



United Nations in the Republic of Kazakhstan

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK (UNDAF)

for the Republic of Kazakhstan



2010-2015

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**United Nations
Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)
for the Republic of Kazakhstan
2010-2015**

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	3
Section I. Introduction	7
Section II. UNDAF Results	9
UNDAF Outcome 1: Economic and Social Well-Being For All	11
UNDAF Outcome 2: Environmental Sustainability	15
UNDAF Outcome 3: Effective Governance	19
Section III. Estimated Resource Requirements	22
Section IV. Implementation	22
Section V. Monitoring and Evaluation	23
Acronyms and Abbreviations	24
Annex I. UNDAF Results Matrice	25
Annex II. UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Framework	39

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is the result of a continuous consultative process intended to analyze how the United Nations can most effectively respond to Kazakhstan's national priorities and needs. It is guided by the goals and targets of the Millennium Declaration, which has been endorsed by the Government, as well as the national development goals as enshrined in the Development Strategy of Kazakhstan till 2030. It is also guided by other medium and long-term development strategies of the Government, such as the Concept of Transition of Kazakhstan to Sustainable Development till 2024 and other relevant documents. The UNDAF translates these into a common operational framework for development activities upon which individual United Nations agencies will formulate their action plans in Kazakhstan for the period 2010-2015.

The overall goal of the UNDAF 2010-2015 is to assist Kazakhstan in achieving its national competitiveness agenda with a focus on human development for all. Three inter-related priority areas have emerged as particularly important for United Nations support to the people and Government during this period. These are: (1) Economic and Social Well-Being For All, with particular attention to vulnerable groups, including women, children, migrants, refugees, youth and aged people, and people with disabilities; (2) Environmental Sustainability, focused on improved and enhanced government capacities for integrated natural resources management, including the adaptation to and mitigation of climate change, as well as an increase in the capacity of the Government and communities to deal with natural disasters and other emergency situations; and (3) Effective Governance, including deepened institutional capacities, civil society and media empowerment, and stronger attention to human rights.

In all three, the United Nations offers comparative advantages with regard to achieving further tangible progress toward the Millennium Development Goals, drawing on its values, global knowledge base, best practices and lessons learnt; its strong normative mandate and track record in Kazakhstan; its neutrality; and its ability to encourage efficient coordination and facilitate accountability among donors.

The Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the United Nations Country Team pledge to work together along with other development partners to ensure more prosperous and more secure lives for all the people of Kazakhstan, particularly the most vulnerable. Based on the common outcomes and outputs identified in this United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2010-2015, United Nations development assistance programmes will remain grounded in the principles of human rights and political, social and economic development for all.

UN Country Team will seek to achieve these aims through responsible and appropriate support to policy-making, strategic and collaborative programming, and effective advocacy. In turn, this will enhance the impact of our development support in pursuit of the aspirations of the Millennium Declaration and all other commitments of United Nations conventions, summits and human rights instruments.

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Kazakhstan at a Glance

Population:	15.73 million
GDP per capita:	US\$8,450
Human Development Index:	0.807; ranked 71st out of 179 countries
Life expectancy at birth:	66.38 years
People with income below subsistence minimum:	18.2% (urban, 13.6%; rural, 24.4%)
Gini index (ratio of income concentration):	0.312
Ratio of women's to men's average salaries:	62.3%
Unemployment rate:	7.8%
Proportion of self-employed:	35.5%
Adult literacy rate:	99.5%
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births:	13.91
Under-5 mortality per 1,000 live births:	17.54
Maternal mortality per 100,000 live births:	45.6
Proportion of reproductive-age women with iron-deficiency anaemia:	45.7%
New HIV cases registered:	1,700
Proportion of tuberculosis cases per 100,000 people:	132.1
Public expenditure on health (percent of GDP):	2.3%
Public expenditure on education (percent of GDP):	3.64%
Women in Parliament:	4.3%, upper house; 15.9%, lower house
Access of population to clean drinking water:	76.8% overall; 57.2%, rural
Access of population to improved sanitation:	64.2%, urban only

Sources: *Kazakhstan Millennium Development Goals Report 2007* and the Agency for Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan

I. Introduction

Since its independence from the Soviet Union in 1991, Kazakhstan was one of first among CIS countries who introduced ambitious reform agendas, particularly in the financial sector. The country is on track with most Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and is now targeting at more ambitious “MDG-plus” goals such as halving poverty in rural areas, ensuring universal secondary education and ensuring gender mainstreaming in national planning and budgeting and increasing women’s representation in legislative and executive bodies.

Recognising still existing challenges on its developmental agenda, Kazakhstan is striving to join the club of 50 most developed countries in the world by 2024, and take over the leadership and become a uniting force on the Eurasian Continent. It is noteworthy that continued and sustainable improvement of the quality of life and living standards of the population, with a special emphasis on the most vulnerable, are equally prioritised together with the modernisation and acceleration of the economy.

However, the still relatively low social sector GDP share, growing regional disparities in wealth distribution, inadequate effectiveness of public

management and legislation implementation, systemic gaps leading to insufficient quality of services combined with the negative impact of the global economic crisis call for reinforced attention to the issues of human development and security. According to the national MDG Report 2007, there was 18.2 percent of the population living in poverty; another 40 percent were at risk of falling into poverty in case of economic shocks. Moreover, widespread environmental degradation poses an immense threat to livelihoods and improved standards of living, particularly affecting the poor and women-headed households. Gaps remain in the access to justice, protection and observance of human rights. Corruption and limited participation of civil society in policy processes are still impeding Kazakhstan’s socio-economic advancement.

Addressing identified gaps and based on UN comparative advantage, the UNDAF 2010-2015 has been developed to contribute to national efforts in the national priority areas of improving economic and social well-being of the population, increasing public sector effectiveness and efficiency, compliance with international human rights standards, and enhancing environmental sustainability.

The consultative, strategic priority-setting process of UNDAF development started with the mid-term review (MTR) in 2008 and was followed by technical and high level consultations with the Government, Parliament, academia, civil society, public sector, international organizations and donors which helped sharpen the strategic focus towards achievement of national development priorities. The milestones of the design work, guided by the Human Rights Based Approach and Results Based Management, comprised of a Strategic Prioritization Retreat and UNDAF development and validation workshops with the stakeholders throughout 2008.

The lessons learned from the last UNDAF cycle for 2005-2009 call for greater UN cohesion in selecting joint strategic priorities and resource allocation thus striving to amplify limited UN capacity in addressing priority developmental challenges and strengthen the impact of UN interventions. Therefore, this UNDAF prioritises the enhancement of national capacity and increased access to social services for the most vulnerable groups through the prism of human rights, culture, age, gender and diversity mainstreaming.

II. UNDAF Results

This UNDAF is a collective, coherent and integrated response by the United Nations for the period of 2010 to 2015 to national priorities set out in the Development Strategy of Kazakhstan till 2030, the Concept of Transition of Kazakhstan to Sustainable Development till 2024, and other Government documents. At the same time, it reflects Kazakhstan's commitments to the Millennium Declaration including the MDGs as well as other Internationally Agreed Development Goals (IADGs), treaties and conventions and human rights instruments of the United Nations.

The UNDAF aims at contributing to the national development agenda of Kazakhstan, which has two key goals: to become a full member of the global economy through the adoption of international standards for its productive, financial and public sectors and to diversify the economy away from oil and minerals. To reach these objectives the Government of Kazakhstan prioritises increasing public sector effectiveness, promoting competitiveness, building the foundation for future competitiveness by investing in human capital and basic infrastructure and ensuring that future growth will not harm the environment and past liabilities are mitigated.

The UN will collaborate with

the World Bank in increasing the public sector efficiency, building human capital, health sector reform and AIDS control. The European Union and USAID will be important partners in raising living standards, good governance, education and health sectors reforms and strengthening democracy. Partnership with civil society organizations will be expanded and strengthened by making use of the knowledge they can offer in shaping special initiatives and in the development of tools and research.

Partnering with international organizations and NGOs will be an important strategy of the UN helping to leverage the expertise and capacities of other stakeholders thus maximizing the overall impact of UNDAF.

The UN in Kazakhstan has limited human and financial resources, which calls for their strategic, effective and efficient use. Therefore, UNDAF strives to address identified vulnerability and capacity gaps by employing a systems strengthening approach, which provides for a logic chain of synergetic interventions contributing to improved policy and regulatory frameworks, financial management, sector governance, monitoring and evaluation.

Capacity development, and especially building the capacities of institutions, will be among priority strategies focused

on development outcomes, proper management of human resources, and adequate financial resources and tools.

The capacity development paradigm, as emphasized in the 2007 Triennial Comprehensive Policy Review, gives tangible expression to the concept of national ownership, enabling more informed choices and decisions at both organizational and individual levels while emphasizing the importance of motivation as a driver of change. At the same time, it demands a link to a broader set of reforms, including civil service reform, health care reform and economic reform, and provides a systematic measurement approach with the use of "good practice" indicators and available data analysis.

Capacity development will be linked with Kazakhstan's overall need for effective local governance, which will affect not only the political landscape, but also the bureaucratic and institutional landscape. Effective local governance is critical because many of the country's most urgent issues are most pronounced in the districts. Complementarities, ability to "scale up" initiatives and impact and cost effectiveness will be taken into account.

Promoting better distribution of development benefits to ensure social inclusion is imperative, given that inequalities in access

to quality services are among the roots of challenges to the competitiveness agenda.

Finally, developing the capacity of the Government in collecting quality data, analyzing these through a unified database, and making sound, evidence-based, policy decisions will be crucial for making development plans more effective.

These key strategies will be further refined during the UNDAF implementation through the coordination mechanisms. Some may require collaborative or joint programming or funding. In all, they are expected to give rise to:

- ◆ Better balance between policy development and effective delivery;
- ◆ Better balance between development of the centre and its institutions, and of the regions;
- ◆ Clear geographic focus on rural areas;
- ◆ Increasing empowerment of Kazakhstani actors, including non-governmental and civil society organizations, women and youth, to lead the process;
- ◆ Increasing commitment to social inclusion, particularly for women, young people and children, the elderly, people with disabilities, refugees and other disadvantaged populations;
- ◆ Stronger focus on UNDAF monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

The development outcomes to be achieved by the United Nations in the Kazakhstan UNDAF 2010-2015 are briefly described below. The complete Results and Resources Framework is detailed in Annex I.

UNDAF Outcome 1:

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING FOR ALL

By 2015, the population of Kazakhstan, and vulnerable groups in particular, will enjoy improved social, economic and health status.

National Priorities: continued progress in the quality of life including in health, education, social protection and the assurance of human rights of Kazakhstan's people.



While economic growth is critically important for Kazakhstan, it is the pattern of such growth that will determine its sustainability. Improving standards of living for all remains a major challenge, particularly in rural areas and for the nearly 3 in 5 Kazakhstanis below or near the poverty line. Low and unstable incomes of this large group are exacerbated by insecurity of employment, vulnerability and risks in terms of reasonable income-earning opportunities, and disadvantages in access to housing, safe water, sanitation and social services. Tendencies in the second half of 2007 and in 2008, with prices for some food staples increasing by 80 percent, are placing even more pressure on household budgets and leading to greater vulnerability of a large stratum of the population.

In 2007, the share of population living below the poverty line was estimated at 13.8%. Poverty and vulnerability are heavily concentrated among the self-employed in the informal sector, most of whom are women. According to the estimates of the World Bank, the proportion of children in the country living below the poverty level was at 28%¹ in 2002-2003, which was higher than in countries with similar GDP-PPP, due to higher income inequality. Regional disparities are very high, with rural areas, small towns and whole regions in the west and south lagging in terms of comparative living standards. The Government, as well as multilateral and bilateral institutions, have recognized three primary obstacles to

growth in the entrepreneurial sector: a less-than-optimal regulatory and legal framework for conducting business, a lack of basic business knowledge among possible entrepreneurs and insufficient access to start-up financing, especially among poorer regions and disadvantaged populations. In order to encourage entrepreneurial development in Kazakhstan, the Government has embarked upon a multifaceted approach to small and medium enterprise creation in the non-oil sectors of the economy. The attraction of foreign investments and technology is considered an important component of this approach.

The GDP share of the social sector has been relatively low and static; although expenditures in health, education and social protection grew in absolute terms in 2007 and reflect overall budget growth. Funding for health and education increased to 2.3 from 1.9 per cent of GDP and 3.6 from 3.2 per cent of GDP, respectively, in 2003. The world financial crisis and lowering oil prices spoiled the country's plan to double the \$120bn GDP in the next 7-8 years. In 2008, the GDP growth was only 2.5 percent and 1 percent growth is projected for 2009. The economy is showing clear signs of heating up. However, inflation and rising prices of fuel, food and housing are causing considerable concern among the population, increasing disparities and marginalizing the poorer segment of the society.

Progress on health indicators in Kazakhstan has been

alarmingly slow, inhibiting the improvement of living standards and economic growth as well as the rights to quality health, food and education. Priority health needs in the country encompass a necessity to strengthen the health system overall, with particular focus on child survival and early childhood development; reproductive health, including maternal health; non-communicable diseases and lifestyles; HIV and AIDS; and tuberculosis. Inadequate nutrition and lack of essential nutrients, in part resulting from food insecurity, represent major threats to health. The Millennium Development Goals of reducing child and maternal mortality are unlikely to be met, and the MDG on combating major diseases such as HIV and tuberculosis presents daunting challenges. Given that many health problems result from low access to safe water and sanitation, this poses serious concerns regarding the feasibility of achievement of the environmental MDG as well.

As one example, both infant and maternal mortality remain high for a middle-income country. Maternal mortality averages 45 per 100,000 live births according to official data, and a considerably higher 70 per 100,000 live births according to the UNICEF-supported Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006. This largely results from a lack of access to secondary and tertiary health facilities for pregnant women in need, especially those in rural areas. At the same time, nearly 3 in 4 registered HIV cases are among injecting drug users (IDUs), for

¹ 2005 World Bank data relates to children under 15 years old living in households whose current consumption levels at PPP is less than US\$ 2.15 per capita per day.

the most part younger than age 30. While IDUs and other vulnerable groups represent the current focus of the epidemic, it can and likely will spread to other population groups.

Mortality in the 15–29 age group is one quarter higher than the European average (WHO, 2003). The excess mortality for this age group is due mainly to external causes, in particular suicides and accidental poisoning, but also to infectious diseases. High cardiovascular disease mortality is also a problem in this age group. The country is second in the CEE/CIS region with the highest mortality rate among adolescents and young people due to external causes, suicides among male adolescents aged 15-19 and mortality among males aged 20-24. In 2003, noncommunicable diseases accounted for about 85% of all deaths in Kazakhstan, external causes for about 11%, communicable diseases for about 2% and the rest are due to ill-defined conditions.

Gaps in the health sector relate directly to inadequate quality of services and limited accountability; need for development or revision of appropriate laws, regulations or standards, and for clear understanding and full implementation at local level; need for a stronger focus on preventive services; constraints to access, particularly in rural and remote areas; lack of public awareness of patterns of transmission, prevention and treatment of communicable and non-communicable diseases, as well as the most effective child care practices; and need for stronger monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.



With regard to education, remaining issues are focused on a lack of schools and teachers, particularly in remote rural areas, and on quality of education, including curricula, textbooks and teacher qualifications, as well as on learning achievements. Moreover, education urgently requires better linkages to life skills and labour market needs.

United Nations' concerns under this UNDAF priority area will focus on translating policy into delivery of integrated quality education, health, nutrition, water/sanitation and social protection services, including at the district, community and family levels for vulnerable groups, particularly in rural areas. This includes, in particular, the work required to support the social and economic revival of the areas under the former Semipalatinsk nuclear test polygon. Access, quality, utilization and equity of services will be emphasized under the common United Nations approach, as will inter-sectoral collaboration.

The United Nations' comparative advantages lie largely in its extensive work in a wide range of areas supporting inclusive growth and sustainable livelihoods, as well as in its mandate to support execution and monitoring of the MDGs in the country. This is complemented by long experience in addressing vulnerable groups and in institutional and human capacity development in Kazakhstan. Specifically, access to the uniform international trading arena through participation in the World Trade Organization will provide Kazakhstan with a higher degree of international legal protection from discriminatory application of customs duties, internal taxes, excise taxes and technical barriers.

The United Nations can help to strengthen the enabling environment for the development of competitive supply capacities, as well as for proving compliance of products and enterprises with international market

requirements, creating prerequisites for enhancing linkages with international markets to increase exports of manufactured goods. With regard to unstable employment, the United Nations can provide analysis, expertise and international best practices, along with technical assistance for development of a stronger legal framework. It also will develop capacities of traditional crafts workers to strengthen the self-sustainability and competitiveness of the crafts sector by encouraging innovative approaches and linking them to international markets. Partnership with the private sector to promote corporate social responsibility will be pursued. In addition, initiatives that encourage regional cooperation and integration will be supported,

and efforts made to generate and share knowledge, for example, in economic reform and trade negotiations, between countries of the region.

National partners in this area are expected to include, among others, the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection; the Ministry of Economy and Budget Planning; the Ministry of Health; the Ministry of Education and Science; the Ministry of Interior; the Ministry of Justice; the Ministry of Industry and Trade; the Ministry of Finance; the Ministry of Culture and Information; the Ministry of Agriculture; the Ministry of Defence; the Agency for Public Administration, the Agency for Statistics, the National Commission on Women and Socio-Demographic Policy

under the President of RK, the State Committee for Standardization, Metrology and Certification; the Parliament; the General Prosecutor's Office; NGOs; employers' and workers' organizations, and migrant associations; local authorities; central and provincial AIDS centres; medical universities, nursing schools and the National Centre for Problems of Healthy Lifestyle Development; the Republican In-Service Teacher Training Institute and community learning centres; the National Commission for UNESCO and ISESCO, the Central Asian Crafts Support Association and regional craft resource centres. International partners will include the World Bank, USAID, European Commission and other interested bilateral donors.

The following are the Agency Outcomes:

Agency Outcome 1

Vulnerable groups, especially women, children, migrants, refugees, young and aged people, people with disabilities have improved access to markets, goods, services and quality social safety nets.

Agency Outcome 2

Women, children, and young people, especially those in rural areas and from risk groups, have better access to health care services as a result of strengthened health systems.

Agency Outcome 3

Universal access to quality HIV/TB/STI, (prevention, treatment, and support) and sexual reproductive health services is ensured to everyone in need, with special attention to vulnerable groups of population.

Agency Outcome 4

Strengthened prevention and management of non-communicable diseases and improved lifestyles of Kazakhstan population.

UNDAF Outcome 2:

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

By 2015, communities, national, and local authorities use more effective mechanisms and partnerships that promote environmental sustainability and enable them to prepare, respond, and recover from natural and man made disasters.

National Priorities: ensuring protection of natural ecosystems, rights of individuals, and interests of society in the event of anthropogenic and natural disasters.



Kazakhstan faces challenging and diverse environmental problems. The shrinking of the Aral Sea, increasing salinity of water and land, loss of forest lands, and land erosion, all of these contribute to aggravation of people's livelihoods and health. Arid and desert territories now account for about two-thirds of Kazakhstan. Special environmental, social and health problems generated by 40 years of underground and atmospheric nuclear weapons testing at the Semipalatinsk site also remain a matter of serious concern.

At the same time, Kazakhstan's territory is highly vulnerable to projected climate change. It is expected that climate change could lead to retreat of mountain glaciers, one of the main sources of water runoff in the country. Of all Central Asian countries, Kazakhstan represents the highest level of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions per capita and per GDP. The energy sector continues to contribute the greatest share to the national emissions (80.4%); the second largest source is agriculture (9.2%), followed by industrial processes (7.7%). Kazakhstan is the largest producer of anthropogenic greenhouse gas in Central Asia and is the third among former Soviet republics, after Russia and Ukraine. Furthermore, the power sector in Kazakhstan is highly inefficient due to considerable energy losses. Underlying reasons include significant deterioration of production facilities and the use of outdated technologies, lack of comprehensive and sector specific energy-saving measures, and finally inadequate investment and

financial mechanisms that could stimulate energy-efficient production.

Kazakhstan's geographical location determines the country's high exposure to various natural disasters, like earthquakes, floods, droughts and debris flows that constrain people's livelihoods, including their access to proper alimentation and drinking water. About 75 percent of the country's area falls under this category. Increasingly unfavourable climate with increased temperature and evaporation limits economic activities like agriculture and puts pressure on limited natural resources.

Being a downstream country, Kazakhstan heavily depends on water flows from neighbour states. This puts transboundary issues and regional cooperation on water resources management high on the Government's agenda. The regional challenges, particularly in the Syr Darya Basin, are exacerbated by water-energy dependencies created by the Soviet era. National efforts alone could not resolve the acute situation with water which originates in the neighbouring upper riparian countries.

With regard to water management inside its boundaries, Kazakhstan suffers from a number of serious problems, both in terms of infrastructure and management. Some of them include but not limited to undeveloped organizational structure and sectoral fragmentation, lack of organizational capacity of government agencies and civil

society, inadequate status of the Committee for Water Resources and its river basin subsidiaries (River Basin Organizations, RBO) to effectively promote integrated water resources management policy in the country.

The most recent (2006, UNDP) large-scale survey of the existing level of access to water supply and sanitation in the country revealed that more than 39 percent of the country's population had no permanent access to safe drinking water due to pollution of water sources and the unsatisfactory technical condition of water supply systems. This issue is especially acute in rural areas, where group water pipes are often replaced with less reliable sources of drinking water and where nearly two-thirds of all rural residents are deprived of the access. In recent years, investments in construction and repair of water supply systems have increased over those of the 1990s, with rural areas being specifically targeted. The Millennium Development Goals in Kazakhstan Report (2007) assessed the likelihood of achieving Target 10 as "potential", which means that the target may be achieved through appropriate additional efforts and adequate financial and organizational support.

Despite the existence of a legal framework for environmental sustainability, poor law enforcement, particularly at the local level, and overlapping legal documents remain significant challenges. Likewise, poor enforcement of international environmental conventions represents a significant gap with regard to disaster risk

² Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.

management, as does low human resources capacity at local level.

In support of national policies, United Nations interventions will offer a more holistic view of poverty, recognising environment, energy, and disaster risk reduction and management as key factors, and developing a culture of participation at all levels. To achieve this UNDAF Outcome, the United Nations will focus on enhancing capacities for integrated natural resources management of national and regional level government agencies, private sector, NGOs/CBOs, and farmers with special attention to sustainable financing tools and mechanisms that can increase Government spending for biodiversity conservation, as well as to tools for sustainability of water services. Increased recognition of Kazakhstan's national and transboundary natural and cultural heritage will be supported, as will integration and implementation of models for land use planning and management and landscape conservation in steppe and rangeland areas.

Drawing on its global experiences, the United Nations is well-placed to contribute to environmental sustainability in Kazakhstan. It can play an important role in assisting Kazakhstan to comply with obligations taken in connection with international environment conventions and agreements such as the Kyoto Protocol to UNFCCC, Convention on Biological Diversity and the Stockholm Convention on persistent organic pollutants. Through the spectrum of its work, the



United Nations also has wide experience in addressing the key causes of environmental degradation, in particular, inequitable development and marginalization. The mandate of the United Nations further positions it in the context of a changing world to play a strong role as states increasingly seek multilateral partnerships to combat “problems without borders,” such as the water conflicts that threaten to destabilize the Central Asian region.

The United Nations can provide key assistance and support to innovations in addressing not only rural water management and disaster risk management, but also in recovery and conservation of natural resources; technology development and transfer; and local and rural governance

and development that address environmental concerns; cultural heritage and industries. Coordination of environmental management, contingency planning and targeted education are likewise vital.

The United Nations similarly will support strengthened community-based natural resource management at priority sites, along with increased media coverage and education on sustainable development issues. Integration of comprehensive national strategies to adapt to and mitigate the impact of climate change with national development planning, focused on the most vulnerable economic sectors, will be encouraged, while integrated services will be developed to bridge the gap between competitive industrial production and environmental

concerns. Energy efficiency and improved hazardous waste disposal measures will also be developed and demonstrated. Lastly, development of a culture of resilience for response to disaster risks will focus on government, communities and international cooperation alike, including protection mechanisms in case of population displacement.

Central Asia is one of the most disaster prone regions and Kazakhstan is no exception to this reality. About 40% of its population lives in the highly active seismic zone where earthquakes of magnitudes 6-10 on the Richter scale are probable. In seismically active areas Kazakhstan has 38% of its residential building and 40% of its industries. In Kazakhstan around one million people in 732 settlements live in areas under threat of flooding. Landslides, draughts and other climate related disasters have become ever more frequent in last few decades resulting in significant human and economic loss. In 2008 alone the economic damage was estimated at 20,533 million tenge (\$171 million) due to natural and man made disasters.

Kazakhstan's capacity to

effectively prevent, prepare and respond to natural and man made disasters requires new innovative community focused models and better coordination among local authorities and state agencies. In addition many disaster management problems facing Kazakhstan require better regional cooperation and solidarity.

In this regard United Nations has a particular advantage in the area of disaster preparedness and response because of its past cooperation with the Government, as well as its extensive experience and expertise in implementing and coordinating multi-sectoral emergency response and disaster reduction programmes within the region and in Kazakhstan. It has an additional comparative advantage arising from its access to policy and technical support through its global and regional networks such as the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG) and the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination Teams (UNDAC). In addition, the UN is well placed to support regional initiatives in disaster risk reduction, management and response coordination.

National partners in this area, among others, are expected to include the Ministry of Environment Protection; the Ministry of Agriculture (Committee for Water Resources, Committee for Forestry and Hunting, Committee for Fisheries Management); the Ministry of Emergency Situations; the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources; the Ministry of Culture and Information; the Ministry of Industry and Trade; the Ministry of Education and Science; the Association for Biodiversity Conservation of Kazakhstan; the Institute of Archaeology of the National Academy of Sciences; the Kazakhstan Geological Institute; the Agency for Land Resources; the National Commission for UNESCO and ISESCO; the Kazakh Scientific Research Institute on Problems of the Cultural Heritage of Nomads; local government administrations; NGOs and community-based organizations; private sector organizations; media professionals; teacher training institutes and community learning centres. International partners will include bilateral donors, the World Bank, UNEP and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

The following are the Agency Outcomes:

Agency Outcome 1

Government, educators, communities, civil society and the academic community practice an integrated approach to sustainable development, natural resources management in national and transboundary perspectives.

Agency Outcome 2

The Government, industries and civil society take steps to adapt to climate change and mitigate its impact through energy efficiency measures and climate change adaptation policies.

Agency Outcome 3

National authorities and communities are better prepared and respond to natural and man-made disasters.

UNDAF Outcome 3: EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE

By 2015, state actors at all levels and civil society are more capable and accountable of ensuring the rights and needs of the population, particularly vulnerable groups.

National Priorities: establish an effective and up-to-date corps of civil servants and state-owned formations of Kazakhstan loyal to the cause they serve to and capable of acting as representatives of the people in achieving our priorities.



The strategy for development of the country until 2030, sector strategies/interim plans and annual addresses of the President to the nation all point to the centrality of effective and equitable democratic governance in Kazakhstan. Improved efficiency of Government and the battle against corruption are put forth as strategic national priorities. Complex public administration reforms have been implemented since 1997, and continuing improvements are made to improve efficiency and effectiveness of governments at all levels, but the delivery of public services still has some institutional weaknesses and the maturity of democratic institutions to convey the voice of people through social dialogue requires further development. Significant disparities between the objectives of local governments and their capacity to deliver, as well as the underdevelopment of civil society organizations need to be addressed in order to achieve inclusiveness and equitable access. Existing corruption undermines social

belief in the willingness and capacity of public institutions to fulfil their obligations to the people.

Alignment of national legislation and its implementation mechanisms with the international human rights documents to which Kazakhstan has acceded is a key area for the UNDAF cycle. The focus here will be on protection and promotion of human rights, particularly the advancement of the right of access to justice and access to information through advancing the independence of the judiciary and media and participation of civil society in policy processes. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights has recently stressed the importance of creating a balance of power among the executive, legislative and judicial branches and an independent national human rights institution to bring Kazakhstan into compliance with international human rights standards. Better implementation and monitoring of the Human Rights Action Plan and the

Gender Equality Strategy also will be critical components in this regard. Mechanisms and processes for representation and participation of all political parties, NGOs, trade unions and others in the law-making process will be strengthened. Likewise, information professionals, including the media, will have strengthened capacities in line with internationally recognized professional standards.

A decentralized government system with a sound institutional framework respecting human rights can significantly reinforce the competitiveness agenda. UN agencies will work towards enhancing capacities of local governments for planning, budgeting and management of socioeconomic programmes, including an emphasis on child rights. Importance will be given to not only skills building, but also to changing institutional attitudes and behaviours to emphasize the values and principles of democratic institutions. An important area of the development cooperation is improvement of local participation in Government decision-making processes and civic engagement in processes of community mobilization and provision of services. The United Nations will assist in creating social cohesion not only “horizontally” – between various social groups – but also “vertically,” between the Government and people, thereby making Government more inclusive. All of this encompasses a particular focus on the rights of vulnerable groups of the population, including rural dwellers, women, children, people with disabilities, the elderly, and



minority social and cultural groups.

United Nations agencies will join and coordinate their efforts to ensure that sustainable capacity development takes place in a wide range of governance areas, including the justice and security sectors. In addition to the strengthening of capacities for countering illicit drug trafficking and related crime, and enforcing border and customs control and surveillance, as specifically requested by the Government, the United Nations will support initiatives such as promotion of the State Anti-Corruption Policy, development of regional anti-corruption programmes, and encouragement of civil society participation in these processes.

Attention will also be given to regional cooperation and integration and Kazakhstan's role as an emerging donor will be actively supported by the UN, drawing on its experience in supporting similar initiatives in other successful former transition economies.

The United Nations as a whole has several comparative advantages in supporting Kazakhstan to effectively address the challenges of better governance and democracy. In particular, the UN's track record in promoting a human rights-based approach can complement and enrich the focus on human development by prioritizing the principles of non-discrimination and equality, and by bringing to this the tools for analysis and criteria for effective allocation of limited resources.

The United Nations also has longstanding experience in assisting Kazakhstan to improve

legislative and normative work, implementation and monitoring of legislation, strengthening processes and procedures, oversight and legislative capacity of the national Parliament and local representative bodies (maslikhats). UN agencies likewise have contributed in recent years to the promotion of public administration reforms and development of implementation capacity through technical assistance and policy advice, as well as to fulfilment of its mandate to seek multilateral partnerships to combat cross-border issues such as drug trafficking and organized crime. Overall, it should be noted, the United Nations in Kazakhstan has maintained excellent cooperation with line ministries as well as the various commissions under presidential administration. This fruitful cooperation makes it a reliable and neutral partner with global depth.

National partners for this UNDAF outcome will include, among others, the Ministry of Justice; the Ministry of Interior; the Ministry of Culture and Information; the Ministry of Education and Science; the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the Ministry of Environment Protection; the Human Rights Commission under the President of RK; the Law Academy and the Academy of Internal Affairs; the Institute for Parliamentary Development and the Parliament; the Agency for Civil Service Affairs; the Supreme Court; the State Customs; the State Border Service; the Office of the Ombudsman;

the General Prosecutor's Office; the Academy for Criminal Justice; the National Commission on Women and Socio-Demographic Policy under the President of RK; the National Security Committee; the State Commission on Narcotic Drugs; the Committee for Penitentiary System; local administrations; NGOs/civil society organizations; and media organizations. International partners will include bilateral donors, OSCE, European Commission, Interpol, Europol, the World Customs Organization and international human rights NGOs and experts.

The following are the Agency Outcomes:

Agency Outcome 1.

National institutions have better capacity for protection and promotion of human rights and ensuring access to justice for all.

Agency Outcome 2.

The Parliament, sub-national legislative bodies and civil society organizations enjoy effective dialogue and collaboration in policy-making, elective and legislative processes.

Agency Outcome 3.

Central and local governments operate in a more effective, transparent and accountable manner.

III. Estimated Resource Requirements

The estimated financial resources required by the United Nations System for its contribution to the achievement of each UNDAF Outcome are presented in the UNDAF Results Matrices in Annex A.

In summary, the total resources to be mobilized in support of UNDAF implementation amounts to US \$79.39 million over the period 2010-2015. About 30 percent of the total resources will be spent within the focus area of Economic and Social Well-Being For All (\$23.90 million); 41 percent on Environmental Sustainability (\$32.23 million); and 29 percent on Effective Governance (\$23.26 million).

These financial resources are expected to come from: (1)

the financial allocations by each participating United Nations organization, or direct resources; and (2) resources that organizations expect to mobilize during the UNDAF cycle in addition to their direct resources, or other resources.

The financial figures are indicative and are as accurate as possible at the time of the UNDAF drafting. Resource commitments will continue to be made more specifically in Agency programmes and project documents, according to the procedures and approval mechanisms of each Agency. The UNDAF budget will be reviewed and updated annually to reflect the different cycles of specialized and non-resident Agencies.

As Kazakhstan's economy

continues to grow, the direct resources that the UN agencies can allocate to Kazakhstan will increasingly be limited due to their existing resource allocation formula. As a result, the UN will increasingly rely on its comparative advantages, including its direct resources as seed funding, to leverage additional resources to support the implementation of the UNDAF. In this regard, a broad based partnership will be critically important. The UN agencies will make every effort to mobilize resources from third party cost-sharing, global trust funds, foundations, private sector companies and, increasingly importantly, cost-sharing from the host government as an equal partner in development.

IV. Implementation

Throughout implementation of the UNDAF, the United Nations will focus on the most vulnerable groups in Kazakhstani society, with explicit provisions for ensuring their active and effective participation in decision making. Moreover, as noted above, to contribute to the reduction of rural-urban and regional disparities that underlie many of the development issues in Kazakhstan, the United Nations will target poor rural areas and specific disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. Particular

importance will be given to effective links between the State and civil society.

The UNDAF will be implemented through the country cooperation frameworks and programmes of individual UN agencies, in agreement with the Government. Individual Country Programmes and project documents will specify how they contribute to UNDAF objectives and cooperation strategies, and selection and definition of individual Agencies' goals, outcomes and

strategies will be consistent with the UNDAF.

In the context of local capacity to undertake reforms and development strategies and the importance for the UN to provide value-added services to the Government, the UN agencies will seek every opportunity to maximize the synergies between the agencies by undertaking joint programmes. The UNCT will discuss and determine which outputs can be implemented within joint programmes.

The UNCT and the Resident Coordinator will be responsible for the effectiveness of the UNDAF implementation. Based on lessons learnt from UNDAF 2005-2009, a joint inter-agency Technical Working Group will be established to facilitate the implementation and monitoring of the UNDAF.

Regional cooperation also will be supported and encouraged with the Government, particularly in discussions on commitments to international treaties and United Nations instruments.

As part of the overall United Nations commitment to encourage national programme management and

implementation, the relevant United Nations agencies will employ a Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) to gradually increase the use of Government systems in disbursing and reporting of funds through Implementing Partners, as well as to reduce administration costs.

V. Monitoring and Evaluation

As a set of objectively verifiable and repeatable key performance indicators is essential for monitoring, evaluating and reporting on achievement, key indicators, accompanied by baselines and targets, have been formulated for each Agency Outcome under each of the three priority areas of cooperation in Kazakhstan.

At the same time, because development is a process, the UNDAF may have to be adapted to respond to changes in Kazakhstan's economic, political or social situations. To provide continuous monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the three UNDAF Outcomes, and relying on a Results-Based Management approach, the Technical Working Group will meet regularly and produce

brief reports on progress in implementation as well as opportunities and constraints faced. A key instrument to ensure effective UNDAF implementation is the Annual Review Meetings, to be conducted jointly by the UNCT and the Government of Kazakhstan.

A joint mid-term evaluation by the Government, the United Nations and other partners will be conducted at the midpoint of the UNDAF cycle, coordinated with respective agencies' mid-term Country Programme reviews. This will be undertaken with the objective of obtaining substantive feedback on progress toward stated UNDAF Outcomes in each priority area. It will focus on (1) whether the UNDAF

has made the best use of the United Nations' comparative advantages in Kazakhstan; (2) the coherence of the Agencies' contribution toward achieving national priorities; (3) whether the UNDAF has helped achieve progress in the selected priority areas; and (4) impact of capacity development initiatives. In all, this will provide the opportunity for any mid-course adjustments to ensure that the United Nations efforts 2010-2015 remain focused on Kazakhstan's national priorities and the MDGs. In addition, achievements, lessons learnt and best practices will be disseminated, as will constraints encountered, to inform the design of the next UNDAF.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
CEE	Central and Eastern Europe
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
HACT	Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISESCO	Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TB	Tuberculosis
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDPI	United Nations Department of Public Information
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WHO	World Health Organization

ANNEX I: UNDAF RESULTS MATRIX

I. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING FOR ALL

National Priorities: continued progress in the quality of life including in health, education, social protection and the assurance of human rights of Kazakhstan's people (National priority N4 "Health, Education and Well Being of Kazakhstan Citizens" as per Strategy "Kazakhstan-2030").

UNDAF OUTCOME: by 2015, the population of Kazakhstan, and vulnerable groups in particular, will enjoy improved social, economic and health status.

Agency outcomes	Outputs	Role of UN Agencies/Partners	Resource mobilization targets, USD
<p>Agency Outcome 1 Vulnerable groups, especially women, children, migrants, refugees, young and aged people with disabilities have improved access to markets, goods, services and quality social safety nets.³</p>	<p>Output 1.1. Policies and legislation are in place for provision of quality social services, with special emphasis on target vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>UNICEF will provide technical assistance to strengthen national partners' capacity and develop policies on children. UNIFEM will help review and improve social protection and pension systems for better response to women's needs in informal sector. UNODC will support policies improvement to ensure access to quality social services for drug users, prison inmates, including those living with HIV/AIDS. UNESCO will contribute to improved research, collection and analysis of data for policy-makers in the area of migration. ILO will support policy development on social protection, including social service delivery at community level; will carry out awareness building and training on social security rights for migrant workers; will support trade unions in increasing migrant workers membership and will support actions to improve employment status and working conditions of migrants in the informal economy. ILO will promote normative standards, both at the national and at the regional level. OHCHR will support the process of ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). UNECE will continue to support the development of production and dissemination of gender statistics; gender mainstreaming of statistical information and observations of gender based violence. Also the development of disability statistics in accordance with international standards and recommendations will be supported thus assisting decision makers and NGOs to have a better understanding of the prevailing conditions. UNHCR will support policies development and capacity building on social protection as it relates to refugees.</p>	<p>\$500,000 UNICEF \$300,000 UNIFEM \$50,000 UNODC \$120,000 UNHCR \$100,000 UNESCO \$250,000 ILO \$25,000 OHCHR \$25,000 UNECE</p>
		<p>Partnership: Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Defence, National Commission on Women and Socio-Demographic Policy under the President of RK, Agency for Statistics, CIS migration centres, EurAsEc, IOM, Parliament members, NGOs. National Analytical Centre, Republican AIDS Centre and oblast AIDS centres, PLWH network, OSCE, Eurasia Foundation, Soros Foundation.</p>	

³ The social safety net is a term used to describe a collection of services provided by the state, such as welfare, unemployment benefit, universal healthcare, homeless shelters, the minimum wage and sometimes subsidized services such as public transport, which prevent individuals from falling into poverty beyond a certain level.

	<p>Output 1.2. Policy makers employ evidence-based data for shaping social policy.</p>	<p>UNICEF will assist in improving data collection on children, families and young people. UNFPA will provide technical support and assist to improve capacities in population data collecting, analysis and dissemination including the production of suitable indicators to measure sexual and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS at national and sub-national levels. ILO will provide technical support in the achievement of the following results: design and development of IT resources (1 interactive Central Asia website on labour migration; 1CD-Rom for stakeholders); harmonisation of data collection systems; policy improvement in production, updating and sharing of labour migration data, knowledge and normative standards. UNECE will assist the development of the Statistical System to correspond the demands of a developed country, based on the Global Assessment, performed in 2007-2008 and the Strategic Plan elaborated in 2008. A special focus will be on developing the dissemination practices to policy makers and other important stakeholders. Partnership: Agency for Statistics, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Justice, Agency for Public Administration, National Commission on Women and Socio-Demographic Policy under the President of RK, NGOs, Child Protection Committee, General Prosecutor's Office, Migration Police, employers' and workers' organizations; migrant associations; migration researchers and institutes; regional organizations: the CIS and regional dialogue initiatives.</p>	<p>\$900,000 UNFPA \$200,000 UNICEF \$250,000 ILO \$35,000 UNECE</p>
<p>Output 1.3. Social sector stakeholders are better able to plan, implement and monitor quality social services, with special emphasis on target vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>UNDP will support policies regarding people with disabilities and the piloting and scaling up of new models of services for oralhans. UNFPA will assist building knowledge, data collection, capacity development and provide advocacy on emerging population issues, especially disability, migration and changing age structures. UNAIDS will increase availability and use by national partners of strategic information to track and evaluate the epidemic and monitor progress towards national strategy and global initiatives implementation. UNICEF will build national capacity in strengthening the early identification, referral and integration system for children with special needs. Partnership: Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Economy and Budget Planning, Republican AIDS Centre and oblast AIDS centres, Agency for Statistics, CSOs and private companies.</p>	<p>\$700,000 UNFPA \$900,000 UNICEF \$600,000 (RR) and \$1,500,000 (OR, incl Govt) UNDP</p>	
<p>Output 1.4. Economically at-risk populations, including rural dwellers, those living near the poverty line, the self-employed, women and youth, benefit from improved employment, including in the traditional crafts industry.</p>	<p>UNDP with private sector partners will advance initiatives promoting inclusive growth. UNDP and UNV will support development of selected areas (including EKO and other oblasts). UNIDO will support national partners (especially "DAMU") in capacity building, analytical work, enterprise creation and up-grading, entrepreneurship development and investment promotion. UNESCO will develop capacities of traditional crafts workers to strengthen the self-sustainability and competitiveness of the crafts-sector by encouraging innovative approaches and new partnerships. Partnership: Ministry of Industry and Trade, National Commission for UNESCO and ISESCO, Ministry of Culture and Information, Ministry of Agriculture, National Commission on Women and Socio-Demographic Policy under the President of RK, Assembly of People of RK, local authorities, Central Asian Crafts Support Association, Entrepreneurship Development Fund "Damu", NGOs, regional craft resource centres.</p>	<p>\$215,000 UNESCO \$800,000 (RR) and \$4,000,000 (OR, incl Govt) UNDP \$600,000 UNIDO UNV (in-kind)</p>	

<p>Agency Outcome 2 Women, children, and young people, especially those in rural areas and from risk groups, have better access to health care services as a result of strengthened health systems.</p>	<p>Output 1.5. Vulnerable groups enjoy better quality of, and access to, inclusive and life skills-based education.</p>	<p>UNICEF will provide technical assistance in the development and implementation of national standards on inclusive education. UNESCO will support the capacities of educators and provide technical assistance in planning and delivery of inclusive⁴ and life-skills based education, including HIV and AIDS prevention and non-formal education. Partnership: Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Culture and Information, Republican In-service Teacher Training Institute, National Commission on Women and Socio-Demographic Policy under the President of RK, Republican AIDS Centre, Community Learning Centres (CLC), National Commission for UNESCO and ISESCO.</p>	<p>\$450,000 UNESCO \$500,000 UNICEF</p>
	<p>Output 1.6. Competitiveness of local industries in the non-oil sector improved thus enabling them to benefit from access to international markets.</p>	<p>UNIDO will provide technical assistance in establishing efficient testing, certification and accreditation mechanisms that conform to the requirements of the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) WTO Agreements. Partnership: Ministry of Industry and Trade, State Committee for Standardization, Metrology and Certification, Entrepreneurship Development Fund "Damu".</p>	<p>\$300,000 UNIDO</p>
	<p>Output 2.1. Financial protection for the population against ill health equitably improved.</p>	<p>WHO will provide continuous guidance and capacity building on health financing reform in Kazakhstan. Partnership: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Finance, Parliament, WB, USAID, European Commission.</p>	<p>\$300,000 WHO</p>
	<p>Output 2.2. Health Systems' resource generation function is strengthened, including human resources in health, pharmaceuticals and health technologies, and health information systems.</p>	<p>WHO will provide recommendation on national standards and guidelines in medical education and will contribute to strengthening capacity of drug regulatory authorities to bring main regulatory functions in line with best international practices. Partnership: Ministry of Health, medical universities, nursing schools, Ministry of Education and Science, local authorities.</p>	<p>\$700,000 WHO</p>

⁴ Inclusive education is defined as "a process of addressing and responding to the diversity of needs of all learners through increasing participation in learning, cultures and communities, and reducing exclusion within and from education" (UNESCO 2008).

	<p>Output 2.3. Performance of the health system at the Primary Health Care level is strengthened (coverage and quality of PHC services).</p>	<p>WHO will provide technical assistance for improving Primary Health Care services and linking PHC with other levels of services and will support reviewing and updating national guidelines for the clinical use of blood.</p> <p>Partnership: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Science, medical universities, local authorities.</p>	<p>\$700,000 WHO</p>
<p>Output 2.4. Mother, newborn, child, and adolescents health (MNCAH) strategies are approved and action plans are developed and implemented.</p>	<p>WHO will support the development of a long-term strategy document and implementation plan for MCH and will support defining MCH services for administrative levels of the country in quantity and quality including the necessary management tools.</p> <p>UNICEF will help in adjusting practices and improving quality of MCH services in accordance with international standards with focus on the most vulnerable groups.</p> <p>UNFPA will assist to strengthen health systems for maternal health services including voluntary family planning and preventing of unwanted pregnancies through dissemination of strategic information and capacity development to programme, implement, monitor and evaluate the related interventions.</p> <p>WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA will support national partners to strengthen MCH surveillance system, improve data collection, monitoring, and supervision of services provision at both central and local levels.</p> <p>Partnership: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Agriculture, local authorities, National Commission on Women and Socio-Demographic Policy under the President of RK.</p>	<p>WHO will support the development of a long-term strategy document and implementation plan for MCH and will support defining MCH services for administrative levels of the country in quantity and quality including the necessary management tools.</p> <p>UNICEF will help in adjusting practices and improving quality of MCH services in accordance with international standards with focus on the most vulnerable groups.</p> <p>UNFPA will assist to strengthen health systems for maternal health services including voluntary family planning and preventing of unwanted pregnancies through dissemination of strategic information and capacity development to programme, implement, monitor and evaluate the related interventions.</p> <p>WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA will support national partners to strengthen MCH surveillance system, improve data collection, monitoring, and supervision of services provision at both central and local levels.</p> <p>Partnership: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Agriculture, local authorities, National Commission on Women and Socio-Demographic Policy under the President of RK.</p>	<p>\$1,500,000 WHO \$1,200,000 UNICEF \$ 1,000,000 UNFPA \$10,000 ILO</p>
<p>Output 2.5. National service providers, primarily in MCH, are better able to fulfil their mandate to expand the delivery of quality family planning and reproductive health services, with special emphasis on vulnerable groups, those living in rural areas and poverty.</p>	<p>UNFPA will focus on national capacity development to deliver quality voluntary family planning with special emphasis on poor, people with HIV and young people.</p> <p>UNICEF will help in national scaling up of youth centred services and ensuring the quality and sustainability of service delivery.</p> <p>Partnership: Ministry of Health, National Centre for Problems of Healthy Lifestyle Development.</p>	<p>UNFPA will focus on national capacity development to deliver quality voluntary family planning with special emphasis on poor, people with HIV and young people.</p> <p>UNICEF will help in national scaling up of youth centred services and ensuring the quality and sustainability of service delivery.</p> <p>Partnership: Ministry of Health, National Centre for Problems of Healthy Lifestyle Development.</p>	<p>\$400,000 UNICEF \$1,500,000 UNFPA</p>

<p>Agency Outcome 3</p> <p>Universal access to quality HIV/TB/STI (prevention, treatment, and support) and sexual reproductive health services is ensured to everyone in need, with special attention to vulnerable groups of population.</p>	<p>Output 3.1.</p> <p>Women, young people, drug users, prison inmates, and other especially vulnerable groups have improved access to quality sexual and reproductive health services, HIV, TB and drug addiction care, treatment and prevention, as well as to psychosocial support services.</p>	<p>WHO will provide policy recommendations to ensure implementation of Stop TB strategy.</p> <p>WHO, UNAIDS and UNODC will support activities to strengthen the skills of national partners to plan, monitor and provide quality services for care, support and integrated treatment of HIV, TB and drug dependence.</p> <p>UNICEF and UNFPA will work with national partners on both central and local levels to enhance their capacity in effective prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV as well as help ground MTCT prevention activities on evidence based best practices; UNFPA will be focusing on the health of the mother and UNICEF - on the child.</p> <p>UNFPA will assist the country to improve capacities for prevention of HIV transmission especially among vulnerable women and girls including through reducing barriers to utilization of sexual and reproductive health services.</p> <p>UNODC will contribute to improving access to quality HIV prevention and care among drug users and prison inmates and those related to human trafficking.</p> <p>Partnership: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Republican AIDS centre, PLWH network. Drug Enforcement Committee of the Ministry of Interior, National Commission on Women and Socio-Demographic Policy under the President of RK, Criminal and Executive System Committee of the Ministry of Justice, Pavlodar narcological centre.</p>	<p>\$200,000 UNICEF \$400,000 UNFPA \$100,000 UNODC \$700,000 WHO</p>
<p>Agency Outcome 4</p> <p>Strengthened prevention and management of non-communicable diseases and improved lifestyles of Kazakhstan population.</p>	<p>Output 3.2.</p> <p>Women, men, young people and children are equipped with quality information on prevention and risk reduction of STI/HIV/AIDS transmission and unwanted pregnancies.</p>	<p>UNAIDS will focus on capacity of partners to use advocacy focusing on risky behaviour change practices, do an advocacy campaign on World AIDS Day, and support the AIDS NGOs Forum.</p> <p>UNAIDS and UNDPI will support partners in the development and implementation of nation-wide information campaigns aiming at increasing tolerance to PLWH.</p> <p>UNESCO, UNAIDS and UNDPI will train journalists in accurate, non-labelling and well-informed reporting on HIV and AIDS.</p> <p>UNFPA will support gender-sensitive life skills-based sexual and reproductive health education including HIV/AIDS extra-school education for young people through envisaging youth empowerment and leadership.</p> <p>ILO will assist in promotion and application of the ILO Code of practice on HIV/AIDS and the world of work.</p> <p>Partnership: Ministry of Health, Republican AIDS centre, National Commission on Women and Socio-Demographic Policy under the President of RK, PLWH network, NGOs.</p>	<p>\$50,000 UNESCO \$10,000 UNDPI \$10,000 ILO \$300,000 UNFPA</p>
<p>Agency Outcome 4</p> <p>Strengthened prevention and management of non-communicable diseases and improved lifestyles of Kazakhstan population.</p>	<p>Output 4.1.</p> <p>Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies and major non-communicable diseases are integrated into national public health programmes and work plans.</p>	<p>WHO will evaluate preventive practices within the integrated NCD prevention framework and support strengthening of national public health programmes and operational steps for health promotion and prevention of major NCDs.</p> <p>UNICEF will provide assistance on prevention of micronutrient deficiencies.</p> <p>Partnership: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Science, medical universities, local authorities, Centre for Problems of Healthy Lifestyles Development, NGOs.</p>	<p>\$300,000 WHO \$200,000 UNICEF</p>

	<p>Output 4.2. National policies for primary prevention of violence and injuries strengthened.</p>	<p>WHO will support the country in developing and implementing an injury prevention policy with focus on road traffic injuries. UNICEF will assess the scope of the losses attributed to trauma and injuries to provide policy recommendations. Partnership: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Justice, local authorities, Parliament, NGOs, National Commission on Women and Socio-Demographic Policy under the President of RK.</p>	<p>\$100,000 WHO \$100,000 UNICEF</p>
	<p>Output 4.3. National Tobacco Control is consistent with the global Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.</p>	<p>WHO will provide technical assistance in: surveillance and monitoring for tobacco control; reviewing tax and policies for tobacco products; will advocate for enforcement of tobacco control laws in the light of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control; will develop national and sub-national capacity and partnership for smoke-free environments and organize World No Tobacco Days. Partnership: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Justice, local authorities, Parliament, NGOs.</p>	<p>\$300,000 WHO</p>
	<p>Output 4.4. Improved management of cancer and other health conditions through early diagnosis using modern nuclear-based techniques.</p>	<p>IAEA will transfer knowledge and extend support in establishing nuclear medicine imaging services in Kazakhstan. Partnership: Ministry of Health, Kazakhstan Atomic Energy Committee.</p>	<p>\$500,000 IAEA</p>

UNDAF outcome 1: \$23,900,000

II. ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

NATIONAL PRIORITIES: ensuring protection of natural ecosystems, rights of individuals, and interests of society in the event of anthropogenic and natural disasters.

UNDAF OUTCOME: by 2015, communities, national, and local authorities use more effective mechanisms and partnerships that promote environmental sustainability and enable them to prepare, respond, and recover from natural and man made disasters.

Agency outcomes	Outputs	Role of UN Agencies/Partners	Resource mobilization targets, USD
<p>Agency Outcome 1 Government, educators, communities, civil society and the academic community practice an integrated approach to sustainable development, natural resources management in national and transboundary perspectives.</p>	<p>Output 1.1. Systematic and sustainable follow-up systems and statistics will be developed for monitoring the environmental situation in Kazakhstan.</p>	<p>UNECE will assist in developing a systematic approach to environmental statistics, providing continuity and sustainability in the irregular monitoring activities of environment issues. IAEA will support environmental monitoring programmes to improve awareness of radiological hazards in Kazakhstan. Partnership: Ministry of Environment Protection, Kazakhstan Atomic Energy Committee.</p>	<p>\$60,000 UNECE \$50,000 IAEA</p>
<p>Output 1.2. Sustainable environmental financing mechanisms developed and applied to increase funding from state and other sources for biodiversity conservation.</p>	<p>Output 1.3. Central and local actors acquire tools and methodologies for ecosystem-based assessment and management of biodiversity conservation and access to sustainable water services.</p>	<p>UNDP will support the Ministry of Environment and Committee for Forestry and Hunting to capitalise the Biodiversity Trust Fund, develop micro-crediting schemes in rural areas and identity instruments to catalyze finance. Partnership: Ministry of Environment Protection, Committee for Forestry and Hunting, Global Environment Fund (GEF).</p>	<p>\$400,000 (RR) \$4,000,000 (OR) UNDP</p>
<p>Output 1.3. Central and local actors acquire tools and methodologies for ecosystem-based assessment and management of biodiversity conservation and access to sustainable water services.</p>		<p>UNEP will support building capacity of the country to increasingly integrate an ecosystem management approach into development and planning. UNDP will support the Committee for Water Resources of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment and river basin organizations in promoting river basin councils and IWRM plans at national and river basin levels as well as community involvement in water management. UNECE will support national institutions of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS), the Interstate Coordination Water Commission (ICWC) and the Basin Water Organization "Syrdarya" within implementation of a comprehensive regional programme on modernizing the legal basis and strengthening institutional frameworks for regional water resources management. UNECE will support national environmental and water authorities in the development of efficient and coordinated policies on water-quality aspects of IWRM. UNECE will provide support in strengthening the national dam safety legal and institutional frameworks as well as regional cooperation mechanisms on dam safety.</p>	<p>\$100,000 UNEP \$ 2,050,000 (OR) UNDP \$75,000 UNESCO \$200,000 UNIDO \$750,000 FAO \$130,000 UNECE</p>

		<p>UNIDO will implement projects to demonstrate efficiency of the transfer of environmentally sound technologies (TEST) and capacity building in reducing waste water withdrawals.</p> <p>UNESCO will facilitate scientific and technical cooperation in national and transboundary waters.</p> <p>FAO will support the fisheries communities in the Caspian and Aral Sea basins in terms of capacity building for the establishment and operation of co-management practices for fisheries resources; and will support the Sustainable Land Management Research and Knowledge Management activities within the framework of the Central Asia Countries Initiative for Land Management (CACILM).</p> <p>Partnership: Committee for Water Resources and Committee for Forestry and Hunting and Committee for Fisheries Management/Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment Protection, Basin councils, National Commission for UNESCO and ISESCO, Kazakhstan Geological Institute, Global Environment Fund (GEF), UNDP, World Bank, ADB, universities, International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS), Interstate Coordination Water Commission (ICWC), Basin Water Organization "Syrdarya".</p>	
<p>Output 1.4. National partners have enhanced capacity to safeguard and protect national and transboundary natural and cultural heritage.</p>	<p>UNESCO will facilitate the safeguarding and protection of national and transboundary natural and cultural heritage.</p> <p>Partnership: National Commission for UNESCO and ISESCO, Ministry of Culture and Information, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Tourism and Sports, Association on Kazakhstan Biodiversity Conservation (ASBK), Institute of Archaeology of the National Academy of Sciences, Kazakh Scientific Research Institute on Problems of the Cultural Heritage of Nomads, Kazrestoration - National Committee of ICOMOS Kazakhstan, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).</p>	<p>UNESCO will facilitate the safeguarding and protection of national and transboundary natural and cultural heritage.</p> <p>Partnership: National Commission for UNESCO and ISESCO, Ministry of Culture and Information, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Tourism and Sports, Association on Kazakhstan Biodiversity Conservation (ASBK), Institute of Archaeology of the National Academy of Sciences, Kazakh Scientific Research Institute on Problems of the Cultural Heritage of Nomads, Kazrestoration - National Committee of ICOMOS Kazakhstan, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).</p>	<p>\$215,000 UNESCO</p>
<p>Output 1.5. Land authorities and stakeholders have the capacity to implement models for land use planning and management and landscape conservation in steppe and rangeland areas.</p>	<p>UNDP will support the Committee for Forestry and Hunting, Ministry of Agriculture and Agency for Land Resources and Oblast Akimats in building capacity for landscape planning for steppe and rangeland management and conservation.</p> <p>Partnership: Committee for Forestry and Hunting/ Ministry of Agriculture and Agency for Land Resources and Oblast Akimats, Global Environment Fund (GEF).</p>	<p>UNDP will support the Committee for Forestry and Hunting, Ministry of Agriculture and Agency for Land Resources and Oblast Akimats in building capacity for landscape planning for steppe and rangeland management and conservation.</p> <p>Partnership: Committee for Forestry and Hunting/ Ministry of Agriculture and Agency for Land Resources and Oblast Akimats, Global Environment Fund (GEF).</p>	<p>\$2,250,000 (OR) UNDP</p>
<p>Output 1.6. Sustainable crop intensification capacities enhanced through conservation agriculture and mutation breeding.</p>	<p>FAO will support the Ministry of Agriculture in building capacity and providing technology and know-how in this field.</p> <p>IAEA will support the Institute of Problems in Biology and Biotechnology in increasing the genetic diversity of wheat and maize.</p> <p>Partnership: International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre (CIMMYT), Ministry of Agriculture, Kazakhstan Atomic Energy Committee, Institute of Problems in Biology and Biotechnology.</p>	<p>FAO will support the Ministry of Agriculture in building capacity and providing technology and know-how in this field.</p> <p>IAEA will support the Institute of Problems in Biology and Biotechnology in increasing the genetic diversity of wheat and maize.</p> <p>Partnership: International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre (CIMMYT), Ministry of Agriculture, Kazakhstan Atomic Energy Committee, Institute of Problems in Biology and Biotechnology.</p>	<p>\$400,000 FAO \$150,000 IAEA</p>

	<p>Output 1.7. Educators and media have ability and do include national sustainability issues in their work.</p>	<p>UNESCO will support IEC for sustainable development. UNICEF will support emergency preparedness strategy. FAO will assist in development of the forestry education and training capacities at the university, in-service training and vocational training levels, as well as at regional level, with particular focus on integrated and participatory planning and implementations for sustainable management of forests and natural resources. Partnership: Ministry of Education and Science, Teacher Training Institutes, Community Learning Centres, UNESCO ASP network, media. Committee for Fisheries Management, Committee for Forestry and Hunting/ Ministry of Agriculture, Global Environment Fund (GEF), UNDP, World Bank, ADB, universities, technician and vocational training institutions in forestry.</p>	<p>\$140,000 UNESCO \$100,000 UNICEF</p>
<p>Agency Outcome 2 The Government, industries and civil society take steps to adapt to climate change and mitigate its impact through energy efficiency measures and climate change adaptation policies.</p>	<p>Output 2.1. Comprehensive national climate change strategies, with a focus on most vulnerable economic sectors taking into account ecosystem vulnerability and adaptation to climate change needs, are developed and integrated into national development plans.</p>	<p>UNDP will support in developing policies for mitigating the effects of climate change and increasingly assist in the efforts to adapt to climate change, and assist with implementation of Kyoto protocol commitments. UNEP will provide support in conducting assessment of the impact of climate change on environment, social and economic well being in Kazakhstan and assist in developing a comprehensive climate change strategy. UNESCO will support networks of experts to acquire / strengthen necessary capacities to evaluate and study the impacts of climate variability in their respective fields, and communicate the results effectively. Partnership: Ministry of Environment Protection and associated bodies, National Commission for UNESCO and ISESCO, national committees and members of UNESCO international ST networks.</p>	<p>\$385,000 (RR) \$1,000,000 (OR) UNDP \$50,000 UNEP \$100,000 UNESCO</p>
	<p>Output 2.2. Integrated services are developed to bridge the gap between competitive industrial production and environmental concerns.</p>	<p>UNIDO will support national partners in reducing pollution and waste throughout the entire production cycle, from efficient use of raw materials, energy and water to the final product. Partnership: Climate Change Coordination Centre.</p>	<p>\$500,000 UNIDO</p>
	<p>Output 2.3. The Government and energy consumers are better equipped with</p>	<p>UNDP will support the Ministries of Industry and Trade, Environmental Protection, and the Agency for Natural Monopolies Control in developing new regulations and policies for energy efficiency, technical solutions and instruments and pilot cases to demonstrate possibilities for cutting the CO₂ emissions.</p>	<p>\$13,000,000 (OR) UNDP \$500,000 UNIDO \$50,000 UNECE</p>

<p>authorities and communities are better prepared and respond to natural and man-made disasters.</p>	<p>knowledge, policies and pilot cases on renewable energy market regulations, and energy efficiency measures in sectors with high CO₂ emission level.</p>	<p>UNIDO will provide technical assistance in developing national capacities for the optimization of industrial energy systems.</p> <p>UNECE will provide technical assistance in developing capacities both at governmental and municipal levels for the energy efficiency market creation. Through the Eastern European Energy Efficiency Fund it will foster energy efficiency investments for climate change mitigation.</p> <p>Partnership: Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Environment Protection, Agency for Natural Monopolies Control, Climate Change Coordination Centre, National Centre for Energy Saving and Energy Efficiency, Global Environment Fund (GEF).</p>	
<p>Agency Outcome 3 National authorities and communities are better prepared and respond to natural and man-made disasters.</p>	<p>Output 3.1. Government's capacity to prepare and respond to disaster at community level, and to lead in and participate in international and regional disaster management partnerships is enhanced.</p>	<p>UNDP will support the Ministry of Emergency Preparedness in developing a national policy document on natural disasters preparedness at community level.</p> <p>UNESCO will translate and adapt scientific and technical disaster risk reduction materials for Kazakhstan.</p> <p>OCHA and UNRC will provide technical assistance to Kazakhstan's plans to establish and promote regional disaster preparedness and response mechanisms and to join established international humanitarian response systems. Assistance will also include advice on relevant revisions to the existing legal framework in the area of humanitarian assistance to incorporate best practices of international law.</p> <p>UNHCR will provide technical assistance to the Government to strengthen preparedness and response to emergencies including forced displacement.</p> <p>Partnership: Ministry of Emergency Situations, local governments, other government institutions of Central Asian countries.</p>	<p>\$350,000 (RR) \$600,000 (OR) UNDP \$10,000 (UNESCO) \$10,000 (UNHCR)</p>
<p>UNDAF outcome 2: \$32,225,000</p>	<p>Output 3.2. The Ministry of Environment Protection, industries and other local stakeholders have enhanced technical capacities for management, safeguarding and disposal of hazardous waste as well as for phasing out ozone depleting substances.</p>	<p>UNDP will support the Ministry of Environmental Protection in developing an inventory and PCB disposal management plan and provide recommendations for safe disposal of hazardous waste. UNDP will continue its established partnership in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Kazakhstan and assist the Government in HCFC phase-out in order to help in meeting its obligations in front of the Montreal Protocol. UNDP will provide required support to the Government in assessing the possibility and scope for refrigerated appliance de-manufacturing project ideas, including the issues of to-be-gained energy-efficiency at household level and its implementation, and, if implemented, in assessing the possibility for the destruction of accumulated CFC stockpiles in line with the Montreal Protocol developments with involvement of the Global Environment Fund (GEF). It will also support the development of POPs pesticides and other POPs chemicals management ideas, to the extent allowed by the Stockholm Convention and the Global Environment Fund (GEF).</p> <p>UNIDO will assist in transfer of non-combustion technologies for disposal of POPs and in complying with the obligations under the Montreal Protocol.</p> <p>Partnership: Climate Change Coordination Centre, Ministry of Environment Protection, Ministry of Agriculture, Global Environment Fund (GEF).</p>	<p>\$200,000 (RR) \$3,000,000 (OR) UNDP \$1,400,000 UNIDO/GEF</p>

III. EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE

NATIONAL PRIORITIES: establish an effective and up-to-date corps of civil servants and state-owned formations of Kazakhstan loyal to the cause they serve to and capable of acting as representatives of the people in achieving our priorities.

UNDAF OUTCOME: by 2015, state actors at all levels and civil society are more capable and accountable of ensuring the rights and needs of the population, particularly vulnerable groups.

Agency Outcomes	Outputs	Role of UN Agencies/Partners	Resource mobilization
<p>Agency Outcome 1 National institutions have better capacity for protection and promotion of human rights and ensuring access to justice for all.</p>	<p>Output 1.1. National legislation and law-enforcement instruments brought in line with international standards.</p>	<p>UNESCO will support the improvement of the normative foundation for cultural rights and cultural diversity [through ratification and implementation of UNESCO Conventions of 1970, 2003 and 2005].</p> <p>UNHCR will support the development of refugee-specific national legislation and accession to UN Statelessness Conventions.</p> <p>UNODC will provide support for implementation of international legal instruments on drugs, crime and terrorism, and of UN standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.</p> <p>OHCHR will support the process of establishment of the National Preventive Mechanism under the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention Against Torture (OPCAT) ratified by Kazakhstan in October 2008.</p> <p>OHCHR will support the process of bringing the Ombudsman's Office in compliance with the Paris Principles for National Human Rights Institutions.</p> <p>UNECE will support the development of the in 2009 renewed Statistical Law in conformity with the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, with an emphasis on increased use of administrative registers and confidentiality issues. Support will be given also for a better coordination of the Statistical Law with other parts of the national legislation.</p> <p>Partnership: Ministry of Interior/State Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Drug Control Agency), Ministry of Justice/Committee for Penitentiary System, Supreme Court, General Prosecutor's Office, State Customs, State Border Service, Law Academy, Academy of Internal Affairs, Academy for Criminal Justice, Human Rights Commission under the President of RK, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Parliament, National Commission for UNESCO and ISESCO.</p>	<p>\$75,000 UNESCO \$112,000 UNHCR \$70,000 UNODC \$50,000 OHCHR \$20,000 UNECE</p>
<p>Output 1.2. The Human Rights Commission under the President of RK and the Office of the Ombudsman have enhanced capacity to implement and monitor the Human Rights Action Plan.</p>	<p>UNDP and UNESCO will provide technical expertise and advisory services to the Human Rights Commission under the President of RK including on access to information and media legislation. UNDP will provide technical assistance to the Office of the Ombudsman.</p> <p>UNICEF will provide technical assistance to the Office of Ombudsman and the Human Rights Commission under the President of RK on promoting and monitoring child rights.</p> <p>Partnership: Human Rights Commission under the President of RK, Ministry of Culture and Information, international and national human rights NGOs and experts.</p>	<p>\$200,000 (RR) and \$400,000 (OR, incl. GOK) UNDP \$135,000 UNESCO \$300,000 UNICEF</p>	

	<p>Output 1.3. The Action Plan of the Gender Equality Strategy reaches a greater number of beneficiaries and is fully implemented.</p>	<p>UNDP will support the National Commission on Women and Socio-Demographic Policy under the President of RK to strengthen its capacity and reach out to a greater number of beneficiaries. UNFPA will provide technical support to the Commission for the implementation of the action plan addressing gender-based violence with emphasis on reproductive rights and sexual and reproductive health. UNIFEM will support the Commission to address issues of domestic violence and enforce the Gender Equality Law. UNECE will support improved gender mainstreaming in the statistical production, a broader dissemination policy of gender statistics and the providing of more comprehensive statistical information on violence against women. Partnership: National Commission on Women and Socio-Demographic Policy under the President of RK.</p>	<p>\$300,000 (RR) + \$700,000 (OR, incl. GoK) UNDP \$100,000 (RR) UNIFEM \$400,000 (RR) UNFPA \$30,000 UNECE</p>
	<p>Output 1.4. People have better access to information and justice through strengthened capacity of the justice system, including establishment of effective anti-corruption mechanisms.</p>	<p>UNDP will work with the Supreme Court and other partners on better access to information and justice. UNICEF and UNODC will support the development and reinforcement of protection and gate keeping mechanisms within the national juvenile justice system. UNODC will work with the General Prosecutor's Office, the Financial Police, and with World Bank and other donors on the establishment of effective national anti-corruption and anti-money laundering mechanisms in the justice and law-enforcement systems. Partnership: Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Law Academy, Academy of Internal Affairs.</p>	<p>\$400,000 (RR) + \$500,000 (OR, incl. GoK) UNDP \$400,000 UNICEF \$80,000 UNODC</p>
<p>Agency Outcome 2 The Parliament, sub-national legislative bodies and civil society organizations enjoy effective dialogue and collaboration in policy-making, elective and legislative processes.</p>	<p>Output 2.1. Parliament, sub-national legislative bodies and civil society organizations have strengthened capacity and use analysis and information for dialogue and collaboration.</p>	<p>UNDP will work with the Institute for Parliamentary Development, the Parliament, selected maslikhats and various civil society organizations to support the piloting of new models for dialogue and cooperation, implement capacity-development activities, and raise awareness about human development issues and trends (through Human Development Reports and other analytical papers). Partnership: Institute for Parliamentary Development, Parliament.</p>	<p>\$300,000 (RR) + \$800,000 (OR) UNDP</p>
	<p>Output 2.2. Information professionals, including media, have increased capacity to fulfil their mandates for improved access to information, dialogue and collaboration in policy-making.</p>	<p>UNESCO will support information and media professionals for improved access to information, dialogue and collaboration in policy-making. UNECE supports the relation building of the producers of official statistical information with the media and assists the implementation of best practices in the dissemination of statistical information and MDG indicators. Partnership: information organizations including media and workers.</p>	<p>\$115,000 UNESCO \$25,000 UNECE</p>

	<p>Output 2.3. Civil society organizations actively engage in community mobilization and provision of services.</p>	<p>UNV will work with the Ministry of Culture and Information to advance the integration of volunteerism in national policies and mechanisms for civil society development. UNDP and UNV will contribute to strengthening the capacities of civil society organizations for community mobilization and piloting provision of new services. Partnership: local administrations.</p>	<p>\$500,000 UNV \$300,000 (OR) UNDP</p>
<p>Agency Outcome 3 Central and local governments operate in a more effective, transparent and accountable manner.</p>	<p>Output 3.1. Enhanced national and local capacity in strategic and results based planning, budgeting and management of socio-economic programmes directly and indirectly impacting children.</p>	<p>UNICEF will support social and economic policy initiatives aimed at better welfare of children at both national and local levels. UNIFEM will work with the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, the Ministry of Economy, National Commission on Women and Socio-Demographic Policy under the President of RK, parliamentarians, CSOs to improve participation of CSOs in processes of gender –responsive budget analysis and formulation in the area of social protection. Partnership: Ministry of Education and Science and Child Rights Protection Committee, Agency for Civil Service Affairs, Academy for Public Administration, Ministry of Economy and Budget Planning, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Ministry of Health, local governance and respective line ministries. National Commission on Women and Socio-Demographic Policy under the President of RK, parliamentarians, CSOs.</p>	<p>\$900,000 UNICEF \$50,000 (RR) UNIFEM</p>
	<p>Output 3.2. Central government bodies expand their capacity, including the promotion of regional cooperation.</p>	<p>UNDP will support selected government bodies to implement capacity-development initiatives. Partnership: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Agency for Civil Service Affairs.</p>	<p>\$500,000 (RR) \$1,500,000 (OR) UNDP</p>
	<p>Output 3.3. Border and customs authorities exercise enhanced capacities for improved control and surveillance.</p>	<p>UNDP will support the implementation in Kazakhstan of regional border management initiatives financed by the European Commission. Partnership: Ministry of Interior, Customs Department.</p>	<p>\$4,000,000 (OR) UNDP</p>
	<p>Output 3.4. National and regional capacities for countering illicit drug trafficking and related crime, and for developing and implementing evidence-based and human rights-compliant drug policies, employ analytical capacities of relevant regional organizations.</p>	<p>UNODC will support various national and international partners to develop and manage better policies with CARICC. Partnership: INTERPOL, EUROPOL, World Customs Organization, network of liaison officers, bilateral donors, Ministry of Interior/ Committee on Narcotic Drugs, Ministry of Justice/Committee for Penitentiary System, Supreme Court, General Prosecutor's Office, State Customs, National Security Committee, State Border Service, Law Academy, Academy of Internal Affairs, Academy for Criminal Justice, Human Rights Commission under the President of RK.</p>	<p>\$10,000,000 UNODC</p>

UNDAF outcome 3: \$23,262,000
TOTAL UNDAF: \$79,387,000

ANNEX II:

UNDAF MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

I. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING FOR ALL

Outcome	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>UNDAF OUTCOME By 2015, the population of Kazakhstan, and vulnerable groups in particular, will enjoy improved social, economic and health status.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: life expectancy at birth. Baseline (2005): 65.9 years. Target: TBD. INDICATOR: maternal mortality ratio. Baseline: 46.8 per 100,000 live births (Ministry of Health, 2007); 70 per 100,000 live births (MICS, 2006). Target: decreased by 14%. INDICATOR: under-five mortality rate. Baseline: 17 per 1,000 live births (Ministry of Health, 2007); 36 per 1,000 live births (MICS, 2006). Target: decreased by 25%. HDI: 0.79. Target: TBD.</p>	<p>Sources: Statistical Yearbook (AS), MDG progress reports, Global and National Human Development reports, MICS, WB Doing Business Report.</p>	
<p>Agency Outcome 1 Vulnerable groups, especially women, children, migrants, refugees, young and aged people, people with disabilities have improved access to markets, goods, services and quality social safety nets.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: percentage of children with special needs who have access to community-based inclusive developmental services. Baseline: 30%. Target: 40%. INDICATOR: percentage of children deprived of parental care who are placed in residential care institutions. Baseline: 36.1%. Target: 25%. INDICATOR: percentage of unemployed population aged 15-24 covered by inclusive and life-skills based education programmes. Baseline: 7.3 % (National report of MOES on the Status of Development of Education, 2008). Target: 50%. INDICATOR: percentage of unemployed youth aged 15-24 years. Baseline: 11 % (2006). Target: 9%. INDICATOR: percentage of young people aged 15-24 who know how HIV is transmitted and how to prevent it.</p>	<p>Sources: data of Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Ministry of Education and Science, Agency for Statistics relevant reports and surveys. Responsible agencies/ partners: Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Interior, UNESCO, UNAIDS, UNICEF, IOM, UNHCR.</p>	<p>Assumptions: Government is adherent to declared social sector reforms. Sufficient public financing is available for improving and scaling up of quality social services.</p>

	<p>Baseline: 19.4% (UNGASS 2007).</p> <p>Target: in line with new National AIDS Programme 2010-2015.</p> <p>INDICATOR: number of refugees assisted in local integration and naturalisation.</p> <p>Baseline: TBD in 2009.</p> <p>Target: TBD.</p> <p>INDICATOR: percentage of the population aged 60 and above who report to have good access to medical and social services.</p> <p>Baseline: 60% (national survey 2008).</p> <p>Target: 75%.</p> <p>INDICATOR: conformity of status of disabled persons to standards and rules on the equalizing of opportunities for persons with disabilities (United Nations General Assembly Resolution 48/96 of 20 Dec. 1993).</p> <p>Baseline: not conformed.</p> <p>Target: in line with requirements of Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.</p>	<p>Risks: reforms are not consistently implemented and there is not enough political will or financial commitment. There is no data available on inclusive life skills based education programmes. A lack of interdepartmental coordination in migration issues. The negative perception of migrants and refugees existing in the society impedes promotion of local integration proposals.</p>
<p>Output 1.1. Policies and legislation are in place for provision of quality social services, with special emphasis on target vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: number of policies and legislation adopted between 2010 and 2015 which comply with the best interest of the child.</p> <p>Baseline (2007): legal acts and policies to be drafted between 2010 and 2015 on child well-being.</p> <p>Target: policies and legislation adopted between 2010 and 2015 comply with the best interest of the child.</p> <p>INDICATOR: number of recommendations to address social protection needs of labour migrants and women in the informal sector submitted to ministries and Parliament for use in policy and legislation.</p> <p>Baseline: no special reviews/analysis done to identify key gaps in addressing social protection needs of labour migrants and women in the informal sector.</p> <p>Target: at least 5 gender-sensitive, migrant and informal labour-inclusive recommendations receive consideration for integration into relevant policy and legislation.</p> <p>INDICATOR: the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) is ratified (Y/N).</p>	<p>Assumptions: national policies and legislation reflect deinstitutionalisation and inclusive approaches. High commitment of the state to gender equality advancement. Government commitment to improvement of social care services for various groups.</p> <p>Risks: resistance on local level to reform; status and mandate of the National Commission on Women and Socio-Demographic Policy under the President of RK, responsible for implementation of the National Gender Equality Strategy.</p> <p>Sources: parliament official information; national reports to CEDAW and Committee on the Rights of the Child; National report to the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; National report on implementation of UPR recommendations; Agency for Statistics' data, agency reporting.</p> <p>Responsible agencies/ partners: Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Ministry of Health, National Commission on Women and Socio-Demographic Policy under the President of RK, Agency for Statistics, Republican AIDS Centre, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNIFEM, UNODC, UNAIDS, UNESCO.</p>

<p>Output 1.2. Policy makers employ evidence-based data for shaping social policy.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: conformity of child rights data to international standards. Baseline: 2009 year TransMONEE database. Target: collection of child rights data is done in line with TransMONEE indicators.</p> <p>INDICATOR: number of government bodies / institutions that collect disaggregated data on population issues for evidence-based decision making, monitoring and evaluation of national development plans. Baseline: TBD. Target: TBD.</p> <p>INDICATOR: use of HIV/AIDS databases (epidemiological, clinical, CRIS, financial). Baseline: CRIS (Country Response Information System) is not used at country level. Target: national HIV/AIDS databases (epidemiological, clinical, CRIS, financial) are used by decision makers.</p>	<p>Sources: national statistical data, TransMONEE, agency reporting.</p> <p>Responsible agencies/ partners: Agency for Statistics, Ministry of Education and Science, Republican AIDS Centre, National Commission on Women and Socio-Demographic Policy under the President of RK, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNAIDS.</p>	<p>Assumptions: the Government is committed to improving the quality of data and allocating required financial data.</p> <p>Risks: significant changes in economic and social priorities, resistance to collect certain indicators and align data collection methodologies.</p>
<p>Output 1.3. Social sector stakeholders are better able to plan, implement and monitor quality social services with special emphasis on target vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: number of standards of social services for children with special needs and deprived of parental care implemented in selected regions. Baseline: 3 standards (draft home based care, day care, psychoneurological assistance) (2008, Law on Specialised Social Services). Target: 7 standards (family support services, respite services, out-of-home care, rehabilitation).</p> <p>INDICATOR: number of regions that replicate model services for oralmans. Baseline: centres for oralmans' adaptation and integration starting in Karaganda, Shymkent, and Aktau. Target: by the end of 2015 at least four other regions replicate model centre established in EKO.</p> <p>INDICATOR: availability of comprehensive analytical studies on the burning population issues (Y/N).</p>	<p>Sources: assessment of effectiveness and quality of social services, needs' assessment. Official data of the Parliament; data of the NHDR (2008). Project reports, surveys on population issues, data of the Republican AIDS Centre.</p> <p>Responsible agencies/ partners: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Agency for Statistics, National Commission on Women and Socio-Demographic Policy under the President of RK, Republican AIDS Centre, local authorities, regional intergovernmental bodies, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, IOM, ILO, OSCE.</p>	<p>Assumptions: quality social services are included into the 3-year strategic and planning frameworks.</p> <p>Risks: there is resistance on local level to reform. Lack of human capacity to deliver quality services.</p>

<p>Output 1.4. Economically at risk populations, including rural dwellers, those living near the poverty line, the self-employed, women and youth, benefit from improved employment, including in the traditional crafts industry.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: number of jobs created in target areas, including for target groups. Baseline: TBD. Target: TBD.</p> <p>INDICATOR: number of SMEs per 1000 inhabitants. Baseline: 79.6. Target: 90.</p> <p>INDICATOR: number of Kazakhstani handicraft products awarded with UNESCO Award of Excellence. Baseline: in 2007 8 submissions and 2 awarded products; in 2008 5 submissions and 1 awarded product demonstrate insufficient quality and marketing of craft products compared to the sub regional averages. Target: up to 30 submissions and 10 awards per award cycle, once every two years.</p> <p>INDICATOR: number of craft resource centres supported. Baseline: 0. Target: 3 (in Southern, Western and Eastern Kazakhstan).</p>	<p>Sources: Agency for Statistics data, WB's report "Doing Business Report", official data of the Ministry of Industry and Trade. Annual evaluations and reports on the Award of Excellence / crafts fairs / festivals; national status of the Convention on the Diversity of Cultural Expressions and related policy documents, Entrepreneurship Development Fund "Damu".</p> <p>Responsible agencies / partners: Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Economy and Budget Planning, National Commission for UNESCO and ISESCO, Ministry of Culture and Information, local authorities, UNDP, UNIDO, UNESCO, Central Asia Crafts Support Association, NGOs, regional craft resource centres, Entrepreneurship Development Fund "Damu".</p>	<p>Assumptions: Government is keen to improve business environment in the country, promote practices of the CSR and the Global Compact. The interest for diversification of economy is maintained. Continued Government commitment to protect and promote cultural diversity. Risks: tax burden increases for SMEs discouraging business activity; no incentives for CSR and reduction of number of business registration procedures. National legislation not updated to align with international conventions; insufficient recognition and Government funding for an enabling environment for the crafts industry.</p>
<p>Output 1.5. Vulnerable groups enjoy better quality of, and access to, inclusive and life skills-based education.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: percentage of preschools and schools that use inclusive education standards. Baseline: 0. Target: 30%.</p> <p>INDICATOR: number of education specialists (formal and non-formal) informed/equipped with appropriate policy tools and approaches to better meet the diversity of needs of all learners. Baseline 2009: 0. Target: 600.</p> <p>INDICATOR: number of university teachers equipped to apply the principles of life-skills, notably HIV/AIDS preventive education based on a related manual. Baseline: 0. Target: 6 x 20 teachers.</p>	<p>Sources: national statistical data and reports, education sector status reports; evaluation reports.</p> <p>Responsible agencies / partners: UNICEF, UNESCO, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Ministry of Culture and Information, Republican In-service Teacher Training Institute, Republican AIDS Centre, Community Learning Centres.</p>	<p>Assumptions: commitment of Government to diverse needs of all learners; capacity of implementing structures; motivation of implementing personnel. Risks: public opinion does not favour the inclusion of children with special needs. Rigidity of the education system in regions to include of children with special needs.</p>

<p>Output 1.6. Competitiveness of local industries in the non-oil sector improved, thus enabling them to benefit from access to international markets.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: number of local experts trained in laboratory quality management. Baseline: none. Target: 20.</p> <p>INDICATOR: number of local experts trained in harmonization of national standards. Baseline: none. Target: 20.</p> <p>INDICATOR: number of local experts trained in Technical Barriers of Trade and Sanitary and Phitosanitary Matters. Baseline: none. Target: 20.</p>	<p>Sources: surveys and project evaluation reports.</p> <p>Responsible agencies/ partners: UNIDO, KAZMEMST, Ministry of Industry and Trade.</p>	<p>Assumptions: commitment of the local partners to nominate trainees for the preparatory phase and to facilitate training; availability of resources for subsequent phases of the project.</p> <p>Risks: work on perfecting the etalon basis development of metrology and measurement assurance in accordance with international requirements carried out slower than envisaged. No or inadequate mechanism for monitoring and evaluating project activities.</p>
<p>Agency Outcome 2 Women, children and young people, especially those in rural areas and from risk groups, have better access to health care services as a result of strengthened health systems.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: allocation to health in the state budget. Baseline: 2.3% GDP (2007). Target: 4% of GDP.</p> <p>INDICATOR: percentage of population (rural/urban) covered by quality MCH services. Baseline: data on access will be obtained by 2010. Target: increased by 25 %.</p> <p>INDICATOR: unmet need for family planning. Baseline: data will be obtained in 2010. Target: in accordance with the National Programme for 2010-2015.</p> <p>INDICATOR: prevalence rate of the use of modern contraceptives by sexually active women aged 15-49. Baseline: 49%. Target: 75%.</p>	<p>Sources: health system assessment reviews and surveys, New National Health Programme document, research data (UNICEF, Academy of Nutrition).</p> <p>Responsible agencies/ partners: Ministry of Health, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, Millers' Association, UNAIDS.</p>	<p>Assumptions: next state health programme is developed using health systems framework, including performance monitoring and evaluation. The Government prioritizes health status of women, children, and young people in policies, budgets and implementation frameworks.</p> <p>Risks: national authorities fail to apply systematic and standardised approach to the delivery health services.</p>

<p>Output 2.1. Financial protection for the population against ill health equitably improved.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: basic benefit package meets the needs of vulnerable groups (Y/N). INDICATOR: level of out-of-pocket (direct) health expenditure. Baseline: 35.8% (2005, WHO). Target: 25%.</p>	<p>Sources: Governments' interim report; Health System Performance Assessment (HSPA) report. Responsible agencies/ partners: Ministry of Health, WHO.</p>	<p>Assumptions: national health programme 2011-2020 developed and implemented in a participatory manner, with clear policy objectives. Government continues with the strategy in health financing reforms. Survey on direct (out-of-pocket) payments' level and catastrophic health expenditure by income quintiles (Household Budget Survey data) conducted and owned by the Government. Risks: due to economic slowdown the allocations to health remain at the same level.</p>
<p>Output 2.2. Health Systems' resource generation function is strengthened, including human resources in health, pharmaceuticals and health technologies and health information systems.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: national standards and guidelines in medical education are improved (Y/N). INDICATOR: compliance of national documents and policies of Drug Regulatory Authorities to international best practices (Y/N).</p>	<p>Sources: national standards and guidelines on medical education; Ministry of Health reports, policies of Drug Regulatory authorities, European standards for quality improvement in medical education, WHO guidelines on DRA. Responsible agencies/ partners: Ministry of Health, WHO, UNFPA.</p>	<p>Assumptions: Ministry of Health agrees to harmonise regulatory functions of Drug Regulatory Authority with best international practices. Government follows WHO recommendation on national standards and guidelines in medical education. Risks: new staff is not assigned to medical institutions in need.</p>

<p>Output 2.3. Performance of the health system at the Primary Health Care level is strengthened (coverage and quality of PHC services).</p>	<p>INDICATOR: Primary Health Care is linked to other levels of services; strengths and weaknesses of the existing system are identified and recommendations made (Y/N).</p> <p>INDICATOR: coverage with quality PHC services. Baseline: 60% (2003). Target: 80%.</p> <p>INDICATOR: availability and use of clinical and referral guidelines in PHC. Baseline: 20%. Target: 80%.</p>	<p>Sources: NIVEL database; Ministry of Health and research data. WHO and NIVEL guidelines/recommendations. National clinical guidelines for use of blood; WHO documents/clinical guidelines on optimal use of blood.</p> <p>Responsible agencies/ partners: WHO, Ministry of Health, WB, NIVEL, National Centre for Problems of Healthy Lifestyle Development.</p>	<p>Assumptions: strengthening of the PHC is a core component of the National Health Programme 2011-2020. Clinical and referral guidelines for PHC are developed and used. Government intends to update guidelines and protocols on use of blood in line with the latest WHO recommendations.</p> <p>Risks: there is not sufficient capacity for implementation of changes.</p>
<p>Output 2.4. Mother, newborn, child and adolescents health (MNCAL) strategies are approved and action plans are developed and implemented.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: evidence-based data is available for the development and implementation of MNCAL strategy (Y/N).</p> <p>INDICATOR: sector strategies, action plans, and mid-term expenditure frameworks of concerned ministries reflect MNCAL action plan (Y/N).</p> <p>INDICATOR: proportion of maternity care settings that adhere to evidence-based approaches to management of pregnancy, delivery and postpartum period. Baseline: to be established in 2009. Target: to be established.</p>	<p>Sources: Ministry of Health data, mid-term strategic plans of concerned ministries, data of researches and studies on MNCAL, legislative base, WHO EU MCH project reports, agency/project reporting.</p> <p>Responsible agencies/ partners: UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Economy and Budget Planning, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture, National Centre for Mother and Child Health, National Centre for Obstetrics, Gynaecology and Neonatology.</p>	<p>Assumptions: Government uses result-based budgeting and evidence-based management and allocates adequate resources for equipment, transportation and training of health providers.</p> <p>Risks: difficulties in applying integrated intersectoral approaches along the life cycle; Changes in priorities and lack of resources; high rate of inflation damages programme implementation.</p>

<p>Output 2.5. National service providers are better able to fulfil their mandate to expand the delivery of quality family planning and reproductive health services, with special emphasis on vulnerable groups, those living in rural areas and poverty.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: number of health staff trained. Baseline: TBD. Target: at least 5 trained health staff available in each central level and 3 in each oblast level FP settings.</p> <p>INDICATOR: training programme is incorporated in curricula of all tertiary and secondary medical schools (Y/N).</p> <p>INDICATOR: Percentage of services certified as youth-friendly services. Baseline: 0% (2008). Target: 70% of youth centres are certified as youth-friendly services.</p>	<p>Sources: Ministry of Health data, national strategies and plans; WHO guidelines, statistics reports on implementation of national programme on healthy lifestyle development 2008-2016. Project reports.</p> <p>Responsible agencies/ partners: Ministry of Health, National Centre for Mother and Child Health, National Centre for Obstetrics, Gynaecology and Neonatology, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, local authorities.</p>	<p>Assumptions: all parties sustain interest in related technical and institutional capacities development. The Government allocates human and financial resources to support youth-centred services.</p> <p>Risks: the policy of health sector will no longer emphasise achieving of universal access to reproductive health. Constraints to translation of national policies and action plan into regional actions.</p>
<p>Agency Outcome 3 Universal access to quality HIV/TB/STI (prevention, treatment and support) and sexual reproductive health services is ensured to everyone in need, with special attention to vulnerable groups of population.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: percentage of pregnant women with HIV covered by ARV prophylaxis. Baseline: 86% (2006). Target: 95%.</p> <p>INDICATOR: percentage of adults receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART). Baseline: 41% (UNGASS 2007). Target: 70% for adults (new national AIDS programme).</p> <p>INDICATOR: delivery rate among girls aged 16-18. Baseline: 22. Target: 10.</p>	<p>Sources: survey and Ministry of Health data, Republican AIDS Centre survey data.</p> <p>Responsible agencies/ partners: Ministry of Health, National Centre for Mother and Child Health, National Centre for Obstetrics, Gynaecology and Neonatology, Republican AIDS Centre, UNAIDS, UNODC, UNICEF, UNFPA.</p>	<p>Assumptions: funding for ARV therapy from state budget and Global Fund secured. Acceptance of evidence-based interventions for HIV prevention for IDUs Sufficient allocations for sexual and reproductive health in the Governmental budget.</p> <p>Risks: HIV/AIDS not a state priority. Ambivalent attitude towards illegal drug use; political considerations unfavourable to introduction of OST.</p>

<p>Output 3.1. Women, young people, drug users, prison inmates, and other especially vulnerable groups have improved access to sexual and reproductive health services quality HIV, TB and drug addiction care, treatment and prevention, as well as to psychological support services.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: procedures and mechanisms in place to ensure improved access to care, treatment and prevention (Y/N).</p> <p>INDICATOR: coverage of IDUs by WHO (2008) standardized package of HIV prevention and treatment interventions.</p> <p>Baseline: no reliable data on current coverage</p> <p>Target: access increased to comply with WHO-recommended scales (2008).</p>	<p>Sources: survey and Ministry of Health data, Republican AIDS Centre survey data.</p> <p>Responsible agencies/ partners: Ministry of Health, National Centre for Mother and Child Health, National Centre for Obstetrics, Gynaecology and Neonatology, Republican AIDS Centre, Committee to Combat Drug Trafficking, Ministry of Interior, Penitentiary system committee/Ministry of Justice, WHO, UNAIDS, UNODC, UNICEF, UNFPA.</p>	<p>Assumptions: there is good horizontal and vertical coordination to roll out improved procedures and provide services.</p> <p>Risks: new tools and mechanisms not endorsed and not sustainable.</p>
<p>Output 3.2. Women, men, young people and children are equipped with quality information on prevention and risk reduction of STI/HIV/AIDS and unwanted pregnancies.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: number and frequency of public HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns (World AIDS Day, Memorial day, etc.).</p> <p>Baseline: campaigns are low-scale and sporadic.</p> <p>Target: campaigns conducted widely and regularly across the country.</p> <p>INDICATOR: number of journalists/media workers equipped with adequate knowledge to provide accurate, balanced and non-labelling reporting on HIV and AIDS.</p> <p>Baseline: by 2009 - 60.</p> <p>Target: by 2015 - 180.</p> <p>INDICATOR: percentage of regions in the country involved in youth-peer networks.</p> <p>Baseline: 12%.</p> <p>Target: 75%.</p>	<p>Sources: national, international organizations and UN project and other reports, media reports on HIV and AIDS.</p> <p>Responsible agencies/ partners: UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNDP, Republican AIDS centre, AIDS service NGOs, international/donor organizations, print and electronic media, media NGOs, HIV and AIDS centres.</p>	<p>Assumptions: public and private partners committed to the HIV/AIDS prevention programmes.</p> <p>Risks: low commitment of partners; UBW funding not available.</p>
<p>Agency Outcome 4 Strengthened prevention and management of non-communicable diseases and improved lifestyles of Kazakhstan population.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: reduction of life expectancy at birth due to avoidable mortality before 65 years.</p> <p>Baseline: 12.32 years (2006, WHO).</p> <p>Target: 10 years by 2015.</p>	<p>Sources: Ministry of Health data.</p> <p>Responsible agencies/ partners: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Science, UNICEF, WHO.</p>	<p>Assumptions: commitment of central authorities to policy improvement.</p> <p>Risks: not enough resources for implementation.</p>

<p>Output 4.1. Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies and major non-communicable diseases are integrated into national public health programmes and work plans.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: percentage of reproductive age women with anaemia. Baseline: 45.7% (MICS, 2006). Target: decreased by 15%.</p>	<p>Sources: WHO informational materials/manuals, research data (UNICEF, Academy of Nutrition), Ministry of Health reports. Responsible agencies/ partners: WHO, Ministry of Health, National Centre for Problems of Healthy Lifestyle Development, UNICEF, Ministry of Agriculture, Millers' Association.</p>	<p>Assumptions: Government stresses special attention on healthy diet of school children. The Government is aware of the importance of the improved nutritional status of women and children in decreasing MMR and IMR. Risks: strong lobby against food fortification.</p>
<p>Output 4.2. National policies for primary prevention of violence and injuries strengthened.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: national policy for primary prevention of violence and injuries in place (Y/N).</p>	<p>Sources: Ministry of Health data, agency reporting. Responsible agencies/ partners: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Justice, local authorities, Parliament, NGOs.</p>	<p>Assumptions: favourable environment for policy implementation. Risks: policy does not receive sufficient resources.</p>
<p>Output 4.3. National Tobacco Control is consistent with the global Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: consistency of national tobacco policy and tax rates to international best practices (Framework Convention on Tobacco Control) (Y/N).</p>	<p>Sources: national taxation policy; national legal norms; FCTC; WHO policy recommendations. Responsible agencies/ partners: WHO, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy and Budget Planning, WB, National Centre for Problems of Healthy Lifestyle Development, National Coalition "For smoke free Kazakhstan".</p>	<p>Assumptions: Government is keen to ensure consistency of National Tobacco Control with FCTC. Risks: not enough resources allocated.</p>
<p>Output 4.4. Improved management of cancer and other health conditions through early diagnosis using modern nuclear-based techniques.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: improved coverage of Kazakhstan with advanced nuclear medicine services. Baseline: very limited or non-existing offer. Target: advanced level attributes set for at least one nuclear medicine department.</p>	<p>Sources: Ministry of Health data. Responsible agencies/ partners: Ministry of Health, IAEA.</p>	<p>Assumptions: Government commitment to supporting relevant national programmes. Risks: not enough local human resources for training.</p>

II. ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY			
UNDAF Outcome	Indicator(s), Baselines, Targets	Means of verification	Assumptions и Risks
<p>UNDAF Outcome</p> <p>By 2015, communities, national, and local authorities use more effective mechanisms and partnerships that promote environmental sustainability and enable them to prepare, respond and recover from natural and man made disasters.</p>	<p>Indicator (MDG): proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.</p> <p>Baseline: 24.9% in 1999; 23.2% in 2006.</p> <p>Target (2015): reduce in half (12.5%).</p> <p>MDG Target 9: integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.</p> <p>Baseline (2007 MDG report): progress with respect to reversal of loss of environment resources very slow. Target unlikely to be achieved without additional efforts.</p> <p>INDICATOR: energy intensity indicator (amount of energy required to produce \$1 of GDP).</p> <p>Baseline: 2.8 kilowatt-hours per \$1 of GDP.</p> <p>Target: TBD.</p>	<p>Sources: MDG progress reports, data of the Ministry of Environment Protection and Agency for Statistics.</p> <p>Responsible agencies/ partners: Council for Sustainable Development, Ministry of Environment Protection, Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Agriculture, UN agencies.</p>	<p>Assumptions: the Government and in particular CWR are interested in promoting the ecosystem based approach. Public funding is sufficient for introducing the policy level change within the country. Transboundary dialogue is ripe for political level negotiations and same level of interest and engagement from Governments of neighbouring countries towards building up cooperative relations and partnerships with Kazakhstan.</p>
<p>Agency Outcome 1</p> <p>Government, educators, communities, civil society and the academic community practice an integrated approach to sustainable development, natural resources management in national and transboundary perspectives.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: number of adopted legal and institutional mechanisms for water basin management that are based on ecosystem management principles.</p> <p>Baseline: no currently available approved legal or institutional mechanisms for ecosystem management principles.</p> <p>Target: at least two transboundary river basin level agreements and institutions endorsed by the Government and negotiated with the neighbouring countries.</p> <p>INDICATOR: level of integration of ESD in local teacher training policies and practices.</p> <p>Baseline: ESD concept not integrated in education strategy.</p> <p>Target: a holistic ESD concept is part of education development strategy.</p>	<p>Sources: data of the Ministry of Environment Protection and Committee for Forestry and Hunting and Committee for Water Resources/ Ministry of Agriculture, river basin organizations. Adopted decrees and orders, media Information.</p> <p>Responsible agencies/ partners: Council for Sustainable Development, Ministry of Environment Protection, Ministry of Agriculture, UN agencies.</p>	<p>Assumptions: the Government and in particular CWR are interested in promoting the ecosystem based approach. Public funding is sufficient for introducing the policy level change within the country. Transboundary dialogue is ripe for political level negotiations and same level of interest and engagement from Governments of neighbouring countries towards building up cooperative relations and partnerships with Kazakhstan.</p>

⁵ Y-PEER - это информационно-образовательный проект в области сексуального воспитания и полового здоровья молодежи

<p>Output 1.1. Systematic and sustainable follow-up systems and statistics will be developed for monitoring the environmental situation in Kazakhstan.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: improved coverage of Kazakhstan territory with radioecological monitoring. Baseline: TBD. Target: selected rural areas characterised in at least two regions. INDICATOR: basic environmental statistics produced regularly on an annual basis. Baseline: very limited and irregular output of basic environmental statistics. Target: good annual regularity and indicator coverage of environmental statistics.</p>	<p>Sources: Agency for Statistics, official data of the Ministry of Environment Protection. Responsible agencies/ partners: Ministry of Environment Protection, Agency for Statistics.</p>	<p>Risks: changes induced by CWR in introducing the ecosystem-based management are not supported by the Government. Changing geopolitical situation in the region may affect all transboundary cooperation agreements. Assumptions: government agencies' commitment. Risks: insufficient financial resources to develop and enlarge this relatively new activity.</p>
<p>Output 1.2. Sustainable environmental financing mechanisms developed and applied to increase funding from state and other sources for biodiversity conservation.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: increased funding for BD Trust Fund capitalization. Baseline: no republican budget funds allocated. Target: \$4,5m accumulated from various sources for BD Trust Fund.</p>	<p>Sources: report of the Ministry of Education and Science and the Committee for Forestry and Hunting on public expenditure for environment protection. Report by the BD Trust Fund at the meetings of Board of Trustees, public gatherings, mass media. Responsible agencies/ partners: Ministry of Environment Protection, UNDP.</p>	<p>Assumptions: state budget will consistently increase and consequently, public expenditure on environment and biodiversity conservation. Risks: prolonged economic crisis and economic stagnation will result in significant cut of public expenditure.</p>
<p>Output 1.3. Central and local actors acquire tools and methodologies</p>	<p>INDICATOR: number of river basin IWRM plans developed. Baseline: no river basin IWRM plans officially adopted. Target: at least two river basin IWRM plans formally adopted by river basin organizations and/or river basin councils.</p>	<p>Sources: signed legal agreements by responsible governmental parties, river basin organizations and river basin councils, village</p>	<p>Assumptions: high level of engagement of local actors. Quality, quantity and source of water</p>

<p>for ecosystem-based assessment and management of biodiversity conservation and access to sustainable water services.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: land degradation assessment system in place. Baseline: no standard mechanism for assessing land degradation at national level. Target: create the capacity to develop and maintain a national land degradation assessment system. INDICATOR: number of key findings of the scientific and technical reports by local and international experts in national and transboundary water and eco-system issues made available and recognized in national policy-making and/or shared with the neighbouring countries. Baseline (2009): 0. Target: 6. INDICATOR: number of communities provided with improved access to WSS. Baseline: around 77% of rural settlements have access to water at village level. Target: at least 50% access to WSS for selected communities in water stressed regions at each household level.</p>	<p>administration reports, detailed inventory of transboundary aquifers, technical and scientific reports. Responsible agencies/ partners: National Commission for UNESCO and ISESCO, Kazakhstan Geological Institute, UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO, UNESCO, Ministry of Agriculture, other related agencies, ADB.</p>	<p>resources is sufficient for providing improved WSS access taking into account the pressure on environment. Risks: local administrations place barriers on projects aimed at improved rates of WSS access due to lack of interest, corruption level and lack of public co-financing. High costs of infrastructure work for hardware for WSS.</p>
<p>Output 1.4. National partners have enhanced capacity to safeguard and protect national and transboundary natural and cultural heritage.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: number of World Heritage nominations. Baseline: only one natural heritage site (Saryarka – Steppe and Lakes of Northern Kazakhstan) and two cultural heritage sites (Petroglyphs within the Archaeological Landscape of Tamgaly and the Mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi) are inscribed on the World Heritage List. Target: at least two World Heritage nomination dossiers prepared, submitted, evaluated and completed as required and at least one positive decision by the World Heritage Committee. INDICATOR: level of awareness among fisherfolk communities of co-management of fisheries resources and what it involves. Baseline: FAO will bring together fisherfolk representatives to discuss co-management options for fisheries resources. Target: at least one co-management scheme established and functioning for management of fisheries resources in some parts of the Caspian Sea or Aral Sea basin.</p>	<p>Sources: Kazakhstan Tentative World Heritage List, World Heritage Centre status of the nominations; World Heritage Committee documents and decisions; reports of meetings/workshops on co-management in fisheries. Responsible agencies/ partners: National Commission for UNESCO and ISESCO, Ministry of Culture and Information, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Environment Protection, Institute of Archaeology of the National Academy of Sciences, Kazakh Scientific Research Institute on the Problems of the Cultural Heritage of Nomads, Kazrestoration – Committee of ICOMOC of Kazakhstan, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN),</p>	<p>Assumptions: continued Government commitment to conservation and preservation of natural and cultural heritage and diversity. Risks: tentative World Heritage List not updated in a timely manner; nominations dossiers incomplete and delayed; site management plans not implemented and heritage sites not sustained in an appropriate manner.</p>

<p>Output 1.5. Land authorities and stakeholders have the capacity to implement models for land planning and management and landscape conservation in steppe and rangeland areas.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: tools for landscape level conservation and planning developed and integrated into the stakeholders' policies and practices (Y/N). Baseline: no wild life corridors, no landscape planning tools.</p>	<p>UNESCO, Ministry of Agriculture, Committee for Fisheries Management, local governments, Global Environment Fund (GEF), World Bank, ADB.</p> <p>Sources: official resolutions by governmental agencies and local administrations; reports by stakeholders; management plans of SPAs; relevant sections of adopted governmental policies.</p> <p>Responsible agencies/ partners: Ministry of Agriculture, Agency for Land Resources, Committee for Forestry and Hunting, UNDP.</p>	<p>Assumptions: knowledge and understanding of the need for rational natural resource use is fully embraced by relevant government officials. Risks: this advanced policy approach is not adopted for implementation by governmental counterparts and stays as a recommendation by UNDP.</p>
<p>Output 1.6. Sustainable crop intensification capacities enhanced through conservation agriculture and mutation breeding.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: introduction of sustainable crop rotations; crop yields; novel genetic varieties; number of farmers and specialists trained.</p>	<p>Responsible agencies/partners: Ministry of Agriculture, International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre (CIMMYT).</p>	<p>Assumptions: FAO experience in this field is very well recognized by the Government. Risks: unsuitable climatic conditions to implement this technology (drought) may affect the results.</p>
<p>Output 1.7. Educators and media have ability and include national sustainability issues in their work.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: number of teacher training/institutes which integrate ESD in their curricula and programmes. Baseline: 1. Target: 6. INDICATOR: number of journalists who are equipped to report on sustainable development issues accurately, based on local language resource materials. Baseline: 15 journalists trained by 2010. Target: 3 x 10 journalists.</p>	<p>Sources: ESD policies, strategies and curricula; editorial policies of local language media; records of training institutes and programmes.</p> <p>Responsible agencies/partners: Ministry of Education and Science, Teacher Training Institutes, UNESCO ASP network, CLCs, associations, organizations and networks, UNESCO, UNICEF.</p>	<p>Assumptions: continued Government commitment for policy support and implementation of ESD; continued interest in ESD by teacher training institutes and teachers; editorial policies favour reporting on SD. Risks: lack of institutional support and partner interest in ESD/SD.</p>

<p>AGENCY OUTCOME 2 The Government, industries and civil society take steps to adapt to climate change and mitigate its impact through energy efficiency measures and climate change adaptation policies.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: level of awareness related to climate change. Baseline: TBD in 2009. Target: increase by 30%.</p>	<p>Sources: Agency for Statistics data, data of the Ministry of Environment Protection. Responsible agencies/ partners: Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Environment Protection.</p>	<p>Assumptions: willingness of the media outlets to inform the public on global change and sustainable development issues. Risks: the issue of climate is not that topical in comparison to economic problems.</p>
<p>Output 2.1. Comprehensive national climate change strategies, with a focus on most vulnerable economic sectors taking into account ecosystem vulnerability and adaptation to climate change needs, are developed and integrated into national development plans.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: approved climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies by sector and region (Y/N). INDICATOR: climate change mainstreamed into national environment and sustainable development strategic action plans (Y/N). INDICATOR: number of scientific information resources developed and made available for local partners to study and evaluate the impacts of climate variability and change, for national policy-making purposes. Baseline (2009): 0. Target: 6.</p>	<p>Sources: data of the Ministry of Environment Protection, project reporting. Responsible agencies/ partners: Ministry of Environment Protection, Climate Change Coordination Centre, National Commission for UNESCO and ISESCO, National Committees and members of UNESCO international scientific and technological networks, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO.</p>	<p>Assumptions: there is political will for the approval and implementation of strategies. Necessary funding is successfully mobilised and/or other partners are mobilized to support. Risks: the climate change strategies are developed but fail to be integrated into national plans.</p>
<p>Output 2.2. Integrated services are developed to bridge the gap between competitive industrial production and environmental concerns.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: number of companies participating in awareness workshops and adopting CP concepts. Baseline: none. Target: 100.</p>	<p>Sources: annual project reports. Responsible agencies/ partners: Ministry of Education and Science, Climate Change Coordination Centre, Entrepreneurship Development Fund "Damu".</p>	<p>Assumptions: legislation is in place to stipulate and/or encourage SMEs to introduce cleaner production. Financial resources are available for replacing obsolete production equipment with cleaner production systems. Industries are willing to invest in cleaner production.</p>

<p>Output 2.3. The Government and energy consumers are better equipped with knowledge, policies and pilot cases on renewable energy market regulations, and energy efficiency measures in sectors with high CO2 emissions level.</p>			<p>Risks: there is no or inadequate support and/or commitments by the local partners; there are no incentives to introduce cleaner production technologies and/or methods; there are limited or no resources for replacing polluting equipment.</p>
<p>INDICATOR: level of energy losses. Baseline: lack of energy efficiency policies, tools and practices stimulating introduction of incentive schemes to reduce energy losses. Target: measurable reduction in energy losses by sectors.</p>		<p>Sources: official information of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources; data of the Agency for Statistics, reports of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), reports and studies supported by UN agencies.</p> <p>Responsible agencies/ partners: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Agency for Natural Monopolies Control.</p>	<p>Assumptions: the Government allocates sufficient resources for development and implementation of energy efficiency strategies and plans. There is political will at ministerial level for continuity and adequate instruments are developed to motivate private sector.</p> <p>Risks: the Government may not find sufficient resources to support implementation of initiatives.</p>
<p>AGENCY OUTCOME 3 National authorities and communities are better prepared and respond to natural and man-made disasters.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: involvement of civil society and communities in development, testing and implementation of national disaster response and preparedness plans at local and national level. Baseline: no mechanism for involvement exists. Target: participatory mechanism established and functioning.</p>	<p>Sources: Ministry of Emergency Situations data, OCHA reports, agency reporting.</p> <p>Responsible agencies/ partners: Ministry of Emergency Situations, OCHA, UNRC.</p>	<p>Assumptions: commitment of relevant central agencies for development of participatory mechanisms and of regional cooperation bodies.</p> <p>Risks: economic (there are less resources available for regional cooperation and development of local plans); political (regional cooperation development slower than expected).</p>

<p>Output 3.1. Government's capacity to prepare and respond to disaster at community level, and to lead in and participate in international and regional disaster management partnerships enhanced.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: disaster management strategies and emergency preparedness plans developed and regularly updated for at least two disaster prone zones (Y/N). Baseline: n/a at the beginning of the monitoring period (for training materials). INDICATOR: national emergency preparedness plan integrates the international response mechanisms taking into account practices for community preparedness (Y/N). Baseline: the Plan does not include international response mechanisms.</p>	<p>Sources: Ministry of Emergency Situations data, OCHA reports, agency reporting. Responsible agencies/ partners: Ministry of Emergency Situations, OCHA, UNRC, UNHCR, UNESCO.</p>	<p>Assumptions: there is commitment of relevant central agencies to establish clear operational coordination, planning and funding mechanisms and procedures for disaster management. Risks: rotation of staff leads to weakening of commitment and capacity.</p>
<p>Output 3.2. The Ministry of Environment Protection, industries and other local stakeholders have enhanced technical capacities for management, safeguarding and disposal of hazardous waste as well as for phasing out ozone depleting substances.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: hazardous waste management system that follows Best Environmental Practice and Best Available Technologies (BEP/BAT) in place (Y/N). INDICATOR: number of hazardous waste storage sites established according to advanced international safety standards. Baseline: 0 (TBC). Target: 2. INDICATOR: National Implementation Plan (NIP) on the elimination or reduction of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) are formulated and approved (Y/N). INDICATOR: number of non-combustion installations for elimination of hazardous wastes. Baseline: none. Target: 2.</p>	<p>Sources: data of relevant ministries, project reporting. Responsible agencies/ partners: Ministry of Environment Protection, UNDP, UNIDO, Climate Change Coordination Centre.</p>	<p>Assumptions: there is continuity in staff involved. There is a local partner identified and willing to own and operate POPs elimination installation on a commercial basis. Risks: technical solutions proposed are deemed too expensive and are not implemented. There are no financial resources identified for the transfer of non-combustion technologies for the elimination of hazardous wastes. There are no local partners identified willing to operate an installation for the elimination of POPs.</p>

III. EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE

UNDAF Outcome	Indicator(s), Baselines, Targets	Means of verification	Assumptions и Risks
<p>UNDAF OUTCOME By 2015, state actors at all levels and civil society are more capable and accountable and ensuring the rights and needs of the population, particularly vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: Global Competitiveness Index (WEF). Baseline (2008-2009 report): 66. Target (2015): 50.</p> <p>INDICATOR: Governance Score (Worldwide Governance indicators, Kaufmann). Baseline (2007 data): -0.57 (-2.5 to 2.5 data series. Higher values correspond to better governance). Target (2015): +1.</p>	<p>Sources: data of the Global Competitiveness Index (WEF reports) and of the "Governance Matters" Worldwide Governance Indicators.</p>	
<p>AGENCY OUTCOME 1 National institutions have better capacity for protection and promotion of human rights, and ensuring access to justice for all.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: number of legal acts and normative instruments adjusted in line with international standards. Baseline: as per outputs. Target: normative instruments ratified; laws developed and passed.</p> <p>INDICATOR: implementation gap of the legal framework (Global Integrity Index). Baseline (2007): 44 points. Target: reduce the implementation gap in half.</p>	<p>Sources: annual reports of the UNCHR and other agencies and Government reports, Global Integrity Index reports. National periodic reports submitted to the UN Treaty Bodies (committees).</p> <p>Responsible agencies/ partners: Human Rights Commission under the President of RK, line ministries, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNODC, UNDP, UNFPA, UNIFEM, UNV, human rights NGOs.</p>	<p>Assumptions: Government is committed to pursue and advance policies to protect human rights and ensure access to justice. The Government takes seriously its obligations for providing security and justice based on human-rights protection and rule of law; the state has enough resources to implement the amended normative documents.</p> <p>Risks: political will and adequate financing not materializing.</p>
<p>Output 1.1. National legislation and law-enforcement instruments</p>	<p>INDICATOR: ratification of culture conventions. Baseline: Kazakhstan has ratified two UNESCO conventions (1954 Hague and 1972 World Heritage) of nine standard-setting instruments for cultural diversity. Target: at least one Convention ratified. Ratification of other key Conventions advanced and national legislation updated accordingly.</p>	<p>Sources: periodic reports on the implementation of the 1972 UNESCO Convention (including legislative and administrative</p>	<p>Assumptions: the Government of Kazakhstan is committed to the ratification of conventions, and bringing national legislation in line with international standards.</p>

<p>brought in line with international standards.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: refugee-specific national law adopted (Y/N).</p> <p>INDICATOR: the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness acceded to/ratified (Y/N).</p> <p>INDICATOR: number of laws/bylaws and standards in law enforcement and criminal justice system that comply with UN norms on human rights and rule of law.</p> <p>Baseline: TBD.</p> <p>Target: TBD.</p> <p>INDICATOR: Law on the Ombudsman adopted.</p> <p>Baseline: absence of law on the Ombudsman in Kazakhstan (only presidential decree).</p> <p>INDICATOR: National preventive mechanism is set up in compliance with requirements stipulated in Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against torture (OPCAT) and number of recommendations implemented by the authorities following visit of the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture.</p> <p>Baseline: Kazakhstan ratified OPCAT in October 2008.</p> <p>Target: National preventive mechanism under OPCAT is established before end of 2009 and all supporting implementation legislation is in place.</p>	<p>provisions and state of conservation of specific World Heritage properties), World Heritage List, and Parliament official information on adopted laws and ratified conventions. National report on implementation of UPR recommendations.</p> <p>Responsible agencies/ partners: Parliament, line ministries, National Commission for UNESCO and ISESCO, UNESCO, UNHCR, OHCHR, UNODC, Institute for Culture Policy and Art History.</p>	<p>Risks: ratification process very slow; significant rotation of personnel slows down policy development and implementation.</p>
<p>Output 1.2. The Human Rights Commission under the President of RK and the Office of the Ombudsman have enhanced capacity to implement and monitor the Human Rights Action Plan.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: frequency and participation in the National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP) monitoring.</p> <p>Baseline (2008): NHRAP drafted.</p> <p>Target: NHRAP is monitored at least yearly (through open public meetings) and takes into account recommendations of civil society.</p> <p>INDICATOR: law or policy on rights to information that accords with international standard (Y/N).</p> <p>Baseline: no law.</p> <p>INDICATOR: libel and defamation treated in the legal system as a civil and not criminal matter (Y/N).</p> <p>Baseline: libel/defamation in criminal law.</p> <p>INDICATOR: number of public libraries and documentation centres using digital library.</p> <p>Baseline: 100.</p> <p>Target: 200.</p>	<p>Sources: annual reports and practice of the Human Rights Commission under the President of RK. Shadow Reports.</p> <p>Responsible agencies/ partners: Human Rights Commission under the President of RK, Office of the Ombudsman, NGOs, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, Ministry of Culture and Information, relevant NGOs.</p>	<p>Assumptions: there is political and administrative support for the implementation of the NHRAP and public demand for the related services.</p> <p>Risks: the central public administration and the justice system do not allocate sufficient resources for the implementation of the NHRAP measures, including the DL maintenance and updates.</p>

<p>Output 1.3. The Action Plan of the Gender Equality Strategy reaches a greater number of beneficiaries and is more fully implemented.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: number of relevant laws and bylaws (Gender Equality Law (GEL) and Domestic Violence Law (DVL) adopted in support of Gender Equality Strategy implementation. Baseline (2008): GEL and DVL not adopted. Target: at least 2 laws and 5 relevant by laws adopted in support to Gender Equality Strategy implementation.</p>	<p>Sources: CEDAW reports, national quarterly and annual reports on Gender Equality Strategy implementation. National quarterly and annual hearings on Gender Equality Strategy implementation, line ministries statistics. Responsible agencies/ partners: National Commission on Women and Socio-Demographic Policy under the President of RK.</p>	<p>Assumptions: high commitment of the state to gender equality advancement. Allocation of state budget for implementation of the Gender Equality Strategy. Risks: status and mandate of the National Commission on Women and Socio-Demographic Policy under the President of RK, responsible for implementation of the National Gender Equality Strategy.</p>
<p>Output 1.4. People have better access to information and justice through strengthened capacity of the justice system, including establishment of effective anti-corruption mechanisms.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: percentage of juveniles in conflict with the law going to alternatives. Baseline: 30%. Target: 50%. INDICATOR: compliance of national policies, laws/bylaws with UNCAC requirements (in the areas of prevention, criminalisation, international cooperation and asset recovery) (Y/N). INDICATOR: availability of court records. Baseline (2008): records are made using taping or typing. Target: court records are made using new technology and available for public access through digital libraries/ e-access.</p>	<p>Sources: Agency for Statistics, General Prosecutor's Office, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Education and Science data. Annual and mid-term reviews of the national programmes; surveys/studies of enforcement system and actual execution of laws and standards, FSRB evaluation on compliance with FATF 40+9 recommendations. Responsible agencies/ partners: Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Education and Science, General Prosecutor's Office, financial police, WB.</p>	<p>Assumptions: favourable environment that motivates the Government to review current juvenile justice and child protection practices and prioritise family support, alternatives to institutionalisation, restorative practices and diversion schemes. Political will and resources for implementation of UNCAC, FATF and EAG recommendations. Risks: lack of national capacity to implement family programmes for support/reintegration/aftercare, requiring an integrated multi-sectoral approach. Postponing the adoption of AML law may lead to Kazakhstan being included</p>

<p>AGENCY OUTCOME 2 The Parliament, sub-national legislative bodies and civil society organizations enjoy effective dialogue and collaboration in policy-making, elective and legislative processes.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: number of political parties, represented in the Parliament. Baseline: one party. Target: three parties.</p> <p>INDICATOR: percentage of registered NGOs that are active. Baseline (2007): 20% (out of 5800 NGOs). Target: 30%.</p>	<p>Sources: official data of the Parliament, Ministry of Justice.</p> <p>Responsible agencies / partners: Parliament, Institute for Parliamentary Development, Ministry of Culture and Information, Ministry of Justice.</p>	<p>into the FATF public statement on non-cooperative jurisdictions.</p> <p>Assumptions: favourable environment and political will for further democratisation processes.</p> <p>Risks: civil society organizations do not have adequate capacity for participatory processes.</p>
<p>Output 2.1. Parliament, sub-national legislative bodies and civil society organizations have strengthened capacity and use analysis and information for dialogue and collaboration.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: conformity of national elections legislation to OSCE standards. Baseline: non-conformity on 19 articles according to last OSCE report. Target: all national legislation conformed to OSCE standards.</p> <p>INDICATOR: all political parties and other key civil society organizations participate in dialogue platforms (Y/N). Baseline: one political club established and functioning in 2008; 10 parties registered in 2008.</p>	<p>Sources: OSCE monitoring and reports, agency/project monitoring.</p> <p>Responsible agencies / partners: Institute for Parliamentary Development, Parliament, UNDP.</p>	<p>Assumptions: enabling environment exists for political dialogue. Agency for Statistics and other Government bodies participate in HD report development and have greater ownership of data.</p> <p>Risks: models for political dialogue are not sustainable. Loss of interest by national organizations for the preparation of the HDR.</p>
<p>Output 2.2. Information professionals, including media, have increased capacity to fulfil their mandates for improved access to information, dialogue and collaboration in policy-making.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: number of universities that apply UNESCO model journalism curricula. Baseline 2009: 0. Target: 1.</p> <p>INDICATOR: number of communication and information professionals equipped with tools and approaches to promote access to information and dialogue in policy-making. Baseline 2009: 0. Target: 300.</p>	<p>Sources: project and evaluation reports, media development indicators.</p> <p>Responsible agencies / partners: university journalism departments, media associations, organizations and networks, media organizations and workers, UNESCO, UNECE, UNDP.</p>	<p>Assumptions: there is enabling environment for the communication and information development.</p> <p>Risks: policy/ financial support insufficient to achieve the desired scope, too busy curricula at journalism faculties.</p>

<p>Output 2.3. Civil society organizations actively engage in community mobilization and provision of services.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: concept of volunteerism integrated in national policy (Y/N). INDICATOR: number of civil society organizations that benefit from capacity development initiatives. Baseline: TBC. Target: 300 organizations.</p>	<p>Sources: agency reporting. Responsible agencies/ partners: Ministry of Culture and Information, civil society organizations, local administrations.</p>	<p>Assumptions: there is enabling environment to promote participation of civil society organizations in delivery of services. Risks: financing available for CSOs initiatives is reducing.</p>
<p>AGENCY OUTCOME 3 Central and local governments operate in a more effective, transparent and accountable manner.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: change of public perception of Government effectiveness. Baseline: TBC. Target: TBC. INDICATOR: updated government strategies for border management (Y/N).</p>	<p>Sources: analysis of official documents; interviews with national authorities. Responsible agencies/ partners: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Economy and Budget Planning, Ministry of Interior, Customs Committee, other central and local bodies.</p>	<p>Assumptions: relevant central authorities committed to continuous improvement. Risks: initiatives not sustainable.</p>
<p>Output 3.1. Enhanced national and local capacity in strategic and results based planning, budgeting and management of socio-economic programmes directly and indirectly impacting children.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: number of results-based and child outcome oriented respective programmes and policies adopted nationally and locally. Baseline: 0. Target: all respective adopted programmes and policies are child outcome oriented. INDICATOR: percentage of local budget reallocated/rephased to address women's needs in informal sector (social protection) with use of gender-responsive budgeting tools. Baseline: local budget does not sufficiently reflect women's needs in the informal sector in terms of social protection. Target: at least 30% of CSOs initiatives led to budget reallocation/rephasing to address women's needs in the informal sector (social protection) with use of gender-responsive budgeting tools.</p>	<p>Sources: national and regional reports on the situation of children, CEDAW regular reports, national reports on Gender Equality Strategy implementation. Responsible agencies/partners: Agency for Civil Service Affairs, Ministry of Economy and Budget Planning, local administrations, administration of the President, National Commission on Women and Socio-Demographic Policy under the President of RK.</p>	<p>Assumptions: the Government is motivated to apply RBM and child outcome oriented strategies in public policy/programmes planning and management. Allocation of state budget for implementation of the Gender Equality Strategy. Risks: lack of national capacity to effectively implement the RBM and RBB strategies at all levels. Status and mandate of the National Commission on Women and Socio-</p>

<p>Output 3.2. Central government bodies enhance their capacity, including for promotion of regional cooperation.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: number of joint initiatives using RBM and capacity development tools. Baseline: 0. Target: 3.</p>	<p>Sources: agency reporting. Responsible agencies / partners: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Agency for Civil Service Affairs.</p>	<p>Demographic Policy under the President of RK, responsible for implementation of the National Gender Equality Strategy.</p> <p>Assumptions: commitment of national partners. Risks: financing not available/sufficient.</p>
<p>Output 3.3. Border and customs authorities exercise enhanced capacities for improved control and surveillance.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: border management strategies and plans of action produced (Y/N). INDICATOR: working practices at borders reformed (Y/N).</p>	<p>Sources: agency reporting. Responsible agencies / partners: border and customs authorities.</p>	<p>Assumptions: continued commitment from involved authorities. Risks: new knowledge and skills not embedded in the national/local systems and mechanisms.</p>
<p>Output 3.4. National and regional capacities for countering illicit drug trafficking and related crime, and for developing and implementing evidence-based and human rights compliant drug policies, employ analytical capacities of relevant regional organizations.</p>	<p>INDICATOR: CARICC status. Baseline: agreement on Establishment of CARICC, bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements. Target: agreement on establishment of CARICC ratified by the parliaments of a minimum of four countries. The Centre is fully staffed and fully operational with national competent bodies cooperating with CARICC.</p>	<p>Sources: official records of state bodies and agency reporting on records of joint operations, dismantled drug trafficking chains. Responsible agencies / partners: Ministry of Interior, Drug Control Committee, Committee for Penitentiary System/Ministry of Justice, Supreme Court, General Prosecutor's Office, State Customs, National Security Committee, State Border Service.</p>	<p>Assumptions: the Government is fully committed to cooperation with CARICC. CARICC agreement and host country agreement for CARICC are signed and ratified in time. Risks: slow process of ratification of framework agreements. Lack of operational cooperation of the centre with national competent authorities. Rivalry and mistrust between different law enforcement agencies both at national and regional level.</p>