

REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

2005-2009

United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)



Prepared jointly by the UN Country Team and Government of Kazakhstan

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is designed to provide a collective, coherent and integrated United Nations System response to national priorities and needs within the framework of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other commitments, goals and targets of the Millennium Declaration, and decisions adopted at other international conferences and summits and through major United Nations conventions.

The current UNDAF, already the second one for Kazakhstan, is the result of a consultative process, both within the United Nations System and with the Government and numerous development partners. Guided by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), as well as national priorities outlined in the National Strategy “Kazakhstan 2030” and the Strategic Plan of Development “Kazakhstan 2010”, the UNDAF translates key objectives of the development assistance into a common operational framework. UNDAF thus serves as a basis upon which individual United Nations Agencies, Funds and Programs formulate their actions for the period 2005- 2009 in Kazakhstan.

The UNDAF focuses on three inter-related areas of cooperation where the United Nations System can utilize its accumulated experience, technical expertise and financial resources towards achievement of the MDGs: (i) Developing pro-poor policies; (ii) Ensuring quality of life for all; and (iii) Good governance and participatory development.

**United Nations Development
Assistance Framework (UNDAF)
for the Republic of Kazakhstan
2005-2009**



2004

Mission Statement

of the United Nations Country Team in Kazakhstan

The United Nations Country Team works in close partnership with the Government, civil society and the donor community to improve the lives of the people of Kazakhstan.

We hereby endorse the UNDAF and pledge to support the realization of national priorities, Millennium Development Goals and other international commitments undertaken by Kazakhstan.

Further coordinating and mutually reinforcing our efforts, we shall increase impact of the United Nations development assistance and ensure synergy with our development partners, serving the bests interest of the people of Kazakhstan.

At all times, we shall be guided by the United Nations ideals and principles.



Mr. Fikret Akcura,
UN Resident Coordinator
UNDP/UNFPA Resident Representative



ILO, **Mr. Talgat Umirzhanov**



UNAIDS, **Mr. Rudick Adamian**



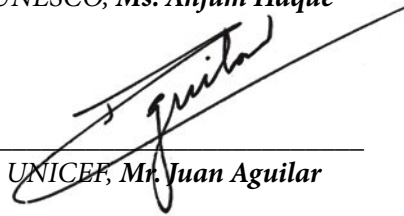
UNDPI, **Mr. Vladimir Polyakov**



UNESCO, **Ms. Anjum Haque**



UNHCR, **Mr. Yusaku Hanyu**



UNICEF, **Mr. Juan Aguilar**



UNIFEM, **Ms. Damira Sartbaeva**



WHO, **Ms. Gulnara Ismankulova**

UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

Extract from the Report Round-Table Meeting on Review of UNDAF and Country Programs of UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF for 2005-2009

(Astana, 9 March 2004)

Agenda of the meeting held on 9 March in Astana was devoted to review and approval of United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and Country Programs of UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA for 2005-2009.

The meeting was attended by the representatives of interested Ministries and Government Agencies of the Republic of Kazakhstan together with representatives of the UN System in Kazakhstan.

Based on the presentation and discussion of the draft documents it was decided to approve the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for 2005-2009.

First Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs

K. Abouseitov

ВЫДЕРЖКА ИЗ ПРОТОКОЛА

заседание круглого стола, посвященного рассмотрению ЮНДАФ, а также страховых программ ПРООН, ЮНФПА и ЮНИСЕФ на 2005-2009 гг.

(Астана, 9 марта 2004 г.)

Заседание круглого стола по утверждению Рамочной Программы ООН по оказанию помощи в целях развития на 2005-2009 гг. (ЮНДАФ), страновых программ Детского фонда ООН (ЮНИСЕФ), Фонда ООН по народонаселению (ЮНФПА) и Программы развития ООН (ПРООН) на 2005-2009 гг. состоялось 9 марта 2004 года в г. Астана.

В заседании приняли участие представители заинтересованных министерств и ведомств Республики Казахстан, а также представители Системы ООН в Казахстане (список прилагается).

В результате презентации упомянутых выше документов и проведенных по ним обсуждений участники круглого стола приняли решение:

Утвердить Рамочную Программу ООН по оказанию помощи в целях развития на 2005-2009 гг.

**Первый вице-министер
иностраннных дел**



К.Абусейтов

INTRODUCTION

Human development is likely to improve when Governments, civil society, United Nations organizations and development partners concentrate their human and financial resources – and their efforts – on realizing a set of clearly articulated goals. Such ambitions are embodied in the eight Millennium Development Goals for 2015, which are universally accepted targets for improved quality of life for the Earth's 6 billion people. Each goal, known as an MDG, addresses an aspect of poverty reduction; as all MDGs are closely inter-related, multisectoral and simultaneous responses that tackle all goals are required.

To assist the Government of Kazakhstan in meeting these global targets as well as national priorities, the United Nations System will better coordinate and integrate its efforts at the country level through the strategic tool of this United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2005-2009, or UNDAF. The United Nations System will pay particular attention to the social dimensions of the country's economic and political transformation and will promote increasing participation of the non-state sector of Kazakhstan society, encouraging active public participation and partnership. Keeping in mind the United Nations Agencies' own distinct mandates, competencies and resources, the UNDAF serves as the basis for individual organizations' Country Programs, which support expected UNDAF outcomes.

Although the United Nations System provides a relatively small proportion of Official Development Assistance to Kazakhstan as compared with other donors, its unique diversity represents the heart of its strength. Drawing on its well-deserved reputation as an "honest broker", the United Nations Country Team was able to engage all development stakeholders in the UNDAF process – Government, donors, non-governmental organizations, and interested institutions – to an extent not found in most countries. With the participation of numerous non-United Nations development partners, the Expanded UN Thematic Groups contributed to the development of indicative Country Program Outcomes and expected partnership arrangements. Fruitful and participatory discussion of the first draft UNDAF in a joint UNCT-Government meeting resulted in strengthened linkages between anticipated Government efforts and the United Nations System operations during the UNDAF cycle. In a series of retreats, the Country Team refined the draft UNDAF, estimated financial resources available for 2005-2009 and identified resource mobilization targets. To further promote coordination and enhance complementarities, the Country Team invited the donor community and civil society representatives to review the draft UNDAF and share information on their respective plans and resources.

In the first Joint Strategy Meeting (JSM) in February 2004 hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs UN Agencies and representative of the Government discussed the final draft of the UNDAF and draft Country Program Documents of UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF. The Government endorsed the UNDAF and draft CPDs, which are based on the UNDAF and intrinsically linked to it. The Government commended the UN Country Team for its close cooperation with all national counterparts in the course of UNDAF preparation and for its active engagement of non-UN donors in the process. The Government also expressed satisfaction with the stronger focus of the new UNDAF and its close alignment with the national priorities and the Millennium Development Goals. Thus, not only does the UNDAF provide a framework for future collaboration, but it is also the result of a comprehensive, participatory and dynamic process that ensures learning from past performance.

It should be noted that with political, social and economic life of Kazakhstan rapidly evolving, predicting the environment of the country six years after the writing of this document is no easy task. At the same time, a certain constraint for making predictions exists in some development areas because of significant discrepancies between official statistics and other available data.

RESULTS

2.1 National Development Goals, Strategies and Priorities

The development agenda for Kazakhstan is focused on narrowing the gap between the wealthy and the poor, as well as on enhancing human security by reducing vulnerability, improving delivery of social services, recuperating environmental situation, strengthening civil society participation and improving the institutional capacity of the state. These strategic issues are reflected in the long-term national strategy Kazakhstan 2030 and the mid-term development plan Kazakhstan 2010 that underpin long-term priorities.

2.2. Strategic Areas of Development Cooperation

Kazakhstan's first MDG Report, produced jointly by the Government and the United Nations System in 2002, found that the country might not achieve four of the seven MDGs by 2015. It pointed out that while Kazakhstan has made significant progress over the past few years, the challenge of meeting the Millennium Development Goals would require a sustained effort and investment over the coming years. Based on these findings and an extensive analysis of key development issues conducted during the Common Country Assessment (CCA) process, consensus was reached on three priority areas of UNDAF cooperation. In all three areas, the United Nations System offers a comparative advantage with regard to achieving tangible progress towards the MDGs, drawing on its successful practices and lessons learned as well as its ability to facilitate efficient aid coordination. The priority areas are:

- ◆ Developing pro-poor policies;
- ◆ Ensuring quality of life for all; and
- ◆ Promoting an enabling environment for democratic governance and the broadest participation of citizens in national development.

As noted in the CCA, Kazakhstan and other ex-Soviet republics, undergoing transformations for the past decade, have to face side effects of transition to a market economy. Most important ones are the increased poverty, regional disparities and social stratification which, coupled with disintegration of public services, all lead to diminished quality of life for the majority. This, in turn, may offset the gains of reforms and threaten national stability. The time is ripe for coordinated and collaborative efforts to address multiple and complex causes of these problems. A sound policy aimed at assuring that all people across all regions benefit from the increasing prosperity of the country must shape the core of these efforts. A good regulatory framework favouring the vulnerable, disadvantaged and those at risk on the one hand, and a provision of quality basic social services accessible to all regardless the ability to pay on the other hand, will help break the vicious circle of poverty to ultimately ensure quality of life for all. Lastly, good governance and participatory development will be the mechanism through which an effective coalition of the state, private sector, civil society, donor community and United Nations System can deliver Kazakhstan's citizens from poverty.

To ensure a rights-based approach that leads towards achievement of the MDGs, the United Nations System will focus on the most vulnerable groups in society, with explicit provisions on enabling their free, active and meaningful participation in decision making. Moreover, to contribute to the reduction of regional disparities that underlie much of the poverty in Kazakhstan, the United Nations System will target resource-poor regions as much as possible. Importance will be attached to effective links and relationships between Government, civil society and the private sector, through support to decentralization initiatives across different sectors.

2.3 Expected Outcomes

2.3.1 Developing Pro-Poor Policies

One of the most critical issues in empowering the poor is the need to create an enabling environment for them to participate actively in, and equally benefit from, the political, social and economic development processes, and development of pro-poor policies is crucial to achieving this.

Environmental conditions have important social and economic consequences that affect the quality of life, especially for the poor. Plethora of environmental problems in Kazakhstan has had a negative impact on income-generating capacity, exacerbating poverty and fuelling regional disparities. Moreover, the continuing environmental degradation causes deterioration of health status of the people, threatening the well-being of the entire nation. In this priority area, the United Nations System anticipates the following outcome of the development cooperation:

UNDAF Outcome 1: *Reduced (income and human) poverty at national and sub-national levels*

Integrated assistance will be provided in this area through:

- ◆ Strengthening the capacity of the Government for reducing poverty, achieving MDG targets, and monitoring its progress to these ends;
- ◆ Ensuring protection of vulnerable, disadvantaged and those at risk, including HIV positive;
- ◆ Mainstreaming population issues into the national development agenda;
- ◆ Introduction of an environmentally sustainable development approach in the national development agenda and linking it to poverty; and
- ◆ Increasing livelihood opportunities for the poor through expanded access to natural resources and sustainable energy.

Gender issues are associated with all expected outcomes of UNDAF. It was therefore suggested to identify gender as cross-cutting dimension. In this regard, an outcome of the proposed assistance will aim at ***strengthening the legislation and policies enabling the promotion of gender equity, equality and the advancement of girls and women.***

2.3.2 Ensuring Quality of Life for All

Coordinated development assistance is required to help the Government meet the immediate needs of the Kazakhstan population, improve living standards and ensure that the most vulnerable and disadvantaged are reached by health care, education and social protection. The poor and underserved, especially women and children, need basic and better-quality services. Better management of the deteriorating health care and education systems – particularly in rural areas – can help break the cycle of ill health, declining learning achievement and poverty.

The following outcome was selected for this UNDAF priority area:

UNDAF Outcome 2: *Improved access to quality basic social services*

Three of the four MDGs that Kazakhstan currently considered as unlikely to achieve are directly related to this priority area, namely reducing child mortality, improving maternal health and reversing the incidence of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other major diseases. United Nations assistance for dealing with issues under Outcome 2 will be focused on:

- ◆ Strengthening enabling regulatory framework for more efficient delivery of public health and education services;
- ◆ Promoting improved public health management capacity;
- ◆ Strengthening and expanding the delivery of client-friendly basic public health services, especially to vulnerable groups, including MCH, RH and HIV/AIDS;

- ◆ Disseminating and improving the knowledge, skills, behaviors and practices in the areas of MCH, RH, HIV/AIDS and child care down to the community and family levels;
- ◆ Strengthening the education management capacity at national and sub-national levels; and
- ◆ Creating in selected areas child- and youth-friendly learning environment with emphasis on life skills and prevention of HIV/AIDS.

2.3.3 Governance and Participatory Development

The key national documents of Kazakhstan all point to the centrality of governance for the advancement of other reforms. Nonetheless, governance reform has been one of the most difficult and protracted components of Kazakhstan's transformation.

It is equally important to ensure that resource management skills and responsibilities are strengthened at both the central and local levels, and that hierarchical mentality evolves into one focusing on service delivery geared towards improving the quality of life for all. At the same time, despite separata positive developments, the participation of civil society in policymaking, implementation and monitoring remains rather marginal, and thus, so is its ability to advance and protect interests of various social groups. One of primary objectives in this field is to promote participatory development, thereby improving the governance process.

Expected outcome in this area is:

UNDAF Outcome 3: *Enhanced professional capacity, transparency and accountability of the governance structure and participation of civil society in decision-making*

Broadly defined, this thematic area covers a wide range of challenges. Within the scope of Outcome 3, United Nations Agencies, in partnership with other donors, will collaborate in the following areas:

- ◆ Improving the performance, effectiveness and transparency of public administration at central and local levels;
- ◆ Improving the effectiveness of the Legislature's performance at both central and regional levels;
- ◆ Enhancing the protection of human rights of citizens through improved performance of the human rights institutions and implementation of the MDGs and other commitments related to UN conventions, summits and conferences;
- ◆ Enhancing capacities of civil society to better represent the interests of various social groups.

2.4 Cooperation and partnership strategies

As noted throughout, the needs and expectations for sustainable human development in Kazakhstan call for multidimensional partnerships: with the Government, among United Nations Agencies, and with other development partners, including civil society. Therefore, coordination within the UNDAF process has been expanded to include numerous non-United Nations members of the donor community. The following complementary and collaborative strategies will be pursued in the interest of furthering concerted efforts towards national priorities:

- ◆ Strengthened partnerships for policy development, coordination, monitoring and evaluation;
- ◆ Joint dialogue with the Government for creating an enabling environment for civil society organizations; and
- ◆ Increased focus on upstream policy analysis.

These strategies will be further refined during the UNDAF implementation through the coordination mechanisms discussed in Section 5. Some may require collaborative programming or funding; others will be a matter of concerted facilitation of access to data and collaborative research. The commonality is in interactive working with the Government and civil society of Kazakhstan to deliver assistance effectively.

section 3

ESTIMATED RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

The estimated financial resources required by the United Nations System for its contribution to the achievement of each expected UNDAF outcome are presented further in the **Results Matrix**. These contributions include projected resources that each United Nations Agency plans to raise and make available during the next programming cycle to support corresponding outcomes in its Country Program.

The total anticipated resources in support of UNDAF objectives are **US\$ 17,180,000**. About **53.5%** of the total resources will be spent within the focus area of pro-poor policy development, **32%** on ensuring quality of life for all, and **14.5%** on good governance and participatory development. Moreover, UN Agencies plan to mobilize additional **US\$ 16 mln** for the achievement of expected UNDAF outcomes.

It should be noted that the above figures are presently only indicative. The actual resource commitments will be made only in country programs or project documents, according to the procedures and approval mechanisms of each Agency.

section 4

IMPLEMENTATION

4.1. Harmonization of Programs

In 2000, the first year of the first UNDAF cycle, all United Nations Agencies started their respective program cycles. UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA are harmonized with the UNDAF timeframe of 2005-2009. However, because the duration of the cycles varies, some Agencies work on a biennial basis, while the program cycles of others are annual. Still, provisions of the UNDAF will be implemented through the individual Country Programs and other cooperation agreements, which will specify how each Agency contributes to UNDAF outcomes.

4.2. Development Coordination Mechanisms

Under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator, regular Country Team meetings will further facilitate information exchange and promote strengthened partnerships in joint programming as well as in administrative areas. The United Nations Thematic Groups (TGs) aligned with key UNDAF intervention areas will serve, under the chairmanship of lead Agencies, as the main coordination mechanism for the UNDAF implementation. The Office of the UN Resident Coordinator will assist the Country Team and Thematic Groups in ensuring effective coordination and collaboration.

The United Nations System will continue to facilitate dialogue between the Government and the donor community on issues of common interest, building a common vision critical for the successful implementation of the UNDAF. In particular, it will support Government initiatives to empower key governance institutions to facilitate accountable, transparent and open national decision-making and program implementation.

At the same time, the crucial cooperation between multilateral and bilateral donors will be further enhanced through a number of coordination forums at different levels, primarily Expanded UN Theme Group meetings, regular donor meetings and thematic Donor Round Table Meetings.

section 5

MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E)

A clear monitoring and evaluation plan is essential for effective implementation of the UNDAF. To this end, UNDAF **M&E Framework** was developed (see further), which lists for each UNDAF Outcome and related Country Programme (CP) outcomes quantitative and qualitative indicators and baselines. Joint monitoring of progress will allow United Nations Agencies, individually and collectively, to assess their strengths and weaknesses and make necessary adjustments to their activities. M&E Program Cycle Calendar scheduling all major M&E activities for each strategic area of cooperation will be developed, integrated in the UNDAF, implemented and revised as necessary by the UN Theme Groups.

5.1. Internal Reviews

Annual workplans, M&E Program Cycle Calendar and regular reports of the UN Expanded Theme Groups will serve as the primary instruments for UNDAF monitoring and evaluation.

Joint preparation by the UNCT of annual reports of the Resident Coordinator will be one of the main means for internal evaluation and reporting on UNDAF implementation.

5.2. Joint Reviews

A joint midterm evaluation by the Government, United Nations System and other development partners will be conducted at the midpoint of the UNDAF cycle (2005-2009), synchronized as much as possible with Agencies' midterm Country Program reviews. This will provide the opportunity for any mid-course adjustments to ensure that United Nations efforts remain focused on national priorities.

Similarly, a joint end-of-cycle evaluation of the UNDAF will be carried out. This will be undertaken with the objective of obtaining substantive feedback on the achievement of stated UNDAF outcomes in each priority area. It will focus on (1) the Agencies' contribution towards enhancing effectiveness of the United Nations System; and (2) how much associated outcomes together have, or have not, contributed to the national development. Achievements, lessons learned and best practices, as well as constraints encountered, will be disseminated to inform the design of the next UNDAF.

UNDAF RESULTS MATRIX

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| <p>Area of Cooperation: PRO- POOR POLICY DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>National priorities/goals:</p> <p>Kazakhstan Strategy 2030, Kazakhstan's Mission: To build an independent, prosperous and politically stable Kazakhstan with inherent national unity, social justice and economic and social well-being of the entire population</p> <p>Kazakhstan Strategy 2030, Long-Term Priority 4, Health, Education and Well-being of Kazakhstanian citizens: Improve natural environment in the country</p> <p>Kazakhstan Strategy 2010, Social Policy Reform Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Improved living standards, employment generation and poverty reduction ◆ Improvement of the demographic situation ◆ Expansion of economic opportunities for people by encouraging economic growth ◆ Provision of effective state social support to socially vulnerable groups <p>Kazakhstan Strategy 2010, Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Reform Objectives: Improve current legislation and develop international cooperation</p> <p>MDG 1 - Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. Target 1: Reduce by half the proportion of people whose income is less than the subsistence minimum by 2015.</p> <p>MDG 7 - Ensure environmental sustainability. Target 9: By 2015, integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources.</p> |
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UNDAF outcome I: Reduced (income and human) poverty at national and sub-national levels

| Country Programme Outcomes | Indicative CP Outputs and Role of UN Agencies | Role of Other Donors | Indicative Available Resources | Resource mobilization targets |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| <p>1</p> <p>CP Outcome 1</p> <p><u>UNDP/UNICEF</u></p> <p><i>The Government is more capable of reducing poverty, achieving MDG targets, and monitoring its progress to these ends</i></p> | <p>2</p> <p>CP Output 1.1 (UNDP): Greater knowledge, skills and motivation of government officials to formulate and implement poverty reduction strategies.</p> <p>CP Output 1.2 (UNDP): A number of in-depth analytical reports on issues related to poverty and MDGs prepared and published.</p> <p>CP Output 1.3 (UNICEF): Improved knowledge, skills and motivation of the national and sub-national level authorities to identify and monitor the quality of life for all indicators based on the basic survival, development, protection and participation needs of families.</p> <p>Role of UN Agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Support will be provided for the development of a state gender budget to ensure that women's concerns are part of the policy making process (UNIFEM), strengthening the institutional capacity to mainstream gender concerns into the development agenda (UNDP, UNIFEM, UNESCO), including protection of women from violence and promotion of their social, economic and political participation (UNDP, UNIFEM), and land reform rights (UNIFEM). ◆ Support will be provided to the Government for the incorporation of gender concerns into its work on poverty reduction and achievement of MDGs (UNIFEM). | <p>3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Support for mainstreaming gender concerns into the development agenda (OSCE, Soros Foundation), including protecting women from violence, and promoting their social, economic and political participation (OSCE). ◆ Policy advice for formulation of economic diversification and poverty reduction strategies: research will be conducted on non-oil growth; livestock and fisheries; micro-credit; and agricultural competitiveness (WB). ◆ Technical assistance will be provided on accession to the World Trade Organization (WB, USAID); financial sector reform, taxes and fiscal policy reform, customs reform (USAID, ADB); and fair tariffs and regulatory reform in public investment, mainly to utilities and communications (EBRD). ◆ Technical assistance and lending also will be provided to strengthen regional rural planning and development, capacity building in transport and trade sectors, regional finance sector development and increasing competitiveness of domestic programs and private-sector operations (ADB). ◆ Support will be provided to development of small and medium business and micro crediting/ financial services (USAID/EBRD, IDB, OSCE, WB). ◆ Support also will be provided to the pension reform and review of pension schemes (WB, USAID); strengthening the Anti-Monopoly Agency to better regulate utility prices (EBRD); WB - Poverty Assessment. | <p>4</p> <p>UNDP: US\$ 700,000</p> <p>UNICEF: US\$ 100,000</p> <p>UNIFEM: US\$ 50,000</p> <p>UNESCO: US\$ 40,000 (2 yrs)</p> | <p>5</p> <p>UNDP: US\$ 2,725,000</p> <p>UNICEF: US\$ 500,000</p> |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Jointly with UNDP, ILO will support the improvement of social security system and development of sound employment policies. ◆ WHO will support the creation of enabling policy and institutional environment for the health sector to promote health dimension of poverty reduction. ◆ UNESCO will support Community Learning Centers for income generation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ USAID will support the development of business and economics education, and JICA will offer scholarships to study abroad to graduate students of economics. IOM will support employment of migrant women; OSCE will provide training for entrepreneurs, and ADB - training on the use of poverty monitoring tools for policy-making. | | |
| <p>CP Outcome 2</p> <p><u>UNICEF</u></p> <p><i>Vulnerable groups are better protected</i></p> | <p>CP Output 2.1 (UNICEF): National Policies and legislation reflect de-institutionalized approach to Child Protection as well as childcare system (such as Juvenile Justice system).</p> <p>CP Output 2.2 (UNICEF): Standards for services and professionals are in place.</p> <p>CP Output 2.3 (UNICEF): Systems for identification, referral and rehabilitation of children victims of abuse, neglect, etc. are in place.</p> <p>Role of UN Agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Support will be provided to enforce the legal framework for migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, incl. technical assistance to implementing national partners (UNHCR). ◆ Human rights inputs for education and civil society empowerment will be provided (UNESCO). ◆ UNAIDS/UNDP and UNESCO will strengthen the capacity of national leaders to respond to the vulnerability of women to HIV/AIDS and will catalyze the world AIDS campaign. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Support will be provided in upgrading the juvenile justice using restorative approaches and divergence scheme alternatives (Soros Foundation, OSCE). ◆ Support to mass media and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) programs against trafficking of women and children and direct assistance to victims will be provided (USAID, IOM, OSCE/ODIHR). ◆ Capacity of civil society (CS) will be strengthened to provide assistance to, and advocate for policies on behalf of, vulnerable migrants (IOM, OSCE/ODIHR, USAID). | <p>UNICEF: US\$ 800,000</p> <p>UNESCO: US\$ 20,000 (2yrs)</p> <p>UNHCR: US\$ 140,000 (2005)</p> | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| <p>CP Outcome 3</p> <p><u>UNFPA</u></p> <p><i>Population and development issues mainstreamed in all development plans and programs</i></p> | <p>CP Output 3.1 (UNFPA): Enhanced institutional capacities in formulation and implementation of explicit population policy as a part of national development agenda.</p> <p>CP Output 3.2 (UNFPA): Strengthened national capacity for population & development data collection and analysis, including conducting research for policy decision-making.</p> <p>CP Output 3.3 (UNFPA): Increased skills and knowledge of civil servants and legislators on population and development issues, including gender, youth, HIV/AIDS and other related RH problems.</p> <p>Role of UN Agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ UNDP, UNIFEM, WHO will support strengthening institutional capacities to mainstream gender concerns into the development agenda of the country. ◆ WHO will support development of training package and implementation of courses on gender and rights in reproductive health. ◆ UNHCR will assist in the voluntary repatriation of refugees, which includes their registration. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ IOM will contribute to the integration and improvement of migration part in policy agenda. ◆ IOM will continue to assist the Agency on Migration and Demography to develop databases on population movements and immigration, making it easier to assist vulnerable migrants. | <p>UNFPA: US\$ 750,000</p> <p>UNHCR: US\$ 93,000(2005)</p> <p>WHO: US\$ 42,000 (2004-2005)</p> | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| <p>CP Outcome 4</p> <p><u>UNDP</u></p> <p><i>A comprehensive approach to sustainable development is integrated into national development planning and linked to poverty</i></p> | <p>Output 4.1 (UNDP): Increased capacity of the National Council on Sustainable Development to implement priority environmental management initiatives.</p> <p>Output 4.2 (UNDP): Expanded collaboration between government, donors, civil society and the private sector in the area of environmental management and sustainable development for nature and energy conservation.</p> <p>Role of UN Agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ WHO will assist in developing surveillance of water-related diseases, targeting interventions in water supply and sanitation, and elucidating health impact of saline water. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ WB will conduct Policy Dialogues on: sustaining and increasing agriculture, fish production in the Syr Darya basin, improving environmental conditions in the delta area; environmental management for the oil industry through strengthening environmental monitoring and management systems; industrial pollution issues through focusing on reducing mercury contamination in the Nura River and on water quality management; forestry management through preparation of a forestry management project; support in testing technologies for preventing desertification. ◆ EBRD will support harmonization of industrial environmental regulations with the EU standards and will continue to assist in strengthening capacities of municipalities to implement environmental programs. ◆ USAID will support the introduction of lower environment impact technologies in the oil sector. ◆ ADB will provide technical assistance for institutional and technological strengthening for the water resources management and land improvement; improved environmental and natural resource management; institutional strengthening for rural water supply and sanitation sector; and participatory water management in Central Asia. ◆ IDB is interested in working on Aral Sea and Semipalatinsk rehabilitation, esp. in agriculture. | <p>UNDP: US\$ 500,000</p> <p>UNDP/GEF: US\$ 1,200,000</p> <p>WHO: US\$ 30,000 (2004-2005)</p> | <p>IPOOH \$CIIIA 1 600 000</p> <p>UNDP: US\$ 1,600,000</p> |

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| <p>CP Outcome 5</p> <p><u>UNDP</u> <i>Livelihood opportunities for the poor are increased through expanded access to natural resources and sustainable energy</i></p> | <p>Output 5.1 (UNDP): Integrated conservation and development policies based on successful GEF projects in biodiversity (wetlands, mountain agro-biodiversity) and energy (energy efficiency, renewable energy) are in place.</p> <p>Output 5.2 (UNDP): Improved capacities of NGOs and CBOs for nature and energy conservation.</p> <p>Role of UN Agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Support also will be provided for the development of ecotourism and cultural heritage sites using a sustainable livelihood approach (UNESCO). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ National capacity to increase rural people's access to potable water will be developed by supporting policy dialogue on technologies to improve rural water supplies and sanitation (ADB); potable water and waste disposal pilot project testing (WB); support of non-governmental organizations that address potable water issues in rural communities (JICA); and providing support to develop water supplies in rural areas (IDB). ◆ Public support for natural resources conservation will be strengthened by increasing the volume and transparency of environmental information (OSCE). ◆ USAID will support the improvement of energy efficiency at public facilities. | <p>UNDP/GEF: US\$ 4,700,000</p> <p>UNESCO: US\$ 20,000 (2 yrs)</p> | <p>UNDP: US\$ 8,100,000</p> |
| <p>Cross-cutting CP Outcome 6 <u>UNIFEM, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA</u> <i>Legislative base and policy for promotion of gender equality and the advancement of women strengthened</i></p> | | | | |
| <p><u>Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:</u></p> | | | | |
| <p>The expanded UN Theme Group on Poverty Alleviation, Employment and Social Safety, chaired by UNDP, will coordinate the contributions of the UN Agencies and other partners through information-sharing, joint work planning, review and evaluation. Poverty Theme Group will closely collaborate with the expanded UN Theme Group on Gender led by UNIFEM to ensure that gender issues are mainstreamed in the UN Agencies' programs and projects.</p> | | | | |
| <p>Total UNDAF Outcome I</p> | | | <p>US\$ 9,185,000</p> | <p>US\$ 12,925,000</p> |

Area of Cooperation: ENSURING QUALITY OF LIFE FOR ALL

NATIONAL PRIORITIES/GOALS:

Kazakhstan Strategy 2030, Long-term Priority 4, Health, Education and Well-being of Kazakhstani Citizens:

- ◆ Consistently improve standards of life, health, education and opportunities of the Kazakhstanis
- ◆ Improvement of nutrition/Improvement of health of women and children
- ◆ Improve access of population to quality education at all levels and stages

Kazakhstan Strategy 2010, Strategy of Health Reform:

Effective health care system to improve health status through increased availability of quality health care for broad strata of population, and strengthened disease prevention measures through health promotion and protection

Kazakhstan Strategy 2010, Strategy of Education Reform:

Create effective education system that provides wide strata of population with quality educational programs

MDG Goals 1, 4, 5 and 6:

Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger [hidden hunger: micronutrient deficiencies]

Target 5: Reduce by 2/3, between 1990 and 2015, the under-5 mortality rate

Target 6: Reduce by 75 percent, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

Target 7: Halt by 2015 and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

Target 8: Halt by 2015 and begin to reverse the incidence of other major diseases (including TB)

MDG 2 – Achieve universal primary education

UNDAF Outcome II: Improved access to quality basic social services

| Country Programme Outcomes | Indicative CP Outputs and Role of UN Agencies | Role of Other Donors | Indicative Available Resources | Resource mobilization targets |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| <p>CP Outcome 7</p> <p><u>UNICEF/UNFPA</u></p> <p><i>Enabling regulatory environment for more efficient delivery of public health and education services strengthened</i></p> | <p>CP Output 7.1 (<u>UNFPA</u>): Improved quality of RH services in accordance with international standards.</p> <p>CP Output 7.2 (<u>UNICEF</u>): 80% of families have access to and use the basic PHC and MCH package.</p> <p>CP Output 7.3 (<u>UNICEF</u>): Families consume 100% iodised salt and 80% fortified flour.</p> <p>Role of UN Agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ UNAIDS/UNDP and WHO will provide technical and advocacy support to improve HIV/AIDS treatment policy and care protocols and to promote partnership among Global Fund CCM members and will also catalyze the implementation of the country proposal to the GFATM aimed at insuring proper access to PLWHA and HAART. ◆ WHO will support surveillance and the WHO-recommended DOTS program to treat drug-resistant TB. ◆ WHO will support development of policies on national nutrition and food safety. ◆ WHO will support development of policy, training curricula and protocols on treatment and care in MCH. ◆ WHO will support improvement of public health services to focus on health promotion (anti-smoking and anti-alcohol). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Advocacy for adoption of WHO-recommended definition on life and still birth will be carried out (USAID). ◆ USAID will support the WHO-recommended DOTS program to treat drug-resistant TB. | <p>UNICEF: US\$ 970,000</p> <p>UNFPA: US\$ 550,000</p> <p>WHO: US\$ 30,000 (2004-2005)</p> <p>WHO: US\$ 15,000 (2004-2005)</p> <p>WHO: US\$ 20,000 (2004-2005)</p> <p>WHO: US\$ 30,000 (2004-2005)</p> | <p>WHO: US\$ 400,000</p> <p>WHO: US\$ 30,000</p> <p>WHO: US\$ 40,000</p> |

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| <p>CP Outcome 8</p> <p><u>UNICEF/UNFPA</u></p> <p><i>Public health management capacity improved</i></p> | <p>CP Output 8.1 (UNFPA): Improved management capacity in RH system.</p> <p>CP Output 8.2 (UNICEF): Local managers better plan and implement effective public health programmes.</p> <p>Role of UN Agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ WHO will support the improvement of maintenance by national and local health officials of national indicator databases to support evidence-based decision making and implementation of ICD-10 and other international standards. ◆ UNAIDS/UNDP will provide support in further operating a country response information system on HIV/AIDS. UNAIDS/UNDP will promote national leadership in building institutional capacities to properly address HIV/AIDS issues in medical schools' curricula. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Support will be provided to Health Care and Health Financial System reforms (USAID). ◆ Training will be provided to public health specialists in data collection, analysis and reporting (USAID). ◆ USAID will advocate for improved HIV/AIDS policy and strengthen Gov't implementation under GFATM. ◆ Technical training of health professionals on public health management, RH and HIV/AIDS/STIs; and development of curriculum and training for medical students on public health protocols and guidelines on IMCI, RH and HIV/AIDS will be supported (Soros Foundation). ◆ USAID will support the establishment of a Public Health Professional Association. | <p>UNFPA: US\$ 550,000</p> <p>UNICEF: US\$ 250,000</p> | |
| <p>CP Outcome 9</p> <p><u>UNICEF</u></p> <p><i>Delivery of client-friendly basic public health services, especially for vulnerable groups, including MCH, RH and HIV/AIDS, strengthened and expanded</i></p> | <p>CP Output 9.1 (UNICEF): 50% of young people have access to quality youth-friendly services (YFS) including voluntary testing and counseling services in selected areas.</p> <p>Role of UN Partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Advocacy support and training for gender sensitization for Service Providers and government authorities in the area of HIV/AIDS (UNIFEM). ◆ UNAIDS/UNDP will catalyze national initiatives targeted at the access to voluntary counseling and testing and STI care, identify and promote country best practices. ◆ UNAIDS/UNDP will provide financial, material and technical assistance to national institutions to provide direct support services to the most vulnerable groups to curb the spread of HIV/AIDS. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Financial and technical support will be provided to improve the delivery of health care services (USAID). ◆ Financial, material and technical assistance to national institutions to provide direct support services to the most vulnerable groups to curb the spread of HIV/AIDS (Soros Foundation). ◆ Establishment of HIV/AIDS surveillance sites in Karaganda, Pavlodar, Shymkent and Ural'sk (USAID). | <p>UNICEF: US\$ 650,000</p> <p>UNIFEM: US\$ 10,000 (2004-2007)</p> | |

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| <p>CP Outcome 10</p> <p><u>UNICEF/UNFPA</u> <i>Knowledge, skills and practices on MCH, RH, HIV/AIDS and child care are improved at community and family level</i></p> | <p>CP Output 10.1 (UNFPA): Increased utilization of BCC strategy for SRH at the national and local levels.</p> <p>CP output 10.2 (UNICEF): At least 70% of children participate in ECD programme in selected areas.</p> <p>CP output 10.3 (UNICEF): At least 60% of parents have adequate knowledge and skills on ECD.</p> <p>Role of UN Agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ UNAIDS/UNDP, UNESCO will contribute to nationally-led IEC campaigns on HIV prevention targeted at youth, as well as public awareness campaigns on the needs of people living with HIV/AIDS, and will assist in strengthening coordination of partners in achieving protective behaviors of young people, especially most vulnerable to HIV/AIDS, and in development of guiding materials and text-books for teachers and children. ◆ UNAIDS and UNDP will assist in implementation of the country proposal to the GFATM on training and supply of materials to NGOs and government institutions for the prevention of HIV/AIDS among vulnerable groups (needles, syringes, disinfectants, condoms and methadone programs). ◆ UNESCO, UNAIDS/UNDP will provide educational inputs and support for government and civil society. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ USAID will conduct general public health awareness campaigns through NGOs. ◆ Soros Foundation will support HIV/AIDS prevention activities. | <p>UNICEF: US\$ 500,000</p> <p>UNFPA: US\$ 400,000</p> <p>UNESCO: US\$ 20,000 (2yrs)</p> | |

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| <p>CP Outcome 11</p> <p><u>UNICEF</u> <i>Education management capacity at national and sub-national level improved</i></p> | <p>CP Output 11.1 (UNICEF): 50% of children in selected area attend child friendly schools.</p> <p>Role of UN Agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ UNESCO will support improved utilization of the Education Management Information System (EMIS) by the Ministry of Education and Science for decision-making purposes. ◆ UNESCO will support enhancement of education managers' skills for planning, implementation and monitoring the delivery of quality education services. ◆ UNESCO will support improvement of measurement tools (and/or standards) for assessing quality in education. ◆ UNESCO will support effective implementation of EFA Plan of Action by the government, MOE and NGOs. | <p>USAID may support the development of standards for Market Economy and Business Administration courses in Universities.</p> | <p>UNICEF: US\$ 650,000</p> <p>UNESCO: US\$ 150,000 (2 yrs)</p> | <p>UNDP: US\$ 300,000</p> |

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| <p>CP Outcome 12</p> <p><u>UNICEF</u> <i>Child and youth friendly learning environment, with emphasis on life skills and prevention of HIV/AIDS created in selected areas.</i></p> | <p>CP Output 12.1 (UNICEF): 90% of young people have access to HIV/AIDS youth specific information and education, including peer education and life skills based education in selected areas.</p> <p>Role of UN Agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ UNESCO will support enhancement of child friendly learning environment at schools and strengthening teachers' life skills based education techniques and methods. ◆ In partnership with MoE and national Healthy Lifestyle Center, UNFPA will support the integration of RH issues into mandatory school curriculum ◆ UNAIDS/UNDP will support the development of guiding materials, text-books and supplies for teachers and young students. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ ADB will support Information Communication Technologies and distance education, particularly in rural areas. | <p>UNICEF: US\$ 600,000</p> <p>UNESCO: US\$ 100,000 (2 yrs)</p> | |
| <p><u>Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:</u></p> <p>The expanded UN Theme Group on Basic Social Services, chaired by UNICEF, will coordinate the contributions of the UN Agencies and other partners through information-sharing, joint work planning, review and evaluation. Basic Social Services Theme Group will closely collaborate with the expanded UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS, Drugs and Vulnerable Groups to ensure that issues of HIV/AIDS, drug abuse and vulnerable groups are adequately addressed in the UN agencies programs and projects.</p> | | | | |
| Total UNDAF Outcome II | | | <p>US\$ 770,000</p> | <p>US\$ 5,495,000</p> |

Area of Cooperation: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PARTICIPATORY DEVELOPMENT

National priorities/goals:

Kazakhstan Strategy 2030, Long term priority 7, “Professional State”:

To create in Kazakhstan an efficient modern state service and management structure best suited for market economy; form the Government capable of realising national priorities

Kazakhstan Strategy 2010, Reform of Political System:

- ◆ Creation of an effective political system, capable of addressing public interests
- ◆ Strengthen the role of non-governmental organizations, which shall actively and effectively promote the interests of the citizens

Kazakhstan Strategy 2010, Administrative Reform:

Creation of an effective public administration capable of operating in new economic and political environment and fulfill its functions to the full extent

Kazakhstan Strategy 2010, Decentralization of State Functions:

Democratization of governance implemented through involvement of citizens and strengthening accountability of the state bodies

UNDAF Outcome III: Professional capacity, effectiveness and accountability of the governance structure and participation of civil society in decision-making enhanced

| Country Programme Outcomes | Indicative CP Outputs and Role of UN Agencies | Role of Other Donors | Indicative Available Resources | Resource mobilization targets |
|---|--|---|--|-------------------------------|
| <p>CP Outcome 13</p> <p><u>UNDP/UNICEF</u></p> <p>The performance, effectiveness and transparency of public administration are improved at central and local levels</p> | <p>CP Output 13.1 (<u>UNDP</u>): Unified standards for civil service at both central and local levels developed.</p> <p>CP Output 13.2 (<u>UNICEF</u>): Local public authorities are able to plan, manage and monitor convergent programmes for better social systems.</p> <p>Role of UN Agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Support for improved understanding by the Government officials of international protection mechanisms (<u>UNHCR</u>) and gender equity (<u>UNIFEM</u>). ◆ <u>UNODC</u> and <u>WHO</u> will assist the improvement of national capacity to deal with substance use, reduction of drug demand and drug trafficking through the enhancement of national monitoring system on drug abuse, strengthened coordination mechanisms to deal with drug abuse and strengthened capacity in treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Advocacy will be undertaken for improvements in human resource management in civil service and legislative improvement for public administration (French Embassy). ◆ Study tours abroad for public administrators will be supported, along with graduate studies abroad in public administration and law (JICA). ◆ Assistance will be provided to strengthen anti-monopoly regulation within the telecommunications and transportation sectors (EBRD). ◆ Support to improved understanding by the Government officials of gender equity (OSCE). ◆ Support to the public audit function of national programs (USAID); and strengthening the role of the Anti-Monopoly Agency to increase market competitiveness (EBRD). ◆ Assistance will be provided in advocating for greater transparency in the extractive industry (DFID); improving transparency of Government structures and oil revenues and training to improve the budget system (Soros Foundation); delineating projects for customs officials and border services (OSCE). ◆ Support to national and local governments in formulation of a governance framework that enhances coordination and planning of public spending, development service delivery and accelerates poverty reduction (ADB). ◆ IOM will continue to provide training for government officials of the agencies dealing with migration: Ministry of Interior, Agency for Migration, Border Service, others. | <p>UNDP: US\$ 500,000</p> <p>UNICEF: US\$ 325,000</p> <p>UNHCR: US\$ 10,000 (2005)</p> <p>UNODC: US\$ 101,800</p> <p>UNODC other: US\$ 250,000</p> <p>WHO: US\$ 10,000 (2004-2005)</p> | |

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| <p>CP Outcome 14</p> <p><u>UNDP</u></p> <p><i>Legislature performs its functions more effectively at both central and regional levels</i></p> | <p>CP Output 14.1 (UNDP): Improved cooperation between national and regional legislatures and local executives in decision-making process.</p> | <p>◆ Support will be provided to the Public Policy Research Center to bring together national and local Legislature and NGOs to discuss draft legislation and other significant issues (Soros Foundation).</p> <p>◆ IOM will support the formulation of migration legislation in accordance with international human rights standards.</p> <p>◆ Support will be provided to local NGOs in civic advocacy programs (USAID).</p> <p>◆ The US Embassy and OSCE will work with political parties and local and central election commissions to strengthen electoral legislation and procedures.</p> | <p>UNDP: US\$ 250,000</p> | <p>UNDP: US\$ 500,000</p> |
| <p>CP Outcome 15</p> <p><u>UNDP/UNICEF</u></p> <p><i>The human rights of citizens are better protected through improved performance of human rights institutions and effective implementation of MDGs and other commitments related to UN Conventions, Summits and Conferences</i></p> | <p>CP Output 15.1 (UNDP): Greater awareness of decision makers and civil servants on human rights and international conventions.</p> <p>CP Output 15.2 (UNICEF): Implementation of MDGs related to women and children better analysed and monitored.</p> <p>Role of UN Agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ UNIFEM will promote greater awareness of decision makers and civil servants on CEDAW. ◆ Technical support to National Ombudsman office will be provided for incorporating gender equality principles into its work (UNIFEM). ◆ Technical assistance will be provided to national authorities in reviewing the strategic program to counteract the HIV/AIDS epidemic (UNAIDS/UNDP). | <p>◆ Support will be provided to the GoK in formulation and implementation of NPAs that comply with its international commitments (OSCE/ODIHR, OSCE/FEED).</p> | <p>UNDP: US\$ 250,000</p> <p>UNICEF: US\$ 75,000</p> <p>UNIFEM: (CEDAW budget): US\$ 60,000</p> <p>UNAIDS PAF: US\$ 150,000</p> | <p>UNDP: US\$ 1,500,000</p> |

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| <p>◆ Support will be provided to the GoK in formulation and implementation of NPAs that comply with the country's commitments to MDGs, other United Nations Summits, Conferences and Conventions (UN System).</p> | <p>◆ Support will be provided to the GoK in formulation and implementation of NPAs that comply with the country's commitments to MDGs, other United Nations Summits, Conferences and Conventions (UN System).</p> | <p>◆ Dialogue between the Government and civil society and CSO participation in national decision-making will be supported by advocating a stronger legal base for civil society organizations and cooperation between Government and civil society (USAID). Cooperation within civil society will be promoted (USAID), as will be collaboration between the Government and civil society to formulate national legislation on public service radio and television (OSCE).</p> | <p>◆ Dialogue between the Government and civil society and CSO participation in national decision-making will be supported by advocating a stronger legal base for civil society organizations and cooperation between Government and civil society (USAID). Cooperation within civil society will be promoted (USAID), as will be collaboration between the Government and civil society to formulate national legislation on public service radio and television (OSCE).</p> | <p>◆ Dialogue between the Government and civil society and CSO participation in national decision-making will be supported by advocating a stronger legal base for civil society organizations and cooperation between Government and civil society (USAID). Cooperation within civil society will be promoted (USAID), as will be collaboration between the Government and civil society to formulate national legislation on public service radio and television (OSCE).</p> |
| <p>CP Outcome 16 UNDP/UNICEF <i>Capacities of civil society to better represent the interests of various social groups enhanced</i></p> | <p>CP Output 16.1 (UNDP): Enhanced capacity of civil society organizations to participate in policy-making processes. CP Output 16.2 (UNICEF): Improved knowledge and skills of the Government and NGOs to better plan, formulate and monitor child-focused social policies (nationwide focus). Role of UN Agencies:</p> | <p>◆ UNESO will promote collaboration between the Government and civil society to formulate national legislation on public service radio and television.</p> | <p>◆ UNHCR: US\$ 20,000 (2005) ◆ UNODC: US\$ 100,000 (2004-2005) ◆ UNIFEM: US\$ 80,000 ◆ DPI: US\$ 14,000</p> | <p>◆ UNDP: US\$ 275,000 ◆ UNESCO: US\$ 30,000 (2 yrs) ◆ UNHCR: US\$ 20,000 (2005) ◆ UNODC: US\$ 100,000 (2004-2005) ◆ UNIFEM: US\$ 80,000 ◆ DPI: US\$ 14,000</p> |
| <p>◆ Civil society knowledge, understanding and capacity on human rights and fundamental freedoms will be enhanced by supporting advocacy and dissemination of international human rights conventions; providing training and information (UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO, DPI); and raising awareness about CEDAW principles (UNIFEM).</p> | <p>◆ UNODC will provide training in various aspects of effective prevention of drug abuse for mass media, NGOs and civil society organizations.</p> | <p>◆ OSCE will assist in strengthening Government-civil society cooperation in the areas of democratization and human rights, especially in monitoring places of detention.</p> | <p>◆ OSCE will assist in strengthening Government-civil society cooperation in the areas of democratization and human rights, especially in monitoring places of detention.</p> | <p>◆ Civil society capacity to advocate for and/or design and implement programs will be developed by providing financial and technical support to improve proficiency in financial management, human resources and fund-raising (DFID, USAID), along with improved ability to deliver PHC services (JICA), and increased rural access to potable water (JICA).</p> |
| <p>◆ Delivery of lifelong learning and adult learning will be supported (UNESCO).</p> | <p>◆ Support will be provided to activities to prevent institutionalization and promote de-institutionalization</p> | <p>◆ Support will be provided to activities to prevent institutionalization and promote de-institutionalization</p> | <p>◆ Support will be provided to activities to prevent institutionalization and promote de-institutionalization</p> | <p>◆ Support will be provided to activities to prevent institutionalization and promote de-institutionalization</p> |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The capacity of civil society will be strengthened to develop IEC and BCC campaigns on reproductive health (UNFPA); young people's healthy behaviors, including on HIV/AIDS (UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNDR, UNESCO, UNFPA); environmental conservation (UNDP); gender equality and the advancement of women (UNIFEM). ◆ Civil society capacity will be enhanced to prevent all forms of violence, neglect, abuse and exploitation of women and children (UNICEF, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIFEM). | <p>of children (UNICEF, Soros Foundation). OSCE will support wider civic participation in policymaking, freedom of the media, and openness and transparency of the election process); IOM will support anti-trafficking activities, and OSCE – improving the ability to monitor human rights. The capacity of civil society will be strengthened to assist in peer and outreach programs to support behavior change and prevent HIV/AIDS among injecting drug users (USAID); and drug anti-trafficking, including strengthening border control (UNHCR, IOM, US-Customs, French Embassy). Civil society capacity will be supported to prevent of all forms of violence, neglect, abuse and exploitation of women and children (Soros Foundation, USAID, IOM).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ USAID will provide assistance to the establishment of a Business Association. ◆ OSCE will promote access to environmental information and public participation in decision making. | | |
| <p><u>Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:</u></p> <p>The expanded UN Theme Group on Governance and Participatory Development, chaired by UNDP, will coordinate the contributions of the UN Agencies and other partners through information-sharing, joint work planning, review and evaluation. The expanded UN Theme Group on Governance and Participatory Development will closely collaborate with all UN Theme Groups to ensure that issues of participatory development are addressed as key elements in UN programs and projects.</p> | | | | |
| <p>Total UNDAF Outcome III</p> | | | <p>US\$ 2,500,800</p> | <p>US\$ 2,300,000</p> |
| <p><u>Total UNDAF</u></p> | | | <p>US\$ 17,180,800</p> | <p>US\$ 15,995,000</p> |

MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

UNDAF Outcome 1:

Reduced (income and human) poverty at national and sub-national levels

Indicators:

1. Closing the gap for MDG 1 toward full achievement by 2015
2. Closing the gap for MDG 7 toward full achievement

Baseline:

1. In 2002 proportion of population below subsistence minimum comprised 24.2%; proportion of population with income below food basket cost – 8.9%.
2. Proportion of land area covered by forest – 4%; Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area – 3%; per capita carbon dioxide emissions – 12.2 tons (1996); proportion of population without sustainable access to improved water source, urban and rural – 15% and 27% (2000).

Source: MDGR, CCA

| UNDAF Outcomes | Indicator(s) and Baselines |
|---|--|
| <p><u>CP outcome 1</u> <i>The Government is more capable of reducing poverty, achieving MDG targets, and monitoring its progress to these ends</i></p> | <p>Indicator: Allocation from national budget to poverty alleviation initiatives.</p> <p>Baseline: In 2002, despite impressive economic growth, public spending in the social sector remained low: healthcare was 1.9%, education was 3.2%, and social services were 5.4% of GDP.</p> |
| <p><u>CP Outcome 2</u> <i>Vulnerable groups are better protected</i></p> | <p>Indicator: Number of national policies and legislation passed and implemented; % of professionals trained and practicing the standards to ensure child protection measures; % of cities using a system of identification, referral, rehabilitation of child victims of abuse, neglect.</p> <p>Baseline: Law on Medical and Social-Pedagogic Correctional Support to Children with Special Needs and Law on Rights of the Child approved by the Parliament (2002); No established standards for community social work system (2002); % of cities and % professionals baseline will be established in 2005.</p> |

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| <p><u>CP Outcome 3</u></p> <p><i>Population and development issues mainstreamed in all development plans and programs</i></p> | <p>Indicator:</p> <p>Number of ministerial development plans incorporating population concerns thoroughly.</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>P&D concerns articulated in long and medium terms strategies Kazakhstan 2030 & 2010, National Plan for Advancement of Women, National Programme on Poverty Eradication for 2003-2007, National Programme on Counteracting AIDS Epidemic for 2001-2005 and respective sectoral plans (military, internal affairs, education, penitentiary), Concept Paper on National Demographic and Migration Policy (draft), National Environmental Action Plan (2002).</p> |
| <p><u>CP Outcome 4</u></p> <p><i>A comprehensive approach to sustainable development is integrated into national development planning and linked to poverty</i></p> | <p>Indicator:</p> <p>The existence of a national strategy on sustainable development (NSSD).</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>A National Environmental Action Plan was developed and approved in 1999.</p> <p>At WSSD, Kazakhstan committed to preparing a national strategy on sustainable development (NSSD).</p> |
| <p><u>CP Outcome 5</u></p> <p><i>Livelihood opportunities for the poor are increased through expanded access to natural resources and sustainable energy</i></p> | <p>Indicator:</p> <p>The amount of energy produced through renewable sources.</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>In 1999, the percent of energy consumption from renewable resources was 1.5% of total consumption (or 527 tons of oil equivalent).</p> |
| <p><u>Cross-cutting CP Outcome 6</u></p> <p><i>Legislative base and policy for promotion of gender equality and the advancement of women strengthened</i></p> | <p>Indicator:</p> <p># of women MPs;</p> <p>Male/female average wage ratio.</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament: 11.2% (1999);</p> <p>Women's average wage as percent of men's comprised 61.4% (2000) and 58.8% (2001).</p> <p>The National Action Plan on Improving the Status of Women, approved in 1999;</p> <p>The Concept of Gender Policy of the RK Government, approved in 2003;</p> <p>Kazakhstan committed to draft and to adopt Gender Equality Law and Law on Domestic Violence.</p> |

UNDAF Outcome 2:

Improved access to quality basic social services

Indicators:

1. Closing the gap for MDG 2 toward full achievement by 2015
2. Closing the gap for MDG 4 toward full achievement by 2015
3. Closing the gap for MDG 5 toward full achievement by 2015
4. Closing the gap for MDG 6 (Target 7&8) toward full achievement by 2015

Baseline:

In 2002, registered HIV cases equalled to 3257, HIV incidence (newly registered cases) – 735; incidence of TB - 155.7 (2001).

Source: MDGR, CCA

| UNDAF Outcomes | Indicator(s) and Baselines |
|--|---|
| <p><u>CP outcome 7</u></p> <p><i>Enabling regulatory environment for more efficient delivery of public health and education services strengthened</i></p> | <p>Indicator:</p> <p>Unmet needs for FP services reduced by 50%;</p> <p>Increased CPR by 30%;</p> <p>Attendance rate of RH services at PHC level increased by 50%;</p> <p>% of families who have access to fortified flour products (by rural/urban);</p> <p>% of families who have access to USI products (by rural/urban);</p> <p>% families who have access to services utilizing the CP-supported Basic PHC/MCH Package (by rural/urban);</p> <p>The percentage of children under 5 who receive complete immunization, by antigen, by oblast/by rayon.</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Fortified flour was not available in Kazakhstan (2002);</p> <p>Unmet needs for FP services: 8.7 % - married women (DHS, 1999);</p> <p>29% using iodized salt (urban: 31.3%; rural: 26.2%) (DHS, 1999);</p> <p>CPR – 35.8% - all women of reproductive age and any method of modern contraception (MoH, 2002);</p> <p>Immunisation coverage against 6 antigens over 95%;</p> <p>Access and Quality of Health Care Services Study’ 2003 - financial problems in accessing health services:</p> <p>Rural: always:23.6; partly: 53.1</p> <p>Urban: always: 53.1; partly: 40.1.</p> |

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>CP Outcome 8</p> <p><i>Public health management capacity improved</i></p> | <p>Indicator:</p> <p>% increase in financial resources allocated to public health services.</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Public Expenditures on Health: 1.9% of GDP in 2002; Regional disparities on per/capita expenditures (2003).</p> |
| <p>CP Outcome 9</p> <p><i>Delivery of client-friendly basic public health services, especially for vulnerable groups, including MCH, RH and HIV/AIDS, strengthened and expanded</i></p> | <p>Indicator:</p> <p># or % young people who have access to and use services utilizing the UNICEF supported YFS Package (by rural/urban); % of young peer educators, including especially vulnerable peer educators.</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>No YFS as per the required standards (YFS Mapping Report; 2003)</p> |
| <p>CP Outcome 10</p> <p><i>Knowledge, skills and practices on MCH, RH, HIV/AIDS and child care are improved at community and family level</i></p> | <p>Indicator:</p> <p>% of children in pilot area age 0-3 enrolled in family based ECD (by rural/urban and by gender) % of children in pilot area age 4-6 enrolled in group ECD programme (by rural/ urban, and gender) % of parents with knowledge and skills on child care and development.</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Pre-school coverage (October 2003): 0-3 years old: 7.5% 3-4 years: 15% 5-6 years: 63%</p> <p>Parents knowledge and skills on ECD (as per the KAPB baseline study 2003): 16% knows safety measures to prevent injuries. 65% practice tight swaddling 55% read to the child 94% have taken their children to immunization</p> |
| <p>CP Outcome 11</p> <p><i>Education management capacity at national and sub-national level improved</i></p> | <p>Indicator:</p> <p>% of children in pilot area enrolled in CFS (by rural/urban, and gender).</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>data will be available by the end of 2004.</p> |
| <p>CP Outcome 12</p> <p><i>Child and youth friendly learning environment, with emphasis on life skills and prevention of HIV/AIDS created in selected areas</i></p> | <p>Indicator:</p> <p># or % of young people who have access to HIV/AIDS information and participate in life skilled based education (by rural/urban and gender).</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>data will be available by the end of 2004.</p> |

UNDAF Outcome 3:

Professional capacity, effectiveness and accountability of the governance structure and participation of civil society in decision-making enhanced

Indicators:

1. Harmonization and compliance of national legislation and bylaws with international standards
2. Increased participation of all national stakeholders in the parliamentary process
3. Increased professionalism and competence of civil servants
4. Increased percentage of NGOs, and the private sector participating in decision making bodies
5. Increased percentage of NGOs delivering basic social services

Baseline: Kazakhstan Strategy 2030 aims to create Kazakhstan as an efficient, modern state with a structure best suited for a market economy, and a Government capable of realizing its priorities and protecting its national interests. Strategy 2030 is supported by the Strategic Development Plan of Kazakhstan 2010 in realizing this long-term vision. However, there is a big gap between the vision and implementation. Establishing a professional state and a democratic Government that is both equitable and effective has been one of the most difficult, protracted components of Kazakhstan's transition to democracy and a market economy.

One component of Kazakhstan's Strategy 2010 is to strengthen the foundations of Kazakhstan as a nation through wider inclusion of citizens in the governance process. At this stage, the civil society in Kazakhstan is in its infancy: insufficiently organized to represent the interests of broad spectrum of constituents in this vast country. As a result, demand side of political equilibrium continues to be largely missing. There is a deficient nurturing legislative environment for NGOs. The Law on Non-Profit Organizations (2001) provides a legislative framework for recognition of the role of NGOs in society. However, the absence of a clear definition and typology of NGOs have resulted in some ambiguities.

Source: MDGR, CCA

| UNDAF Outcomes | Indicator(s) and Baselines |
|--|--|
| <p><u>CP Outcome 13</u></p> <p><i>The performance, effectiveness and transparency of public administration are improved at central and local levels</i></p> | <p>Indicator:</p> <p>Client perceptions, based on public surveys, of civil service performance as regards user friendliness, efficiency, effectiveness, honesty and integrity.</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Although there are some positive areas in civil service performance, in many areas the civil service is perceived to be ineffective or corrupt.</p> <p>Indicator:</p> <p>Number of GOK policies enacted that directly support pro-children policies; QoLA Approach used in national and local planning;</p> <p>Number of Country Programme supported initiatives that gain the full-support from Local Authorities (such as Youths' Right to HIV/AIDS information, CFSS).</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>QoLA approach developed at national level. No projects at Oblast level;</p> <p>No convergent projects of child focused delivery of social services at local level;</p> <p>Public expenditures as % of GDP in 2002: Health: 1.9% Education: 3.5%</p> |
| <p><u>CP Outcome 14</u></p> <p><i>Legislature performs its functions more effectively at both central and regional levels</i></p> | <p>Indicator:</p> <p>Number and nature of amendments to national legislation developed by regional parliaments.</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Participation of regional legislatures (maslikhats) in legislative process is limited.</p> |
| <p><u>CP Outcome 15</u></p> <p><i>The human rights of citizens are better protected through improved performance of human rights institutions and effective implementation of MDGs and other commitments related to UN Conventions, Summits and Conferences</i></p> | <p>Indicator:</p> <p>Number of cases successfully resolved by the Ombudsman and Human Rights Commission.</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Human Rights Commission has been in existence for several years; an Ombudsman Office was established in September 2002.</p> |
| <p><u>CP Outcome 16</u></p> <p><i>Capacities of civil society to better represent the interests of various social groups enhanced</i></p> | <p>Indicator:</p> <p>Number and total membership of formally registered NGOs.</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>In 2001, 1,767 NGOs were working in Kazakhstan. Few of these have national or sub-national mandates.</p> |

ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

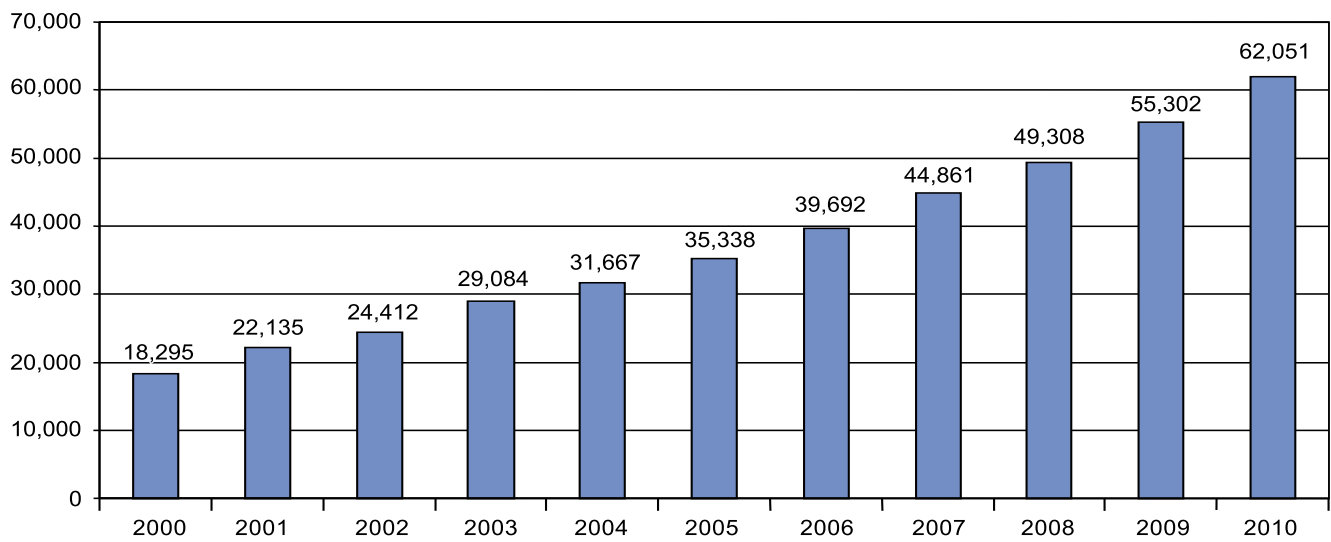
| | |
|------------|---|
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| AIDS | Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| BCC | Behavioral Change Communication |
| BFHI | Baby friendly hospital initiative |
| CBO | Community-based organizations |
| CCA | Common Country Assessment |
| CEDAW | Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women |
| CRC | Convention on the Rights of the Child |
| CS | Civil Society |
| OSCE | Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe |
| OSCE/EED | Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe/Economic and Environment Dimension |
| OSCE/ODIHR | Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe/Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights |
| CSO | Civil society organizations |
| DFID | Department for International Development (Government of the United Kingdom) |
| DOTS | WHO/internationally-recommended TB control strategy |
| EBRD | European Bank for Reconstruction and Development |
| ECD | Early Childhood Development |
| EFA | Education For All |
| EMIS | Education Management Information System |
| EU | European Union |
| GEF | Global Environmental Facility |
| GFATM | Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria |
| GOK | Government of Kazakhstan |
| HAART | Highly active antiretroviral therapy |
| ICD | International Classification of Diseases |
| IDA | Iron Deficiency Anemia |
| IDB | Islamic Development Bank |
| IDD | Iodine deficiency disorders |
| IMR | Infant Mortality Rate |
| IEC | Information, Education, Communication |
| ILO | International Labour Organization |
| IMCI | Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses |
| IOM | International Organization for Migration |
| JICA | Japan International Cooperation Agency |

| | |
|--------|--|
| LSBE | Life Skills Based Education |
| MCH | Maternal and Child Health |
| MDGs | Millennium Development Goals |
| MICS | Multi Indicator Cluster Survey |
| MIS | Management Information System |
| MOE | Ministry of Education and Science |
| MOH | Ministry of Health |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| PH | Public Health |
| PHC | Primary Health Care |
| PLWHA | People Living with HIV and AIDS |
| PMTCT | Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission |
| QoLA | Quality of Life for All |
| RH | Reproductive Health |
| RK | Republic of Kazakhstan |
| SP | Service providers |
| STI | Sexually transmitted infections |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNAIDS | The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS |
| UNCT | UN Country Team |
| UNDAF | United Nations Development Assistance Framework |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNDPI | United National Department of Public Information |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| UNFPA | United Nations Fund for Population Activities |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commission for Refugees |
| UNICEF | The United Nations Children's Fund |
| UNIFEM | United Nations Development Fund for Women |
| UNODC | United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| VAD | Vitamin-A Deficiency |
| WB | World Bank |
| WHO | World Health Organization |
| WTO | World Trade Organization |
| WSSD | World Summit on Sustainable Development |

Statistical Annex

Extract from Common Country Assessment (CCA)

Chart 1. GDP Estimates (US\$ million)



Source: IMF, Concluding Statement, 2003 Article IV Consultation

Table 1. Public Expenditure (% of GDP)

| | Kazakhstan | CIS | OECD |
|---------------------------|------------|-----|------|
| Social Security & Welfare | 5.7 | 8.1 | 15.6 |
| Education | 3.2 | 4.5 | 5.3 |
| Health | 1.9 | 2.5 | 5.6 |
| Housing | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.7 |

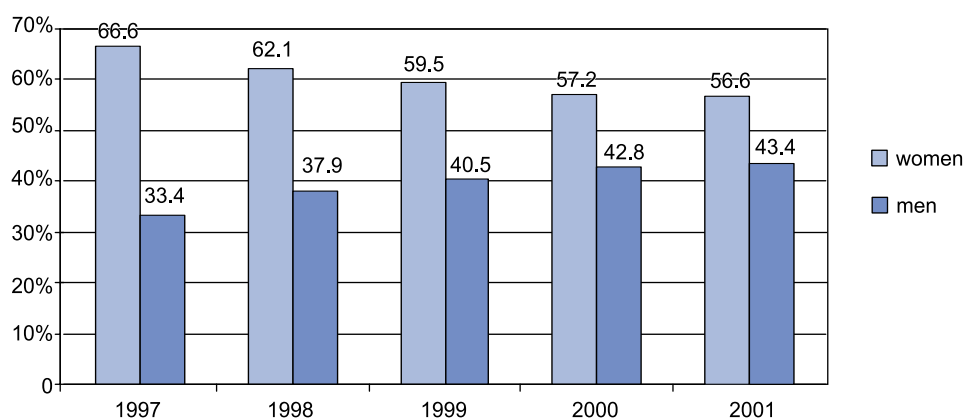
Source: World Bank Regional Office, Almaty

Table 2. Income Poverty in Kazakhstan

| | Poverty Head Count Ratio (% of population below subsistence level) | Gini coefficient | Assets coefficient | Poverty Depth Index | Poverty Severity Index | % of population below food basket cost | Human Poverty Index | | |
|------|--|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--|---------------------|------|-------|
| | | | | | | | All | Men | Women |
| 1996 | 34.6 | 0.319 | - | 32.9 | 5.2 | - | - | - | |
| 1997 | 38.3 | 0.338 | 10.2 | 31.6 | 3.1 | 12.7 | - | - | |
| 1998 | 39.0 | 0.347 | 11.3 | 32.8 | 3.8 | 16.2 | 31.0 | 32.7 | |
| 1999 | 34.5 | 0.340 | 11.0 | 39.7 | 5.5 | 14.5 | 28.1 | 30.1 | |
| 2000 | 31.8 | 0.343 | 11.9 | 32.4 | 4.0 | 11.7 | - | - | |
| 2001 | 28.4 | 0.348 | 11.3 | 27.1 | 3.0 | 11.3 | 23.9 | - | |

Source: Agency for Statistics

Chart 2. Female and Male Unemployment, %



Source: Agency for Statistics

Table 3. General Demographic Indicators ('000 persons)

| Year | General Growth of Population (+)/(-) | Including: | | | |
|------|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------|--------|-----------------|
| | | Natural Growth | Births | Deaths | Migration Loss* |
| 1996 | -195.2 | 87.1 | 253.2 | 166.0 | -282.3 |
| 1997 | -292.4 | 72.2 | 232.4 | 160.1 | -364.6 |
| 1998 | -230.4 | 68.1 | 222.4 | 154.3 | -298.5 |
| 1999 | -61.7 | 65.9 | 211.8 | 145.9 | -127.6 |
| 2000 | -54.1 | 69.0 | 218.5 | 149.4 | -123.2 |
| 2001 | -22.4 | 73.2 | 220.7 | 147.6 | -95.5 |

*Additional statistics furnished by the CIS countries are included.

Source: Agency for Statistics

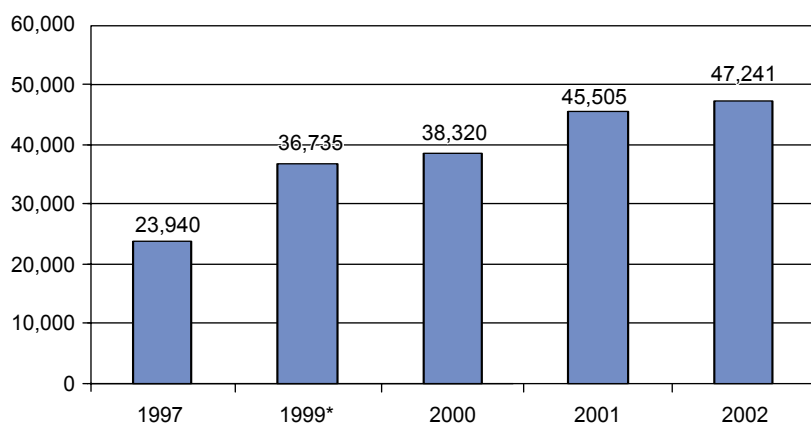
Table 4. List of Cities According to Levels of Air Pollution Listed in Descending Order of Pollution

| City | ISA5* | | Sectors of Industries that contribute to air pollution |
|-------------------|-------|------|--|
| | 2000 | 2001 | |
| Ust Kamenogorsk | 17.8 | 14.2 | Nonferrous metallurgy, energy industry |
| Almaty | 9.9 | 13.1 | Energy industry, transport |
| Shymkent | 10.0 | 11.8 | Nonferrous metallurgy, chemical industry, oil refineries |
| Aktobe | 10.0 | 8.5 | Ferrous metallurgy, chemical industry |
| Taraz | 7.8 | 6.7 | Chemical industry |
| Petropavlovsk | 6.8 | 5.1 | Energy industry, instrument-making industry |
| Karagandy | 4.6 | 4.6 | Energy industry, coal mining industry, transport |
| Aktau | 4.6 | 4.4 | Chemical industry |
| Semipalatinsk | 4.0 | 3.3 | Energy industry, construction |
| Kostanay | 2.9 | 3.2 | Energy industry |
| Pavlodar | 2.3 | 2.7 | Oil refineries, energy industries |
| Atyrau | 2.5 | 1.8 | Oil refineries |
| Astana | 2.7 | 1.3 | Energy industry, transport |
| Uralsk | 1.4 | 1.2 | Energy industry |
| Average in the RK | 6.90 | 6.09 | |

* Air Pollution Indicator

Source: Center for Environment Pollution Monitoring

Chart 3. Number of Registered Drug Addicts



* no data collected in 1998

Source: General Prosecutor's Office

Table 5. Health Care Expenditures

| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Public health care expenditures* | 36,409 | 44,825 | 54,323 | 62,238 | 70,840 |
| As % of GDP | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Health care expenditures as % of total state budget | 8.5 | 10.0 | 9.4 | 8.7 | 8.6 |

* in million KZT

Source: Review of Public Expenditures in the Social Sector, 2002

Table 6. Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)

| Years preceding survey | Period | Neonatal mortality | Post-neonatal mortality | Infant mortality | Child mortality | Under-five mortality |
|------------------------|---------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 0-4 | 1994-99 | 33.6 | 28.3 | 61.9 | 10.1 | 71.4 |
| 5-9 | 1989-94 | 24.6 | 25.1 | 49.7 | 7.3 | 56.7 |
| 10-14 | 1984-89 | 29.3 | 25.7 | 54.9 | 11.8 | 66.1 |

Source: Kazakhstan Demographic and Health Survey, 1999

Table 7. Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births

| 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 27.3 | 24.2 | 21.4 | 20.2 | 19.6 | 19.4 | 17 |

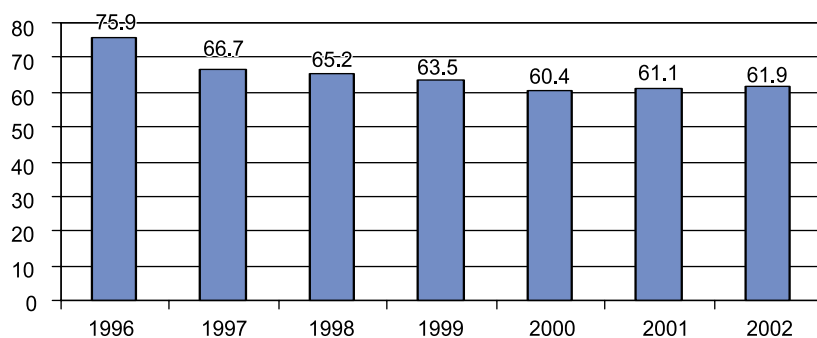
Sources: Ministry of Health; 2002 – Agency on Demography and Migration

Table 8. Maternal Mortality Ratio (maternal deaths per 100,000 live births)

| Source | Year | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
|-------------------|---------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | Ministry of Health* | | 69.4 | 76.9 | 77.5 | 65.3 | 60.9 | 48.6 |
| TransMONEE UNICEF | | 52.9 | 59.0 | 79.1 | 66.6 | 61.6 | - | - |

*As amended by Ministry of Health in March 2003

Chart 4. Abortions per 100 Live and Still Births



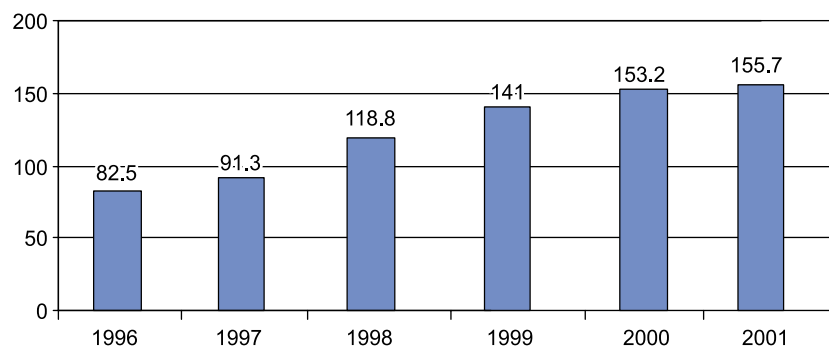
Source: TransMONEE Database 2002, UNICEF, 2002 – Agency on Demography and Migration

Table 9. Contraception Prevalence (modern methods), %

| Year | Married women | Sexually active unmarried women |
|------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| 1995 | 46 | 39 |
| 1999 | 53 | 56 |

Source: Kazakhstan Demographic and Health Survey, 1995 & 1999

Chart 5. TB Incidence per 100,000 Population



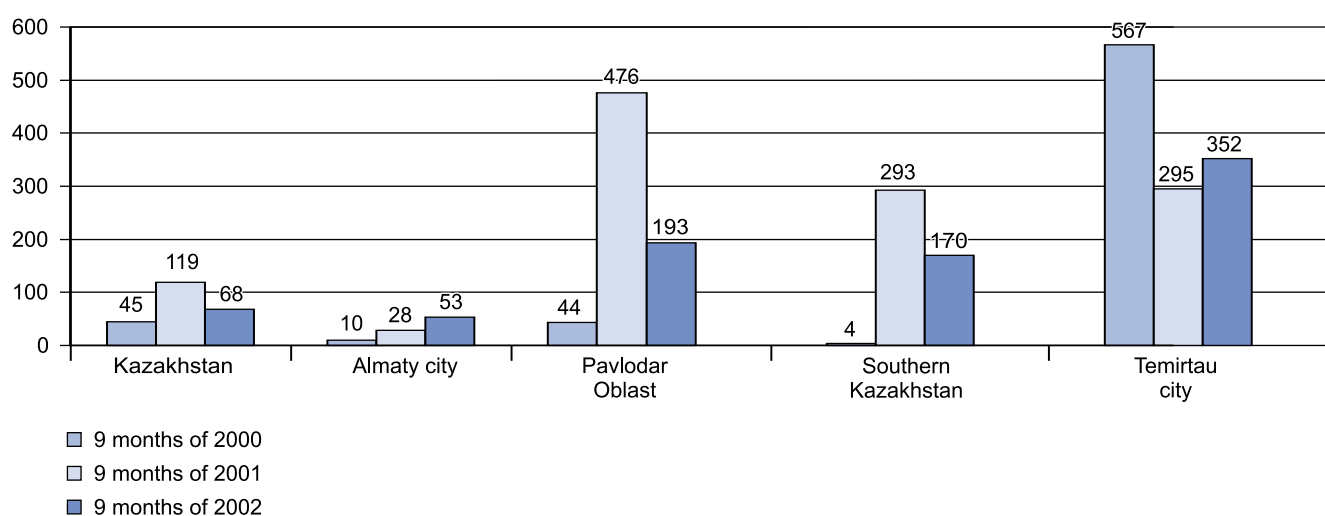
Source: Ministry of Health

Table 10. Mortality from TB per 100,000 Population (excluding prisoners)

| 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 34.6 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 30.7 | 26.4 | 24.5 |

Source: Ministry of Health

Chart 6. Dynamics of HIV Infection Incidence (per 100,000 of tested persons)



Source: UNAIDS

Table 11. Officially Registered New HIV Cases

| Year | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|
| Number of new HIV cases | 347 | 1175 | 676 |
| Men | 269 | 950 | 506 |
| Women | 78 | 225 | 170 |

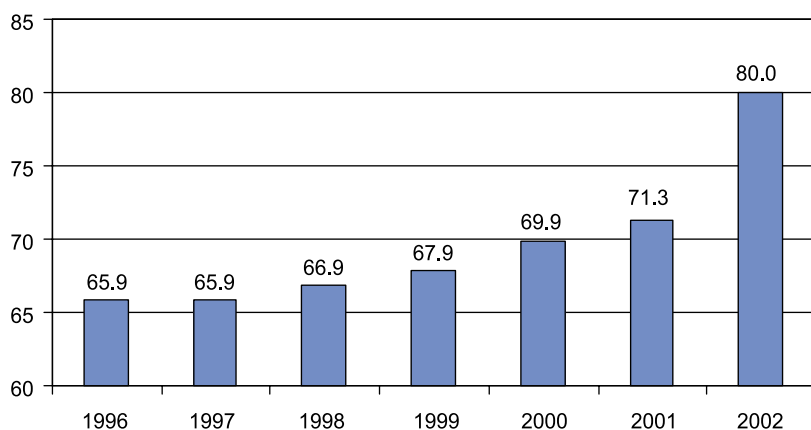
Source: Republican Aids Center, January '03

Table 12. STI Incidence per 100,000 Population

| STI | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| Syphilis | 231 | 270 | 231 | 182 | 161.1 | 140.6 |
| Gonorrhea | N/a | 91 | 82 | 82 | 88.0 | 89.5 |
| Trichomoniasis | N/a | 139 | 53 | 170 | 192.4 | 175.9 |
| Chlamydia | N/a | 20 | 20 | 31 | 38.4 | 45.7 |

Source: Ministry of Health, 2002

Chart 7. Aggregated Share of Students of All levels of Education Aged 6-24,%



Source: Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2002

Table 13. Literacy Rate

| Year | Age 15-24 | | Age 15 and over | |
|------|-----------|------|-----------------|------|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| 1990 | 99.5 | 99.5 | 97.5 | 97.5 |
| 1998 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 98.9 | 98.4 |
| 2000 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 99.1 | 99.7 |

Source: Education for All, 2000, Kazakhstan Country Report, UNESCO Institute for Statistics

Table 14. Pre-school Education

| Year | | Number of pre-school Education | Number of children | Enrolment ratio, % |
|------|-------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 2001 | Total | 1,167 | 145,375 | 14.9 |
| 2002 | Total | 1,162 | 153,965 | 18.5 |
| 2001 | Urban | 891 | 132,524 | 26.1 |
| | Rural | 276 | 13,851 | 2.7 |
| 2002 | Urban | 867 | 136,584 | 30.7 |
| | Rural | 295 | 17,381 | 4.5 |

Source: Main Education Indicators, Ministry of Education and Science, 2002

Table 15. Seats Held by Women in National Parliament

| Year | Number of women MPs | % of women MPs out of total |
|------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1995 | 17 | 14.9 |
| 1999 | 13 | 11.2 |
| 2001 | 10 | 9.5 |

Source: "Women of Kazakhstan", 2000, National Commission on Family and Women, Feminist League

Table 16. Number of Registered Crimes Including those Against Women, 2001

| | Registered crimes | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| | Total | Including against women | |
| | | | % |
| Total number of registered crimes | 152,168 | 27,680 | 18.19 |
| From the total number of crimes: | | | |
| Crimes against human being | 11,811 | 4,708 | 39.86 |
| Pre-mediated mild health damage | 463 | 159 | 34.34 |
| Beating | 2,149 | 1,411 | 65.66 |
| Torture | 183 | 152 | 83.06 |
| Rape | 1,516 | 1,268 | 83.64 |
| Sexual violence | 328 | 193 | 58.84 |

Source: Agency for Statistics

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