic Bulgarian children. Population censuses show that the number of illiterate Roma adults increased by approximately 50 per cent between 1992 and 2001.

7. The benefits of reform are unevenly spread among the regions of the country, between urban and rural areas and within urban settlements. Bulgaria's growing success in generating employment opportunities (the average unemployment rate fell to 12.67 per cent in 2004) is uneven, with unemployment levels ranging from less than 5 per cent in some urban centres to well over 30 per cent in many rural areas. The latter constitute 80 per cent of the country's territory with 44 per cent of the population and have development levels below the national average. Poverty is the highest in those areas with a high concentration of ethnic minorities. There are also sharp regional differences in access to modern communication technologies, meaning that while the Bulgarians' access to information communication technology (ICT) is growing, it still remains at a relatively low level.

8. Another factor aggravating poverty is the high amount paid for energy consumed by occupants of most urban residential buildings, where there is very poor or no insulation. Urban quality of life is further diminished by insufficient investment in common building infrastructure and poor management of public spaces. The most extreme urban poverty is usually found in neighbourhoods mainly inhabited by Roma, characterized by inadequate or non-existent technical and social infrastructure, and poor quality and illegally built housing.

9. Most of Bulgaria's environmental indicators have improved in recent years or remained at favourable levels, and progress is being made in environmental monitoring, water and biodiversity protection. However, recent streamlining of environmental legislation and investment priorities to match those of the EU has not yet been complemented by a better integration of global environmental targets into development plans. Also, the capacity remains limited for implementation of specific national environment protection programmes and environment-friendly development. Another challenge that remains is the issue of energy efficiency, which urgently needs to be addressed on a larger scale.

II. Past cooperation and lessons learned

10. During the second country cooperation framework (CCF), 2002-2005, UNDP strengthened its position as an important development partner in Bulgaria by broadening and strengthening partnerships and alliances with a greater number of central government ministries, municipalities, non-governmental (NGOs) and donors. This has been reflected in the implementation of a growing level of regular resources (over US \$100 million) from the Bulgarian Government and a range of donors in the fields of: (a) job creation and pro-poor policies; and (b) local good governance and management of national resources. The ADR concluded that UNDP responded well to key national development challenges by contributing to changes to the national policy orientation and to the achievement of sustainable development results.

11. UNDP strengthened its advocacy tools such as the National Human Development Reports the Early Warning Reports and its support to MDG reporting. The development of national policies was supported, the best examples being the National Strategy and Action Plan on Poverty Reduction and Social Inclusion and the National Programme for Improving the Living Conditions of Ethnic Minorities in Urban Areas. Key projects, such as Beautiful Bulgaria and Job Opportunities through Business Support (JOBS), from the first country cooperation framework (CCF), were expanded to significantly reduce unemployment levels. These two projects were adopted as essential components of the Government's employment promotion policy and their coverage reached over 100 municipalities and 45 depressed areas of the country, respectively.

12. New initiatives and support modalities were launched, building on successful projects and targeting new disadvantaged groups. Housing conditions of minorities in six urban and rural areas were improved, building on experience gained through the Beautiful Bulgaria project. The project "Social Assistance against New Employment" pioneered new modes of non-governmental social services delivery in 12 municipalities. JOBS provided business support to minorities through its 39 business centres and also inspired the Team on Wheels initiative, which extended mobile agricultural and business advisory services to rural communities in five districts. This work was complemented by assistance in the formulation of an integrated development strategy for a poor rural region (Strandja-Sakar).

13. Improving governance through support to reform of the justice system was done through projects for improvements in juvenile justice and in administrative justice. Also, a series of projects supported the implementation of the National E-Government Strategy and Action Plan, including the establishment of the Coordination Centre for Information, Communication and Management Technologies. UNDP increased its support to national efforts to prepare Bulgaria for EU accession. This included assistance in drafting a Law on Decentralization and Deconcentration of the Executive Power and an assessment of the preparedness of local government to access SCFs. This support was complemented by work to build capacity on SCF policy and principles among 280 members of the 28 Regional Employment Councils.

14. UNDP supported several initiatives aimed at improving local governance through building social capital and fostering greater citizen participation in local decision-making. Based on the Capacity 21 methodology applied under the first CCF, the Razlog Model Municipality project demonstrated how a municipality could employ new approaches to strengthen local capacities and to enhance participation and partnerships among local stakeholders. Secondly, by assisting 300 community centres to act as catalysts for local action and civic participation, new capacities were built for community development. The initiative included providing 27 remote communities with access to the Internet, which in turn laid the foundation for the subsequent establishment of 160 “I-centres” in communities throughout Bulgaria.

15. To support national priorities in the environment sector, UNDP is helping to integrate biodiversity considerations into the economic activities of 35 municipalities in the Rhodope Mountains. The Bulgarian Biodiversity Portal disseminates information and facilitates a wide network of stakeholders. To help to mitigate climate change, UNDP spurred the widespread use of innovative approaches to financing energy efficiency activities at the municipal level. A comprehensive Action Plan for Implementation of Global Environmental Conventions was also developed.

16. The lessons learned from the cooperation under the second CCF are that the achievement of policy impact and sustainability require: (a) continuity in programming and concentration in a tight thematic focus congruent with key national priorities and concerns; (b) the continuous forging of new partnerships and alliances with a variety of national and international partners; (c) strong linkages between programme activities; and (d) policy work and advocacy to be backed by concrete demonstration schemes. The latter

are initiated on a small scale with UNDP seed funding, then replicated on a larger scale with other donor resources, adopted as government policy, applied nationally with government resources and eventually mainstreamed within national public management practice by applying a carefully designed exit strategy.

III. Proposed programme

17. The period from 2006 to 2009 presents a unique opportunity for Bulgaria to use international support, primarily from the EU, to lay the basis for sustained improvements in peoples’ lives and to realize the vision for 2015 laid out in the Bulgarian MDG report. Therefore, the primary objective of the country programme is to support Bulgaria to use the opportunity of EU membership to meet the 2015 MDGs, and to reach the 2010 Lisbon Agenda targets reflected in the Joint Inclusion Memorandum with the EU. That will be achieved through programmes which build national institutional, operational and policy capacities and which reach the most disadvantaged segments of the population and the least developed regions.

18. The programme’s interventions will focus on the following thematic areas: (a) social inclusion and local economic development for poverty reduction; (b) good governance for equitable local and regional development; (c) conserving energy and preserving the natural environment for sustainable development. The three thematic areas build on work being done under the second CCF but with greater emphasis on tying programmatic initiatives to the challenges of EU accession. Work will focus at the local and regional levels, particularly in areas with incomes below the national average and in rural areas.

19. The programme will draw on the ADR recommendations by (a) providing more support for the adoption of anti-poverty policies with special emphasis on poverty definition, measurement and marginalized groups; (b) providing more support for institutional changes to help the most marginalized groups, especially the Roma; and (c) ensuring that all national plans are closely aligned with EU institutional and administrative standards. The programme will build on earlier experience in linking national-level policy advice, advocacy and policy dialogue on the one hand, with demonstration projects for policy impact on the other. It will seek to further strengthen linkages, complementarities and synergies between its various interventions.

20. Issues of gender, human rights, HIV/AIDS and ICT for development will cut across the themes and be among the elements integrated into existing and new programmes. Synergies with the relevant United Nations programmes, especially UNICEF, and with UNFPA, WHO and UNAIDS-supported projects will be deepened, especially in building the capacity of national partners in the monitoring of MDGs, as well as the indicators adopted at the special session of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS. UNDP will complement agency programmes aimed at youth employment, health and education, HIV/AIDS prevention, by helping to extend their reach to more regions and municipalities.

21. During this crucial period, UNDP has an important role to play in assisting Bulgaria to benefit from the opportunities it has as a candidate country and then as a new EU member. As a trusted partner to the Bulgarian Government, local government, civil society and the private sector, and through its experience in combining international best practices with Bulgarian experience, UNDP is in a unique position to generate effective development responses to key development challenges and to facilitate their implementation.

A. Social inclusion and local economic development for poverty reduction

22. This component of the programme has two sub-components: social inclusion and local economic development. Under the first sub-component, support will be extended to monitoring the Joint Inclusion Memorandum through the MDGs and the production of disaggregated data. Monitoring reports and other thematic reports will foster a debate on the social benefits and costs of EU accession and propose policies and measures. Advocacy work will focus on minority issues, and in particular the Roma.

23. The social inclusion of vulnerable people such as the Roma will be supported through an integrated approach combining policy-level interventions in the areas of health, employment and education as well as institution- and capacity-building at the national and local levels, including in favour of the targeted vulnerable groups. Support to Roma communities will aim at improving access to employment through special and targeted support to at least 600 Roma in the field of micro/small business development. All interventions will involve strengthening

social capital among the Roma and building higher levels of ethnic tolerance.

24. The programme will continue to work on national housing issues aiming at an improvement in the living conditions of the poorest segment of the urban population while at the same time creating employment and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. It will support the initial phase of the national rollout of the demonstration initiative for the renovation of prefabricated panel residential buildings and surrounding public spaces supported under the second CCF. Public-private partnerships will be at the heart of this intervention. Six employment-generating urbanization and housing improvement schemes targeted at ethnic minorities will also be implemented.

25. The second sub-component will reinforce linkages between sustainable growth and poverty reduction by promoting local economic development. The focus will be on direct support to micro/small businesses and small and medium-size enterprises (SMEs), so that they not only cope with the competitive pressures of the EU market but also seize the job-creating business opportunities it will provide. Some 4,800 people who wish to start micro/small businesses in the poorest parts of the country and in rural areas will be provided with business support services. Assistance will be channelled through the network of JOBS business centres and business incubators, which will be further deepened as a local economic development network with an expanded scope, product lines and target groups.

26. Private sector development will also be supported through initiatives leading to a more enabling business environment for local SMEs. Interventions will include strengthening local capacity for public-private sector dialogue, stimulating private sector investment and mobilizing local resources for development. Three concrete local but nationally replicable public-private partnership initiatives dealing with economic and social issues will be identified and supported. The Global Compact principles will be promoted to enhance corporate social responsibility and to foster public-private partnerships to fight social exclusion.

B. Good governance for equitable local and regional development

27. The programme will continue to use the NHDR as an advocacy tool and as a mechanism to bring issues to the policy agenda and help to initiate action on them. The

Early Warning Report will continue to act as an analytical instrument for the identification of emerging political, economic and social problems and strategic solutions. Advocacy will be focused on good governance as a means to reduce development inequalities at the local and regional levels. Support will be provided to the central Government for the participatory formulation of sectoral policies, plans and related SCF operational programmes, which adequately integrate local and regional concerns. Particular focus will be placed on policies and programmes that support disadvantaged and rural areas.

28. Balanced regional development will be supported through strengthening the capacity of over 500 local and regional stakeholders to prepare planning documents and projects for accessing and making optimal use of the EU regional development funds. Special emphasis will be placed on strengthening vertical links between the local stakeholders and the central administration and on horizontal partnerships between municipalities. To improve the access of smaller municipalities to the SCFs, institutional support mechanisms will be established or strengthened. Different institutional arrangements for solidarity between the smaller and larger municipalities will be explored.

29. The country programme will support a greater role for civil society and the private sector in the planning of EU funds to ensure that they are channeled to address local and regional needs and priorities. The strengthening of local and regional stakeholder capacities will be coupled with the testing of best practices from EU member States in implementing participation and partnership mechanisms (including public-private partnerships). To ensure the effective use of the EU rural development funds, the participation of 18 rural communities in the formulation of integrated rural development policies and plans will be assisted. These initiatives will be complemented by the further expansion of the IT centres to reach a total of 230 communities and by support to local E-Government as a means to strengthen good local governance and combat the “digital divide”.

30. The country programme will directly address the eighth MDG (to “develop a global partnership for development”) by assisting Bulgaria to become an emerging donor with initial focus on support to East-East cooperation, specifically the Balkan countries and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). The programme will support the Government, particularly the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to develop capacities and modalities of bilateral and multilateral assistance through United Nations

organizations and will help to build government capacity to effect EU development cooperation, especially with respect to the Balkan and CIS countries.

C. Energy and environment conservation for sustainable development

31. The programme will support sustainable management of natural resources, environmental protection and sustainable energy initiatives through interventions aimed at helping Bulgaria to meet its international commitments, thus generating global, national and local environment benefits. In particular, through collaboration with the Global Environment Fund (GEF) and other partners, the programme will demonstrate environmentally sustainable field models, promote policy shifts for better compliance with EU environmental standards and strengthen national institutional capacity to integrate the objectives of the three Rio conventions into the development planning process at all levels.

32. Sustainable land management will be promoted through support to the establishment of multi-stakeholder mechanisms for the implementation of the National Action Programme under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, including capacity-building for its implementation. Policy-level as well as direct support for biodiversity-friendly development of rural areas will also be provided, with special focus on Rhodope, Ponor, and coastal areas. Innovative and adaptive practices will be tested to mitigate and prevent threats to biological diversity by applying new partnerships, conservation tools and information mechanisms. Interventions will promote the alignment of economic activities with biodiversity conservation needs in five potential Natura 2000 sites, thus facilitating the integration of Bulgaria into the EU Natura 2000 and help to expand the protected area network.

33. The mitigation of global climate change will be addressed by supporting energy efficiency measures in public municipal buildings, private residential blocks and business premises, combined with awareness-raising and capacity-building activities for targeted end-user groups and the local energy providers, while addressing any outstanding legal and regulatory barriers. Opportunities for reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport will also be explored jointly with the GEF.

IV. Programme management, monitoring and evaluation

34. National execution will continue to be the main modality for UNDP management in Bulgaria. Results-based management (RBM) has been streamlined across UNDP-supported projects and will continue to provide the management framework for UNDP activities. All new programming will continue to be within the frame of UNDP practice areas. The Country Office will continue to seek to take full advantage of the Enterprise Resource Platform (ERP) introduced in 2004 in synthesizing all management and monitoring function in a single, user-friendly environment. The project monitoring system used was further strengthened during the second CCF and was positively assessed by the Evaluation Office in 2004. It is based on the strong participation of the various implementing partner agencies and other stakeholders and will continue to be applied in the same format during programme implementation. Outcome evaluations will take place according to standard UNDP procedures and requirements with an even stronger emphasis on learning.

35. The resource mobilization strategy aims at optimizing the level of UNDP support to the country in the context of a diminishing number of international actors. This will require maintaining the level of partnership with international donors and further consolidating partnerships with national institutions as a matter of priority and proactively seeking new opportunities based on innovative programmatic initiatives and expanded strategic alliances. Government and municipal cost-sharing on a demand-driven basis are expected to be the main source of funding for the programme. High priority will be given to attracting funding from the corporate sector in the framework of public-private partnership and/or corporate social responsibility initiatives. Funding opportunities from various UNDP trust funds, programmes and facilities (including GEF) will also continue to be actively sought.

36. In view of Bulgaria's planned accession to the EU in 2007, UNDP regular resource assistance will be subject to a review at the end of this country programme. Should such assistance be phased out, UNDP technical and advisory expertise could continue to be used beyond 2009 to leverage SCFs and other funds made available to ensure sustainable human development.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Bulgaria (2006-2009)

National priority or goal for programme component 1: Reducing poverty and preventing the risk of social exclusion					
National priority or goal for programme component 2: Strengthening the capacity of the public administration and the capacity to implement the obligations related to EU membership and participation in the structural and cohesion funds					
National priority or goal for programme component 3: Improving the quality of life by preserving the environment and the country's natural heritage through sustainable management of the environment					
Programme component	Country programme outcomes, including outcome indicators, baselines and targets	Country programme outputs	Output indicators	Role of partners	Indicative resources by goal (thousands of \$)
(UNDP MYFF goal) 1. Achieving the MDGs and reducing human poverty	Outcome 1: Enhanced MDGs and Joint Inclusion Memorandum (JIM) monitoring Indicator: Production of MDG/JIM monitoring reports Baseline: 1 MDG report produced (2003) Target: 1 MDG and 2 JIM reports produced	Output 1: Monitoring methodology and capacities in line with MDG and JIM requirements institutionalized	Indicator: Government monitoring methodology and capacities supported Baseline: External consultants support for 2003 MDG report Target: Internal capacity established	Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, National Statistical Office, NGOs, academia	Regular: 750 (TRAC) Other: 20 900 GCS 12 500 TPCS 5 500 TTF 800 SGP 1 100 Private 1 000
	Outcome 2: Better social inclusion Indicator: Percentage of the population living below the poverty threshold Baseline: 13.4% (2002) Target: 11%	Output 1: Policy and institutional capacity to deal with minority issues at central and local levels built Output 2: Roma provided with access to employment through business development Output 3: Living conditions of ethnic minorities improved through the implementation of urbanization and housing improvement schemes Output 4: Living conditions of the urban poor improved through the renovation of prefabricated panel residential buildings	Indicator: Number of central and local government staff whose capacity in minority issues was built Baseline: 0 (2004) Target: 30 Indicator: Number of Roma provided with business development support Baseline: 0 (2004) Target: 600 Indicator: Number of urbanization and housing-improvement schemes implemented Baseline: 6 (2004) Target: 12 Indicator: Number of apartment block sections renovated and made energy efficient Baseline: 0 (2004) Target: 30	Council of Ministers (National Council of Ethnic and Demographic Issues), Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works, Municipalities, NGOs, private businesses, bilateral donors	
	Outcome 3: Employment generating sustainable growth stimulated in poor and rural municipalities Indicator: Average level of unemployment in municipalities where JOBS business centers are active Baseline: 19% (2004) Target: 17%	Output 1: Non-financial business support provided to micro and SMEs Output 2: Business skills and vocational training provided to local people Output 3: Equipment and leasing provided to micro and SMEs	Indicator: Number of non-financial business support services provided Baseline: 3,700 (2004) Target: 8,500 Indicator: Number of people provided with business skills and vocational training Baseline: 15,500 (2004) Target: 25,500 Indicator: Number of micro and SMEs provided with equipment and leasing	Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, municipalities, NGOs, private businesses, bilateral donors	

		Output 4: Public-private partnership schemes supported	Baseline: 600 (2004) Target: 1,400 Indicator: Number of public-private partnership schemes supported Baseline: 0 (2004) Target: 3		
(UNDP MYFF goal) 2. Fostering democratic governance	<p>Outcome 1: Enhanced local and regional capacities and institutional framework for the absorption of EU regional development funds Indicator: Per cent of EU regional development funds contracted Baseline: Phare 2002 Economic and Social Cohesion Funds contracted as at 31 December 2004 - 54% Target: 2007 European Regional Development Fund contracted as at 31 December 2009 – 65%</p> <p>Outcome 2: Local and regional governance strengthened through greater civil society and private sector participation in the formulation of development policies and plans Indicator: Assessment made by external partners Baseline: Weak (2003) as per EC accession report</p> <p>Outcome 3: Structures and mechanisms for Bulgaria's contribution to ODA operational Indicator: Resources allocated for ODA Baseline: 0 (2004) Target: Budget for ODA allocated and approved</p>	<p>Output 1: Local and regional stakeholders' capacities built in EU regional development funds absorption</p> <p>Output 2: Inter-municipal cooperation mechanisms for regional development established</p> <p>Output 3: Institutional support mechanisms for planning and project development targeted at small municipalities established</p> <p>Output 1: Participatory formulation of integrated rural development policies and plans supported</p> <p>Output 2: Mechanisms for participatory local and regional development planning based on EU best practices supported</p> <p>Output 3: Improved access to ICT for development in disadvantaged local communities</p> <p>Output 1: Bulgaria's ODA policy, structures and mechanisms established</p> <p>Output 2: Capacity of Ministry of Foreign Affairs staff built</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of local and regional stakeholders' capacity built Baseline: 0 (2004) Target: 500</p> <p>Indicator: Number of inter-municipal cooperation mechanisms established Baseline: 0 (2004) Target: 2</p> <p>Indicator: Number of institutional support mechanisms established Baseline: 0 (2004) Target: 3</p> <p>Indicator: Number of policies and plans supported Baseline: 12 (2004) Target: 30</p> <p>Indicator: Number of mechanisms supported; Baseline: 0 (2004) Target: 2</p> <p>Indicator: Number of IT-centres established Baseline: 27 (2004) Target: 150</p> <p>Indicator: Support to ODA policy, structures and mechanisms; Baseline: None (2004); Target: Technical assistance provided</p> <p>Indicator: Number of MFA staff trained Baseline: 0 (2004) Target: 8</p>	<p>Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works, Ministry of Finance, District Administrations, municipalities, NGOs, social partners, bilateral donors</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works, Ministry of Transport and Communication, Municipalities, NGOs, bilateral donors</p> <p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UNDP/Bratislava</p>	<p>Regular: 750 (TRAC) Other: 17 700</p> <p>GCS 10 000 TPCS 5 000 TTF 700 Private 2 000</p>
(UNDP MYFF goal) 3. Managing Energy and Environment for Sustainable Development	<p>Outcome 1: Coherent policies/legislation and enhanced capacities for sustainable land management Indicator: Number of sustainable land management policies/pieces of legislation formulated using a multi-stakeholder approach Baseline: 0 (2004) Target: 2</p>	<p>Output 1: Multi-stakeholder approach for the formulation of a National Strategic Action Programme for United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification supported</p> <p>Output 2: Sustainable Land Management Unit at the Ministry of Environment and Waters established</p>	<p>Indicator: Support to multi-stakeholder policy formulation approaches in the field of sustainable land management Baseline: 0 (2004) Target: 1</p> <p>Indicator: Number of Ministry of Environment and Waters staff trained in sustainable land management Baseline: 0 (2004) Target: 10</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment and Waters, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, NGOs and GEF</p>	<p>Regular: 300 (TRAC) Other: 25 000</p> <p>GCS 3 000 GEF 14 500 TPCS 3,000 SGP 2 000</p>

	<p>Outcome 2: Improved conservation of biodiversity Indicator: Protected areas as a percentage of the country's territory Baseline: 5% (2004) Target: 12%</p> <p>Outcome 3: Enhanced energy efficiency Indicator: Annual emissions of CO2 Baseline: 71 million tons/annum (2004) Target: 75 million tons/annum (optimistic scenario for annual emissions of CO2)</p>	<p>Output 1: Mechanisms to integrate biodiversity conservation municipal development planning introduced</p> <p>Output 2: Biodiversity-friendly agricultural and tourism development schemes implemented in potential Natura 2000 sites</p> <p>Output 1: Programmes for the introduction of energy efficiency measures in public and private buildings and transport supported</p>	<p>Indicator: Support to municipalities with mechanisms to integrate biodiversity conservation into municipal development planning Baseline: 0 (2004) Target: 35</p> <p>Indicator: Biodiversity-friendly development schemes supported at the local level Baseline: 0 (2004) Target: 5</p> <p>Indicator: Number of energy efficiency programmes in building and transport supported Baseline: 0 (2004) Target: 3</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment and Waters, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, municipalities, NGOs, research institutions, GEF, bilateral donors</p> <p>Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Environment and Waters, municipalities, NGOs, E7, GEF, private businesses</p>	<p>Private 2 500</p>
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Abbreviations: GCS: Government cost-sharing; GEF: Global Environment Facility; SGP: GEF Small Grants programme; TPCS: Third-party cost-sharing (bilateral); TTF: Thematic Trust Fund (bilateral); TRAC: Target for resource assignment from the core (UNDP).