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MPTF OFFICE GENERIC ANNUAL PROGRAMME NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2012

<p>Programme Title & Project Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Title: Raising Competitiveness of the Region through Innovative Approaches to Regional Planning and Social Services (using Semey as an example) • MPTF Office Project Reference Number: 00080221 	<p>Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results</p> <p>Kazakhstan/East Kazakhstan region</p>
<p>Participating Organization(s)</p> <p>UNDP UNICEF UNFPA</p>	<p>Improved quality of life of the population, and advance progress towards Millennium Development Goals achievement in EKO, in particular in the districts severely hit by the former Semey nuclear site.</p> <p>Implementing Partners</p> <p>Ministry of economy and budget planning of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Ministry of regional development of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Akimat of East-Kazakhstan oblast, Akimat of Semey city UNV</p>
<p>Programme Cost (US\$)</p> <p>Government of Kazakhstan (pass-through): 9 816 365 Agency Contribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNFPA – 230 000 • UNICEF – 700 000 • UNDP – 900 000 • UNV – 100 000 <p>\$373,706 (EU DIPECHO, Bakyrchik Mining Venture, Norwegian Government, Brazilian Government, ATF Bank and UniCredit Foundation, Kazkommertsbank bank and Center for Disease Control in US (CDC))</p> <p>TOTAL: 12 120 071</p>	<p>Programme Duration</p> <p>Overall Duration: 60 months</p> <p>Start Date: 01.11.2011</p> <p>Original End Date: 31.12.2015</p> <p>Current End date: 31.12.2015</p>
<p>Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.</p> <p>Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes x No</p> <p>Mid-Term Evaluation Report – <i>if applicable please attach</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes x No</p>	<p>Report Submitted By</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Name:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Title:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Participating Organization (Lead): UNDP</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Email address:</p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Akimat	Executive administration body
CFC	Child Friendly City
C4D	Communication for Development
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
EKO	East Kazakhstan Oblast
EPC	Effective perinatal care
GLD	Governance and Local Development Unit of UNDP
IMCI	Integrated management of children illnesses
JP	Joint Programme
Maslikhat	Local representative body
MCH	Mother and child health
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MOH	Ministry of Health
Oralmans	Kazakh repatriants
PWDs	People with disabilities
PHC	Primary healthcare
RK	Republic of Kazakhstan
SME	Small and medium enterprises
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNFPA	United Nations Populations Fund
UNV	United Nations Volunteers

PART I: ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Consolidated Annual Narrative Report on activities implemented under the “Raising Competitiveness of the Region through Innovative Approaches to Regional Planning and Social Services” Joint Programme covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2012. This report is in fulfillment of the reporting requirements set out in the Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) concluded between the Administrative Agent (UNDP MPTF Office) and the Donor. In line with the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), the Report is consolidated based on information, data and financial statements submitted by Participating Organizations. The report provides the Programme Board with a comprehensive overview of achievements and challenges associated with the Joint Programme, enabling it to make strategic decisions.

The “**Raising Competitiveness of the Region through Innovative Approaches to Regional Planning and Social Services**” Joint Programme (further referred to as the Semey Programme), is the first example of joint programming as One approach in this country and there are plans to replicate the Programme in two other regions of Kazakhstan.

A key factor that facilitated the achievement of the Programme goals is the constant improvement of the mechanism of inter-agency communication and coordination. Although this cannot be quantified at this juncture due to the ongoing nature of the Programme, it has already led to increased efficiency and improved coordination of efforts between UN agencies. The agencies have gained key experiences in implementing the JP and established strong and stable relations with the donors and the key National Partners. All of them actively participated at two Board meetings in 2012 to share results, discuss plans, and coordinate the Semey Programme.

The Semey Programme has resulted in a significant cumulative effect on a range of administrative, social and health aspects in the Eastern Kazakhstan. Thus, the reduction in Infant Mortality Rate from 20.7 per 1000 live births in 2010 to 15.8 *in 2012* is the crucial success. The pilot suicide prevention programme covering 31 educational institutions and 3,000 children and adolescents was introduced in the region that resulted in a strengthened intersectoral coordinated work and identification of 780 young people at risk and 78 at high risk of suicidal behavior and their further referral to consultation and treatment. In addition to existing 5 centers, 28 more family support centers were established in the region. During 2012 in total 1789 adults were served by these centers and 270 children were placed into families. In two largest cities of the region, Ust-Kamenogorsk and Semey, two juvenile courts were established to provide child-friendly justice administration of cases of child offending, child victims and witnesses of crime. To care for the needs of the vulnerable people, the first Training center in Kazakhstan for individual assistants and social workers on serving elderly and PWDs at home opened in October 2012.

Another achievement of the Programme was the development of local governance through support to local needs initiatives at the village or district levels. Thus, a mechanism for financing local needs projects have been piloted in 5 districts and rural areas in the Eastern Kazakhstan, involving more than 25 thousand people into the local decision making process. A new network of professional business-consultants in 13 districts of EKO allowed local population to improve their life quality through entrepreneurship consultations. Within the scope of the Programme, five international consultants were contracted to bring the world best expertise in the data aggregation and analysis and a number of medical and administrative professionals were trained in the centers of excellence abroad.

The year of 2012 has successfully tested principles of inter-agency communication and cooperation, laying a strong foundation for the further success of the joint programmes in other regions of Kazakhstan.

The Joint Programme uses a combination of parallel funding coming from Regular Resources from Agencies and pass-through funding modality for the Government of Kazakhstan contribution. The Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) serves as the Administrative Agent of the pass-through funded portion of the Joint Programme. The MPTF Office receives, administers and manages contributions from the Donor, and disburses these funds to the Participating UN Organizations in accordance with the decisions of the Programme Board. The Administrative Agent receives and consolidates annual reports and submits to the Programme Board.

This report is presented in two parts. Part I is the Annual Narrative Report and Part II is the Annual Financial Report for the pass-through funded portion.

PURPOSE OF THE JOINT PROGRAMME

The JP has set to achieve the following five objectives:

Objective 1: Capacities of local executive and legislative bodies enhanced for local level planning, implementation and monitoring, and evaluation, while ensuring better protection of the rights and interests of vulnerable groups of the population.

Expected outputs:

1.1 Local government officials are trained in the knowledge and skills necessary to carry out more effective planning and budgeting, taking into account the needs and interests of vulnerable group – **UNICEF, and UNFPA**

1.2 Regional and district level government agencies are empowered to collect, process, and make available improved data for planning and monitoring of local development plan - **UNICEF**

1.3 Model for effective social protection for children and families at the local level is approved – **UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA**

Objective 2: Local population and communities are empowered to participate in local planning and initiatives to improve local living standards.

Expected outputs:

2.1. A flexible mechanism for financing local development initiatives is piloted at the district level in 17 districts of the Eastern Kazakhstan affected by nuclear testing - **UNDP**

2.2. Local self-administration is improved in 17 districts of the Eastern Kazakhstan - **UNDP**

2. 350 % of young people in the age group 10-24 years are empowered to participate more actively – **UNICEF**

2.4 Capacity building for communities and local authorities in disaster risk reduction and (DRR) and preparedness for emergency situations - **UNICEF**.

Objective 3: Vulnerable groups in Semey, Kurchatov, Ust-Kamenogorsk and the districts affected by nuclear testing in the Eastern Kazakhstan have improved access to social and economic services.

Expected outputs:

3.1 Piloting of innovative system of providing special social services to the elderly at home, development of a network of day centers for elderly, centers for social adaptation for the homeless - **UNDP**

3.2 More than 22 000 oralmans in the territory of EKO receive adaptation services in the Center for Adaptation and Social Integration in Semey city - **UNDP**

3.3 Over 500 micro and macro enterprises (with more than 3000 people) benefit from the development of entrepreneurial skill and knowledge on climate change adaptation in 17 districts of EKO - **UNDP**

3.4 Children with special needs, children and adolescents, in need of protection of their rights, have access to quality social services and support systems in Semei, Kurchatov, Ust-Kamenogorsk and the districts most affected by nuclear testing in EKO - **UNICEF**

3.5 Increase in access to and quality of maternal and child health care services (MCH) and guaranteed universal access to reproductive health services – **UNICEF, UNFPA**

3.6 Reduction in vulnerability among adolescents and young people to risks associated with the process of reaching sexual maturity and imposition of gender roles – **UNICEF, UNFPA**

Objective 4: Increased awareness among the local population of the aims and objectives of the project and their links to improvements in living standards and health status.

Expected output:

4.1. The population regularly receives information on best practices in the sphere of social protection, health, community participation in the implementation of EKO's regional development strategy – **UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA**

Objective 5: Ensuring of achievement of the project objectives and results set

Expected output

5.1. Regular monitoring and evaluation activities and coordination to achieve the objectives and outputs of the project – **UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA**

GOVERNANCE OF THE JOINT PROGRAMME

To ensure the achievement of the programme objectives and results set, two Board Meetings were held in 2012 with participation of all donors and partners of the programme in the region. The first Programme Board meeting was held in June 2012. It was co-chaired by: the Akim of EKO Berdybek Saparbayev and the UN Resident Coordinator/UNDP



Resident Representative Stephen Tull, with the participation of the UNICEF Representative Jun Kukita, the UNFPA Representative Nikolai Botev, and UNDP Deputy Resident Representative Ekaterina Paniklova (as Administrative Agent) and attended by respective UN Agencies staff, all donor representatives - Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of RK, as well as representatives of all sectorial departments of Akimat of EKO and Akimat of Semei city. The meeting allowed for sharing the results, discussing plans, and coordinating the programme implementation.

In December 2012 the second Board Meeting was organized. Apart from monitoring of the JP implementation, and sharing the first results of the programme, a visit was planned to coordinate all international aid coming to EKO. The delegation included the Heads of UN Agencies, Ambassadors and diplomatic corps, representatives of foreign missions and international aid agencies (EU Delegation, TICA), as well as officials from the Government of RK. The delegation met with local executive official, including Akims of EKO and Semei, partner-organizations, and project sites. Bilateral meetings of the JP team and national partners take place on a regular basis to get update on the course of events of the programme.

The JP team has established excellent working relationships both with the Akimat of EKO, Semei, akimats and maslikhats of districts in the Eastern Kazakhstan. The support of the regional authorities is

critical in implementing the JP initiatives in the region, especially what concerns the local development model in the districts. It is worth mentioning that UNDP also appreciates good working relationships with local civil society groups, which actively collaborate within the JP.

In 2013, the JP team will continue working in the framework of the programme components to improve life quality of the population in the Eastern Kazakhstan, and advance progress towards MDGs in the region.

RESULTS

The Semey Programme is the first joint-programme jointly implemented by three UN Agencies: UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF.

Objective 1: Capacities of local executive and legislative bodies enhanced for local level planning, implementation and monitoring, and evaluation, while ensuring better protection of the rights and interests of vulnerable groups of the population.

In 2012, in close cooperation with its national partners UNDP team strenuously worked to achieve the objectives set in the programme. UNDP carried out a number of thematic education and training activities in 5 pilot territories (Beskaragai, Borodulikha, Zharmin, Abay districts and rural areas of Semey city), identified for 2012. Over 500 akimat and maslikhat officials, NGO representatives and initiative group members from rural areas of pilot territories participated in 50 workshops on public administration, local strategic planning, monitoring, budgeting, and evaluation of state development programme. Additionally, about 100 members of maslikhat (elected at local level) of different levels were trained at three-day seminars on improvement of the quality of control over budget expenditure in Semey and Ust-Kamenogorsk cities. The educational events were fruitful in terms of transferring expertise, knowledge and best practices for the local decision-makers.



To improve the effectiveness of planning and monitoring of the state development programmes two social-economic studies were carried out in close coordination with the Department of Economy and Budget Planning of the Akimat of Eastern Kazakhstan.

The studies furnished with the data on the social-economic situation of the region, helped evaluate implementation of the state development programme at a local level and were used to produce accurate analysis of the programme design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of five state programmes: “State programme on Development of Territories”, “State programme on Employment 2020”, “State Programme Business Roadmap 2020”, State Clean Drinking Water programme “Akbulak”, “State programme on Regional Development”, “State programme on Development of Territories” and “Integrated Development Plans for Monotowns”. The studies revealed considerable drawbacks in programmes’ design, especially what concerns their logic and rationale, data processing schemes, monitoring and evaluation indicators. The study results were distributed among the local authorities, mass media and public to reach general understanding of the study recommendations and conclusions.

In 2012 UNICEF continued assisting local authorities in knowledge generation and conducting analysis for child oriented decision-making. Based on international expertise *the normative per-capita financing methodology of general secondary education* was developed to increase efficiency at school level and

submitted to the Ministries of Education and Science and Finance of Kazakhstan. In order to early engage the local education specialists and to build their capacities in the per capita financing approach, 25 education departments economists and pilot schools accountants of Glubokovsky and Borodulikhinsky rayons as well as Ust-Kamenogorsk and Ridder were trained on the methodology in 2012. The model is being further elaborated by the Ministry of Education and Science with the UNICEF support and will be tested in 2013 in four regions of Kazakhstan, including the Eastern Kazakhstan.

Child Friendly City (CFC) international initiative as an effective mechanism for introducing child oriented local policies, programmes and budgeting is being implemented by Ust-Kamenogorsk and Semey. In 2012 the director of the child rights protection department and the representative of Ust-Kamenogorsk Akimat presented the experience of the CFC initiative at the National Forum in Almaty. Additionally, Ust-Kamenogorsk was selected for piloting national CFC recognition and accreditation model, and more than 20 representatives of departments of economy, employment and social programmes, healthcare, education, child protection and specialists of Ust-Kamenogorsk Akimat were trained on the development of portfolio for city accreditation as a child friendly. As a result, Ust-Kamenogorsk



developed its own CFC strategy and Action Plan to bring changes in economic and social spheres of the city to make them friendlier to the children and youth.

5,140 children and adolescents at the age of 10-17 years old, 248 parents, and 268 specialists of local akimat departments were surveyed to assess the living conditions of children in the city. The results of the survey helped to identify the areas that need further strengthening for improvement of children's life in the city and the City Action Plan for 2013 was developed by the Akimat to address these problems.

To improve the monitoring of children's situation at the local level in 2012 a national child wellbeing study was conducted by UNICEF in collaboration with the Academy of Public Administration, Institute of Development Studies (IDS) and Maastricht Graduate School of Governance. The results were presented to Akimat. According to the study, the Eastern Kazakhstan oblast is among the most challenging regions in terms of nutrition status of children, their social inclusion and protection as well as housing conditions and education. To enhance the local capacities in further implementation of child wellbeing monitoring system in the region the training on use of "CensusInfo" international database was provided to the relevant staff of economy and budget planning as well as statistics departments at the Eastern Kazakhstan Akimat. The comprehensive monitoring system of quality of children' life will be set up in the region from 2013 as a model for potential national replication.

In 2012 UNICEF provided extensive support to strengthen counseling and support services for adolescents and youth in the region. Over 80 specialists from health and education sectors, involved in daily provision of psychosocial and reproductive health services to young people, as well as managers of youth friendly services, were trained by international experts from St-Petersburg on how to organize and provide effective services to young citizens of the region.

UNFPA conducted a survey characterizing reproductive behavior of the people and health care delivery system. The obtained data will be used for the purpose of monitoring and evaluation of effectiveness and efficiency of the regional disabled persons' reproductive health promotion programmes. Such data should assist in making decisions on more focused interventions aimed at improvement of sexual and reproductive health of the disabled persons. The survey resulted in the recommendations that were discussed and adopted at the meeting held by the National Commission for Women Affairs and Family-Demographic Policy under the President of Kazakhstan.



UNFPA facilitated training of six specialists of the local government and civil sector, including representatives of the sector of economy and budget planning, employment and social programmes coordination, oblast Akim administration and NGO Women's Federation "Status". A specialist of regional statistical department was trained on the issues of development and use of demographic forecasts under the "Population and Development" short-term professional programme at the Higher School of Economics National Research University (Moscow). The participant studied different forecasting methods and techniques with the use of software packages on forecasting fertility, mortality, migration flows and

building various demographic processes development scenarios.

The training seminars were conducted by distinguished demographers Professors A. Vishnevsky, V. Yelizarov, O. Chudinovskikh, M. Deissenko and others. Reproductive health indicators, tendencies and factors of fertility, mortality, family formation and development, ageing of population and migration were discussed. The participants were trained in integrating demographic data in the systems of social and economic planning and regional development programmes monitoring taking into account the interests of the vulnerable groups.

UNFPA invited Mr. S. Polikarpov, PhD from Mathematical branch of Russian Academy of Science as an international consultant to provide training services. The activity was owned by Departments of Statistics and Department of Health of the Eastern Kazakhstan, and it has been implemented by Regional Center for Mother and Child Health, where the computer resource center has been established within the framework of 2012 project activities. Along with computer network the resource center was equipped with copy machines, printers and scanners, the hard copies of the WHO guidelines for medical practitioners and managerial staff. The Center for Mother and Child as a leading healthcare methodological organization of the region received the opportunity to store information and database, which is necessary for efficient functioning of the sector, update them, insure their accessibility, make up collections of relevant publications and disseminate them among regional organizations dealing with SRH.



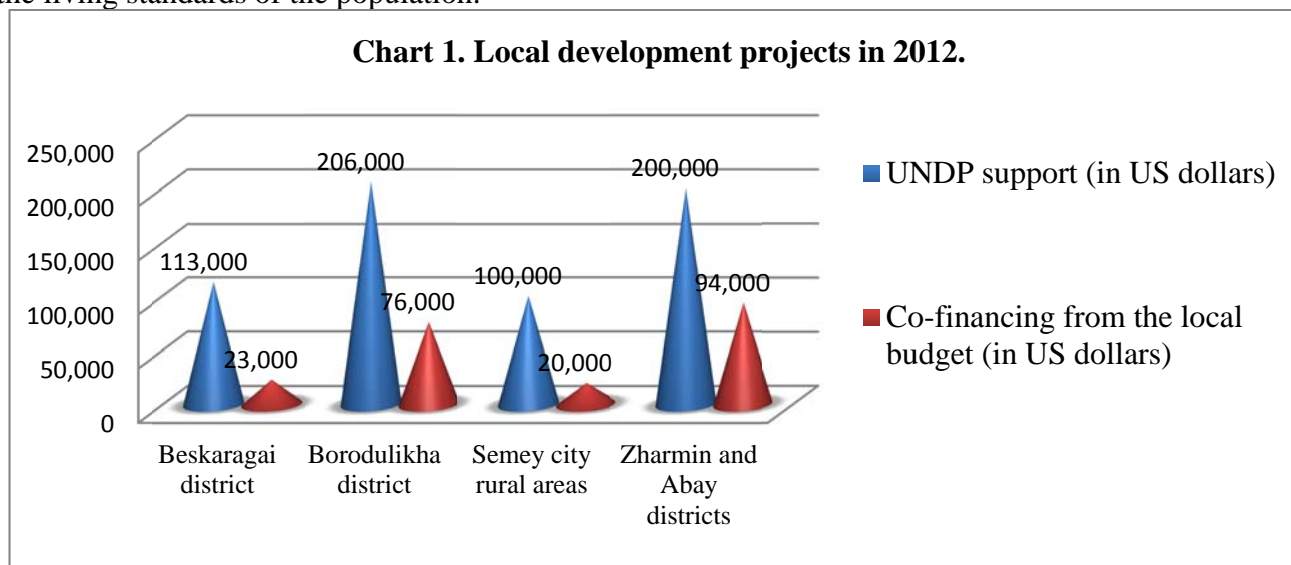
Objective 2: Local population and communities are empowered to participate in local planning and initiatives to improve local living standards.

In 2012 UNDP supported piloting development budgets at the village or district levels. Thus, a mechanism for financing local needs projects have been piloted in 5 districts and rural areas of the Eastern Kazakhstan. More than 25 thousand people of the pilot territories participated in village assemblies to define their vital local needs, laying grounding for the development projects. Despite the complex



approach to piloting local development budgets, all pilot districts managed to elaborate local development projects that successfully went through the district budget commissions, were approved by the local executive and legislative bodies and implemented with co-financing from the local budget.

In this way, at local level citizens came to genuinely understand the trends and problems of the rural development, realize their active citizenship and involvement in decision-making process and helped leverage local budget for vital needs, hence leading to more efficient budgeting and improvement of the living standards of the population.



Another positive result of UNDP efforts on empowerment of the local population for decision-making is the transformation of initiative groups into bodies of local self-administration. The initiative groups of Abay and Beskaragaidistricts were converted to public foundations and functioned as bodies of local self-administration. Currently, the public organization “Association of local development Beskaragai” collaborates with the local authorities, having signed a memorandum of understanding. It should be noted, that such UNDP initiatives as piloting the mechanisms of development budgets, involvement of active local population in tackling the local needs, recommendations on improvement of principles of interaction between local authorities, NGOs and people were taken as a basis for the Framework of the Local Self-Administration of Republic of Kazakhstan, which was accepted on 28 November 2012 and turned into a comprehensive system of local self-administration.

In 2012 UNDP piloted an innovating system of providing social services to the elderly at home and homeless, adaptation services to repatriates, and expanding the possibilities for self-employment through development of local business initiatives. Particularly, the analysis¹ of the existing special social regime for the vulnerable in the Eastern Kazakhstan helped systematize the social services practices and elaborate the recommendations for their improvement.

A number of workshops and round-tables, jointly organized by UNDP, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population of RK and Department of Employment Coordination and Social Services of Eastern Kazakhstan, became a dialogue platform to discuss the ways to strengthen the capacity of local executive bodies in designing the programmes on deinstitutionalization of medical-social services and improving the standards for the special social services to the homeless.

¹“Laboratory of the best practice” is available at http://www.undp.kz/library_of_publications/start.html?redir=center_view&id=7094.

UNICEF conducted a *needs assessment of adolescents and youth in 6 rural districts of the region* (Ayagoz, Zharma, Zyryanovsk, Abai, Katon-Karagai and Ridder) with over 1,000 young people interviewed on rural youth needs. The data obtained allows building more targeted services for young people, including email consultations. The assessment identified and clearly prioritized age- and gender-specific needs of rural young people. The data will be important for use while establishing centers for youth in 2013 in all administrative units of the oblast and ensuring that the most urgent needs of rural adolescents and youth are met. Establishing youth centers in rural districts was scheduled for 2013 to align with the Oblast Akimat's plan on creating centers for youth. The study findings will guide Akimat and UNICEF's in provision of targeted assistance to strengthen youth-friendly services and youth centers in their work to improve the situation of rural young people in the region.

The Eastern Kazakhstan is prone to a number of natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, fires and extremely low temperatures. Therefore, *the region was chosen for introducing disaster risk reduction (DRR) programmes into education system and improving children's readiness for potential emergency situations.*

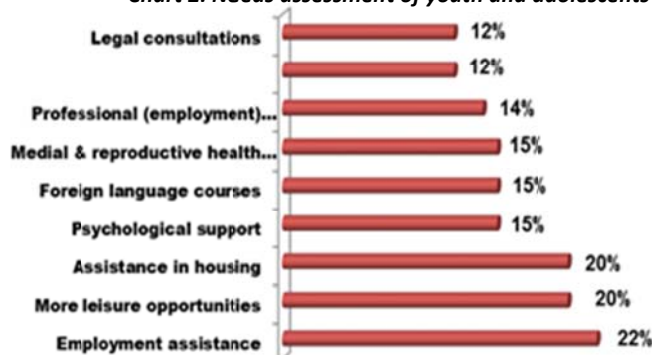
In 2012, 11 schools and 5 kindergartens in Ust-Kamenogorsk, Semey and Ridder cities, Zyryanovsk, Zharma and Katonkaragay districts were selected as pilot facilities and instructed on the disaster risk reduction programme. In total 204 pre-school children, 902 school children of 4-5 grades and 938 school children of 6-11 grades, children from the school for children with special needs, 800 parents, 678 teachers, school and pre-school principals, 8 local authorities were covered by the programme. In addition, 17 schoolchildren of pilot schools participated in workshop on creation of one-minute junior videos on DRR. These video shots created by children were later demonstrated at the international DRR Conference in Jakarta, Indonesia, as well as at the national and the local levels in Kazakhstan.



UNICEF conducted *DRR Knowledge Attitude Practice and Behavior (KAPB) study in pilot schools and pre-schools, including the inspection of buildings for the preparedness for disasters.* The study revealed that school personnel know better about the early warning systems available than the care-givers and pre-school administration. Children know how to behave themselves during the earthquake and fire, but they do not easily orient themselves well in the course of mudflows and landslides. Children with special needs have good theoretical knowledge; however, when it comes to practical skills they cannot concentrate and showed modest results. Based on the information gained from the KAPB the training of pilot teachers and teaching of children is being planned. The Government has assessed some schools in terms of their safety aiming at seismological strengthening and the work is to be continued.

Objective 3: Vulnerable groups in Semey, Kurchatov, Ust-Kamenogorsk and the districts affected by nuclear testing in the Eastern Kazakhstan have improved access to social and economic services.

Chart 2. Needs assessment of youth and adolescents



A remarkable step to enhance the access to special social services of the elderly was the opening of the first Training center in Kazakhstan for individual assistants and social workers on serving elderly and PWDs at home in October 2012 with the support of UNDP. Within two months of its functioning, more than 100 social work practitioners and individual assistants from the Eastern Kazakhstan medical and social institutions, NGOs, participated in trainings. The training sessions included courses on psychology, communicative, skills, problems of fear and solution of conflicts, promotion of competence of people with limited opportunities in the area of health care and prevention of diseases, work therapies, sign language and masso-therapies. A special questionnaire to assess the needs of the elderly and PWDs in special social services was developed, to correlate the Training center activities with the real needs of the target publics.

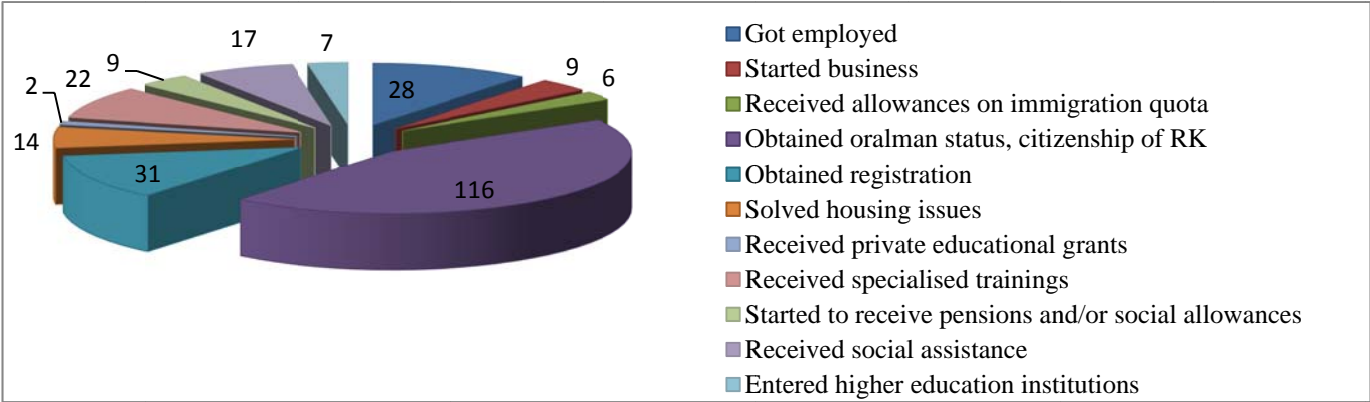
To assist repatriates to adapt in a new home country, a number of adaptation services are provided in the UNDP-supported Centre for Adaptation and Integration of oralmans in Semey. To support the social integration of oralmans, 21 language courses (Kazakh and Russian) and basic computer literacy trainings were provided for 400 repatriates, with majority of them having acquired basic languages skills, and easily socialized at a new place. Furthermore, during the reporting period more than 600 consultancy services were provided on documents processing, granting oralman status, getting immigration quota, and obtaining citizenship of Kazakhstan. Alongside the daily services at the Centre in Semey, 300 individual consultations were provided for the oralmans from the far-away districts.

The work with state bodies to address urgent issues that arise in the process of repatriation, adaptation and integration of oralmans is carried out. The UNDP experts interact with district, rural akimats, customs bodies, border policy, employment and social programmes management department, immigration police. Vital issues on adaptation and integration of oralmans are collected and processed. In particular, the recommendations on improving the Kazakhstan legislation and law enforcement practice were elaborated and submitted to the authorities.



Issues of starting-up a business in agriculture were covered at 8 seminars, organized to enhance the access of oralmans to economic services. A number of repatriates developed viable projects and got loans within the microcredit programme. Today, these are sustainable projects in the sphere of stock-breeding, plant-growing, services, contributing to poverty reduction, combatting unemployment and ensuring food safety in the region.

Chart 3. Breakdown of oralmans by the services received at the Centre for adaptation and integration of oralmans in 2012.



In 2012, the **UNDP** invested much effort to **promote local population access to economic services**. A network of professional business-consultants in 13 districts of EKO was established to stimulate local entrepreneurship and allowing local population to improve their life quality. In total, 1760 consultations were provided.



Chart 4. Types of consultancy provided for real business.

Consequently, 62 new entrepreneurs were registered in legislative bodies; 12 consulted people got loans for their projects for the sums from \$ 2,000 to \$ 23,000 within the “State programme on employment 2020”; 32 individual entrepreneurs and 12 legal bodies prepared the documentation to take out loans in the second tire banks. Additionally, about 511 local citizens, having ongoing business, received practical assistance in such questions as cost estimation for business startups, preparation and submission of accountant and tax reports, writing business plans for obtaining loans from second tire banks, and microcredit organizations. The consultants also provided services on preparation and submission of statement of claims from entrepreneurs to the court and defended businessmen’ interests in the court; focal-points acted as mediators in business negotiations between entrepreneurs, prepared written requests and statements from the entrepreneurs to various state structures, and assisted in settlement of disputes.



Another direction of activities targeted at enhancing the access of the population to economic services, includes organization of 17 workshops for rural and city entrepreneurs. The **UNDP** workshops covered the main principles and directions of Common Economic Zone, Customs Union and conditions of new agreement on Free Trade Zone in CIS, inclusive business projects among SME, and benefits to local and vulnerable population. SME also expanded their access to new technology, introduced new effective farming practices, leading to creation of “green” jobs and decrease on climatic risks. As a practical guide to entrepreneurship, two thematic publications were prepared in 2012: “First step hundred options for business” in the Kazakh and Russian languages,

and “Small loans – continuing growth” - in the English and Russian languages.

Much effort was invested by **UNDP to support inclusive business projects**, taking into account benefits for both SME and vulnerable groups of population. The projects resulted in the creation of 15 jobs, and improved living standards of the vulnerable population.

“Wastes Separation and Management in Semey” project is aimed at improving the environmental situation in the city and providing additional sources of sustainable income for the poor/low income people of the city. Today, there are steel bins, placed for separated waste collection in a few city blocks (especially for carton). The project involved 5 people with hearing disorder.

The project “Retail Union: linking small shops with large wholesalers in East Kazakhstan”, aimed at improving the quality of organizing retail businesses through linkages with large wholesalers. For now, cooperation agreements were signed with two wholesalers for supply at reduced prices. Besides, the pilot supply of the goods tested, bringing additional profit of 5000 tenge (approximately \$30) in every of 4 shops.

The project “Syrmak” organized five unemployed women repatriates from village Mukur in making Kazakh national felt carpet called “syrmak”, and linked them with the trade companies to ensure demand of the carpets. For the moment, women are successfully working and receiving new orders.

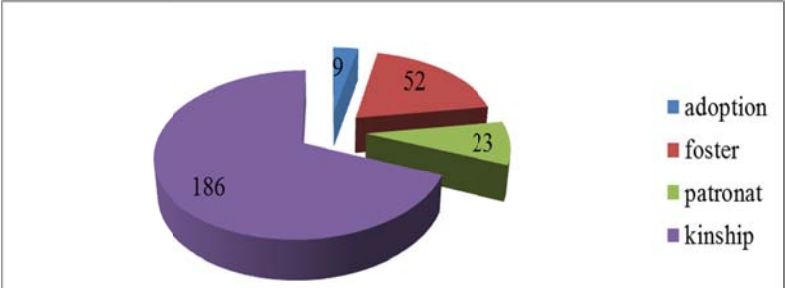
“Servicing of the Wheel chairs for the Disabled people” project is organized by **UNDP** to arrange for servicing of the wheelchairs thus, ensuring long operational life time of the wheelchairs for the benefit of the disabled people. Moreover, the project plans to create additional jobs and establish partnership with the state bodies and medical institutions for servicing the wheelchairs on regular basis. The projects allowed for establishing mutually beneficial contracts between business and vulnerable population: business profit means attraction of new customers, expanding of employment and strengthening of production supply chain, whereas for the low income people, it is an opportunity for getting fixed income, thus improving their life quality.

In 2012 **UNICEF** continued sustaining family support centers and inclusive pre-school development. The Akimat and UNICEF cooperation resulted in a scale up of knowledge sharing across the region to peri-urban and rural areas with 33 family support centers (out of which 15 are schools for parents) and 10 lekoteks (Early Child Development rooms) now operational in the Eastern Kazakhstan. Overall, during 2012 about 900 vulnerable families, 1789 adults were served by the family support services in the region and 270 children were placed into families through either adoption, foster, guardianship and kinship care.

The programme on prevention of child abandonment was initiated in Semey in cooperation with the City Health Department, Medical University, infant home and 4 polyclinics. More than 100 social workers and psychologists at primary health care, education institutions were trained in family counseling and on the negative impact of institutionalization on children.

In 2012 **UNICEF** reviewed the implementation of the Law on “Special social services” in the Eastern Kazakhstan and developed recommendations for more effective provision of social services to vulnerable groups, including those who are currently excluded by the law or practice. As a result, 30% of recommendations were accepted by the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection for policy changes.

A Child disability review was initiated to measure the level of inclusion of children with special needs



into community of the Oblast and design of local tools for monitoring social inclusion was discussed at the central level. In 2013 the tools will be tested in collaboration with the Eastern Kazakhstan Akimat.

A very constructive dialogue on the development of the juvenile justice system and alternative services was established in Eastern Kazakhstan. As a result, *one vision* document on justice for children system

was agreed along with the establishment of two children's courts in Ust-Kamenogorsk and Semey. The vision of Justice for Children system development is focused on enhancing coordination between the child

protection and law enforcement bodies, developing diversion and alternative justice options for children in conflict with the law, technical equipment of police rooms and juvenile courts, and strengthening institutional and administrative capacity including training and professional development of Judiciary, Public Prosecutors Offices, Social Welfare System, Police, Inspectors on Minors Issues and other institutions involved in Justice for Children. Four major locations in Eastern Kazakhstan – Ust-Karmenogorsk, Semey, Ridder and Zyryanovsk – have been identified in consultation with the Oblast Akimat as areas for focused support. Additional attention will be paid to Pervomaisk and Shemonayevka as areas that can provide models of rural remote regions, where service provision is highly limited and models and procedures will have to be modified and adapted accordingly.

In 2012 an assessment of quality of health care services for mothers and children at maternity facilities of the region was carried out by UNICEF experts. The assessment *identified the challenges in the access and quality of primary healthcare services (PHC) in Eastern Kazakhstan*. The findings were used as a key input for the development of a Road Map to improve mother and child health (MCH) services in the oblast through interventions in various levels of the system. The detailed road map for local health authorities provided an evidence-based foundation for changes in the legal framework on perinatal care and care for development. Also, it resulted in Akimat's decision to establish specialized transportation system for mothers and newborns with allocation of staff, helicopter and two reanimation ambulances – which is a unique approach in Kazakhstan and is currently being promoted as a best model to follow.

To achieve *an ultimate goal of reducing the Infant and Child Mortality Rates in the East Kazakhstan Region*, the obstetrician-gynecologists, neonatologists, midwives and children's nurses of Urdzhar, Ayagoz, Ridder, Abayrayons and Ust-Kamenogorsk and Semey were trained by UNICEF experts to use Effective Perinatal Care for birth management, care for newborns and care for development.

These trained maternities deliver up to 75% of childbirths in the oblast. As a result of continuous efforts, the infant mortality rate in Eastern Kazakhstan was reduced from 20.7 per 1,000 live birth in 2010 to 15.8 in 2012. Perinatal mortality in MCH Center reduced from 20.18% in 2010 to 17.63% in 2012, early neonatal mortality from 11.8% in 2010 to 8.0% in 2012 and neonatal mortality from 2.8% to 9.3%.

Due to on-going efforts on improving perinatal care in Eastern Kazakhstan the MCH center was reorganized to a multi-profile center providing continuum care service for a mother and a child. This model was presented at the Annual Meeting of Heads of MCH Departments with participation of the Minister of Health and Akim of Eastern Kazakhstan in December 2012 for further scaling-up nationally. In addition, the MCH Center was identified as a Resource and Training base for the Effective Perinatal Care (EPC) implementation in the Oblast that can accommodate more than 30 medical workers. According to the UNICEF experts' opinion, a team approach to training and work best serves the purpose of decreasing infant and child mortality rates in the East Kazakhstan region. Thus, the core group of trainers on the EPC introduction was established in the Center and now is providing support and advice to the maternities at rayon level by introducing EPC as a routine practice. In addition, in November 2012 model on Continuum of Care of Mother and Child using WHO tools for antenatal and perinatal care was initiated by UNICEF in Urdzhar rayon and equipment was provided for resuscitation of mothers and newborns with the support of Kazkommercbank.



To ensure that the needs of vulnerable groups are met as well as to further contribute to decrease in child mortality rates, the nutrition status of children and women in Eastern Kazakhstan was assessed by

UNICEF national consultant (Kazakh Academy of Nutrition) and the findings of the study will be used to develop a plan to start vitamin A supplementation in 2013.

With the support of **UNICEF**, the Deputy Head of Healthcare Department of the Eastern Kazakhstan took part in the Regional conference on Home Visiting System at PHC level in Ankara, where the most effective medical care models, including in Kazakhstan, were presented. The Conference also identified the system gaps and participants agreed on establishing a model on postnatal midwifery patronage model in the Eastern Kazakhstan.

In June 2012 **UNICEF** proposed a unique and comprehensive programme *to combat high rates of suicides in children and youth of Kazakhstan*. The programme was approved by the National Health Board chaired by Vice Prime-Minister of Kazakhstan. The programme included the study of 200 youth deaths to understand the prevalence, underlying causes, risk and protective factors in respect to suicides and attempted suicides in five most affected regions of Kazakhstan, including Eastern Kazakhstan. A specific suicide prevention component of the study was piloted only in Eastern Kazakhstan with technical assistance by the team of professionals lead by one of the top international experts in this field.



The suicide prevention component of the programme covered 3,000 adolescents from 31 educational institutions of Ust-Kamenogorsk, Ridder, Ulanskiy and Glubokovsky districts. Very precise mechanisms to identify adolescents at high risk of suicide attempt allowed identifying 780 young people as a risk group and 78 teenagers at very high risk of suicides. An attempt to build an intersectoral approach to identify and provide qualified and timely assistance to such young people was supported by 4 extensive training sessions covering over 70 schools and medical psychologists, psychiatrists and managers from

health and education sectors.

There is still work to be done to ensure that both health and education specialists are able to overcome high stigma of parents in respect to psychological and psychiatric support to children found under high risk of suicides. However, the interim results of the programme already provided important results and lessons learned that are used by the Ministry of Health (MOH) to initiate strengthening the PHC and mental health system in Kazakhstan, including for suicide prevention. **UNICEF** will support this MOH initiative in Eastern Kazakhstan also in 2013. The outcomes of the study on causes of suicides will be presented to the Government of Kazakhstan at the International Conference in May 2013.

UNFPA-supported training of obstetricians-gynecologists, neonatologists and methodologists in using the Reproductive Health Library under the 40-hour programme recommended by the WHO within the resource center at the Center for Mother and Child. **Now the professionals are able to apply the evidence-based approaches in their practices.** To insure sustainability of training academic staff from Medical University of Semey was involved.

The formal training course was delivered by Professor T. Asatiani, PH.D., M.D., member of the UK Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, and A. Klimashkin, M.D. (Tashkent Medical Academy, Uzbekistan), the UNFPA-invited international consultants: The Regional Center for Mother and Child was the implementing partner and owner of the activity. Mobilization of the international expert advice has been done by UNFPA.

UNFPA invited the national consultants Sh. Altaybayeva, specialist in management systems, and R. Zhakeyeva, independent obstetrician-gynecologist, who 1) conducted diagnostics of the management system for ISO 9001:2008 compliance; 2) developed the Programme and Plan for quality management system introduction and preparing the Center for ISO 9001:2008 certification in 2014: the needs were identified, objectives formulated and responsibility distribution proposed. The activity was owned and implemented by Regional Center for Mother and Child.

Representatives of the health sector and non-governmental sector conducted an on-site study of the effectively working family planning service delivery model in the Republic of Moldova, the lower middle income country facing serious social problems. In Moldova, where according to the World Bank the gross national income per capita is 4 times and government healthcare expenditure per capita is 2 times lower than in the Eastern Kazakhstan, the unmet needs of women in contraceptives and incidence of HIV among 15-19 year old girls are 1.5 times lower, whereas adolescents fertility rate among them is approximately the same as in the Eastern Kazakhstan. The participants of the mission will advocate the experience of Moldova with the aim of its replication. It has been agreed to establish cooperation with Moldova specialists. The activity was implemented by **UNFPA** directly. Ms. N. Zarbailova, MA in Public Health Management has been mobilized locally to accompany the mission in Chisinau and to provide clarifications.



In 2012 **UNFPA** supported the involvement of young people and adolescents in the Y-PEER movement that already includes the youth from several regions of Kazakhstan. About 600 young persons, one third of whom was represented by the boarding schools students and adolescents living in orphanages, were provided information on the Y-PEER movement by its members. Young Kazakhstan pop stars participated in the event. This campaign contributed to the youth activism development. Applications for joining the Kazakhstan network of Y-PEER international movement were received from 127 participants.

Women's Federation "Status" conducted a mini-session where the goals of Y-PEER movement were explained once again and 15 volunteers were selected (7 young men and boys and 8 girls at the age of 16-22) from among the candidates possessing the leadership skills to be duly trained. The rest of the participants were called on to take an active part in the movement.

15 selected youth leaders were trained on "peer-to-peer" principles on the use of the effective trainer's instruments and technologies, communication and public speaking skills within the two-day training of trainers' session. Further 4 young volunteers took part in International Festival of Youth Social theatres of European and Central Asian region, received ideas on young people healthy lifestyle and reproductive health promotion and became a part of the regional youth platform for sharing good practices.



The young leaders of Y-PEER network in Eastern Kazakhstan already conducted a series of informational sessions at schools for the senior grades regarding the issues of SRH, created several videos, took an active part in various national conferences informing MPs and representatives of the government structures on the needs and problems of youth, **thus demonstrating their**

active citizenship and empowerment in exercising their rights including the right to participate in and influence on making decisions concerning their health and development.

Six representatives of the education sector and civil sector of the region reviewed the process of adolescents SRH education in Ukraine through the study tour. A partnership is established with education executives, methodologists and teachers of the cities of Kiev and Vinnitsa involved in adolescents SRH education. The study tour was organized by applying UNFPA direct implementation modality. Decision to pilot the project applying the Ukrainian experience has been taken. The Eastern Kazakhstan Department of Education with the assistance of UNFPA will revise the valeology (Science of Good Health) curriculum to bring it into compliance with the UNESCO standards and develop the methodological guidelines for the teachers with involvement of healthcare professionals and young people. The pilot project will be developed as quasi-experimental (with the comparison group). It will measure indicators of awareness and behavior before and after training in the pilot group and comparison group through the survey in random samples. UNFPA will provide assistance in the project monitoring and evaluation.



SRH and family planning issues were discussed during the two-day UNFPA seminar led by Professor O. Alimbekova, M.D., National Consultant. Representatives of the leading oblast mass media, including Didar, Rudny Altay and Semey Tany newspapers, TVK-6 channel and others, with the total audience of about 600,000 people (45% of the oblast population) were trained in effective communication of the related issues. Following the training the number of participants that correctly responded to 85% or more of the test questions increased from 12 to 23. The basis for the partnership for covering the SRH issues in mass media with the group of journalists working for urban and rural mass media of the East-Kazakhstan oblast was established.

Objective 4: Increased awareness among the local population of the aims and objectives of the project and their links to improvements in living standards and health status.

To raise awareness of the local population on the activities undertaken and services provided within the JP, the JP staff closely works with local and national mass media. Generally, during the reporting period about 30 articles and TV spots in print and electronic regional and national media were produced both in the Russian and Kazakh languages. The JP on a regular basis updates its Facebook account (UN Semey JP) managed by UNDP, and currently has 79 followers. Furthermore, in 2012, the JP team hired a media agency to develop a comprehensive communication strategy for the next three years of implementation.

The relevant news and stories are also placed on UNICEF Kazakhstan website. The representatives of East Kazakhstan media services and journalists were the targeted audience of the specialized media training on Ethical Principles in Reporting Child Issues conducted by UNICEF in November 2012. This seminar also covered issues of 0-3 child abandonment prevention, development of inclusive environment, issues of adolescents and youth, and healthcare, as well as suicide prevention among youth and adolescents. The workshop resulted in a series of features and articles on child issues written by the participants of the seminar.

The two-day **UNFPA** workshop for public health specialists and journalists aimed to promote overcoming of radio phobia was held in Semey. Professor L. Krikunova, Dr.Sc., Ph.D., M.D. (Medical Radiological Scientific Center under the Ministry of Healthcare of the Russian Federation) and Professor T. Melnitskaya, Dr. Sc. and PhD in Psychology (Obninsk Institute of Atomic Energy) - two distinguished specialists cooperating with WHO, were invited by **UNFPA** as international consultants. The consultants stated that currently there are no evidence neither of genetic degeneration of the population nor of relation of such challenges as maternal mortality, infertility, breast cancer, cervical cancer among the women, fetal development defects etc. to the impact of ionizing radiation. The consultants drew recommendations on necessity to provide access to the high-quality prevention, diagnostics and treatment services. The recommendations were approved by Akimat of the Oblast for further implementation.

Objective 5: Ensuring of achievement of the project objectives and results set

During 2012 all three UN Agencies had been coming to East Kazakhstan for the field visits and regular monitoring of the programme implementation. The Committee on Regional Development of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade as the focal point for the programme in this Ministry, was involved and regularly updated on the progress. Several specific activities by the Agencies could be highlighted in 2012:

In 2012, the final evaluation of two **UNDP/UNV** projects in EKO was carried out. The **UNDP/UNV** projects, focusing on combating regional disparities for MDG acceleration in Kazakhstan and promote the integration of oralmans, was formally completed in December 2011, but activities are continuing under the framework of the present JP. The main purpose of the projects' evaluation is to inform UNDP, UNV, the Government of Kazakhstan, and the local administrations in Eastern Kazakhstan about the relevance of the project design, the effectiveness and efficiency of implementation, and the prospects for sustainability of the results achieved.

The UNDP/UNV project on promoting the integration of oralmans proved to have completed all planned activities, and met its targets. Its main achievements include the successful piloting of the centre for oralman in Semei, and the integration of volunteerism into all components, and use of volunteerism to help oralman communities gain the confidence and knowledge required to interact with government agencies and access social services, as well as play a more active role in a society.

The UNDP/UNV project on combating regional disparities for MDG acceleration in Kazakhstan advocated for, and piloted, participatory approaches to determining budget spending priorities at the district (rayon) level. It proved to successfully mobilize and empower those communities in which it worked. It insisted on district-level contributions, which encouraged ownership, and will help ensure maintenance of the social infrastructure put in place under the project.

In 2012, in the framework of UNDP activities within the JP, three studies were carried out under the request of the national partners:

- **Monitoring and implementation evaluation study of the regional strategic programmes**, being implemented in EKO, was conducted to produce accurate analysis of the programme design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of five state programmes: "State programme on Development of Territories", "State programme on Employment 2020", "State Programme Business Roadmap 2020", State Clean Drinking Water programme "Akbulak", "State programme on Regional Development". The study results revealed considerable drawbacks in programmes' design, especially what concerns the programmes' logic, data processing schemes, monitoring and evaluation indicators. The study also disclosed a number of factors, implicitly affecting the implementation of the programmes. The list of factors includes cross-sectoral coordination, lack of specialists, reporting procedures, absence of integrated information management, etc.

- **Evaluation study of the quality of implementation of the “State programme on Development of Territories” and “Integrated Development Plans for Monotowns”** in EKO. The study results exposed weaknesses in monitoring and implementation of the programme and plans above-mentioned, grounding for the practical recommendations for their improvement.

- **Study on existing special social services for the vulnerable in EKO** aimed at systematizing² the social services practices and elaborating the recommendations for their improvement, based on the best international practice. The study was carried out in close collaboration with the Department of Employment Coordination and Social Services of EKO.

In 2012 **UNICEF** accomplished a series of studies to obtain more evidence on situation with children and families to reinforce the programme work at both the national and local levels. In order to obtain relevant data on state of children, vulnerable families and youth as well as other indicators of living standards critical attention was paid to the Eastern Kazakhstan region throughout the studies.

Analysis of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (4th round) provided most updated information on status of families and children monitoring the country’s progress towards MDGs. The Ombudsman Office and **UNICEF** presented a Rapid Assessment of Children’s Vulnerabilities to Risky Behaviours, Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking study results. The Child Well-Being and Mother and Child Health studies with review of inequities, trends in health, nutrition, growth and development in children under 5 analyzed the data dividing the population by wealth indicators to understand the situation with the most vulnerable children and families, including those living in Eastern Kazakhstan. The Care for Development Calendars were introduced for parents to provide them with practical advice for monitoring and taking care of their children since birth. A sociological study analyzing the access of children and youth to the services oriented at the protection of child rights was carried out in East Kazakhstan oblast. A special report was produced on child suicide in Kazakhstan by UNICEF international consultant. Findings of the abovementioned studies will serve as basic data and will be used to programme/adjust interventions in EKO.

UNFPA invited six stakeholders representing health, education, statistical and civil society sectors of Eastern Kazakhstan Oblast to the country office retreat, where they jointly with central level stakeholders and UNFPA country office and project staff scored results, assessed their relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability and basing on those assessments proposed the activities for 2013 insuring consecution of interventions, their outcomes orientation and alignment with the project document.

CHALLENGES, LESSONS LEARNED AND BEST PRACTICES

This was the 2nd year of the programme implementation and with the programme gaining its pace, the cooperation of participating Agencies and national counterparts continued showing the stable growth.

UNFPA invited its national partners to the Country Office retreat, thus making them part of the annual planning exercise and familiarizing them with UN instruments and approaches. Monitoring visits of all three participating Agencies were often joined by the respective partners from the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, and Committee on Regional Development. The retreat proved the intention of government and NGOs to deeper comprehend the UN assistance concepts and principles: efficiency, effectiveness, impact, government leadership and country ownership.

²“Laboratory of the best practice” is available at http://www.undp.kz/library_of_publications/start.html?redir=center_view&id=7094.

The JP team believes that proper training of people from the departments of health, education as well as some others in the result-based management, theories of changes, development of result matrices should prove beneficial and should be done as soon as possible.

The JP team also insures that the periodic joint reviews start with the meetings of the project managers and those responsible from implementing agencies. It is necessary to build consensus and have a common ground before bringing up the joint review to the Project Board.

Project managers will work more closely with medium level managers of the local government bodies keeping them aware of the project progress and coming to consensus in assessments of significance of results achieved and actions needed to improve the project performance through monthly meetings.

As the JP team is working more on the strengthening the capabilities of the national partners, the financial and general accountability of the latter is expected to improve within the duration of the Programme. Local authorities are doing their best to stay committed to the project.

Indicator Based Performance Assessment: UNDP

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<p>Outcome 1. Capacities of local executive and legislative bodies enhanced for local level planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, while ensuring better protection of the rights and interests of vulnerable groups of the population.</p> <p>Indicator: Number of trained representatives of a local executive and representative authority; number of indicators for efficiency monitoring.</p> <p>Baseline³: n/a</p> <p>Planned Target⁴: n/a</p> <p>Output 1.1 Local government officials are trained in the knowledge and skills necessary to carry out more effective planning and budgeting, taking into account the needs and interests of vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1 Workshops conducted for akimats at the oblast, city, and district levels on local strategic planning, monitoring and evaluation, in close coordination with central executive authorities and taking into account national MDGs.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2. Capacity building workshops for district level and regional-level maslikhats to improve the quality of control over budget expenditure</p>	<p>500 local executive and legislative bodies' representatives participated in 50 workshops in all pilot territories identified for 2012.</p>	-	List of participants;
	<p>100 maslikhat deputies of different levels were trained at three-day seminars on improvement of quality control over budget expenditure.</p>	-	List of participants
<p>Output 1.3. Regional and district level government agencies are empowered to collect, process, and make available improved data for planning and monitoring of local development plans.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1. Capacity building workshops for akimats at the regional, town and district levels on establishing key indicators for monitoring local development programmes which are in line with the National MDGs, and implementation of these plans.</p>	<p>Two social-economic studies were carried to furnish local authorities with the data on the social-economic situation of the region, which helped evaluate implementation of the state development programmes on a local level. The study results were publicised through a series of discussions, presentations at round-tables, seminars etc.</p>		Publication
<p>Outcome 2 Local population and communities are empowered to participate in local planning and initiatives to improve local living standards</p> <p>Indicator: Number of districts and population involved into local development component</p> <p>Output 2.1. A flexible mechanism for financing local development initiatives is piloted at the district level in 17 districts of EKO affected by nuclear testing.</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1. Hold workshops to explain to participating districts the principles of the pilot scheme, including the basis for determining financial levels for each districts (\$5 per capita for selected districts)</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2. Awareness-raising in rural communities on the flexible financing mechanism, and the procedures for formulating and submitting budget applications. Support to village assemblies in establishing priority problems which can be solved through application got funding to the flexible funding mechanism.</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.3. Monitoring of meetings of the districts maslikhats to decide which budget</p>	<p>500 local executive and legislative bodies' representatives participated in 50 workshops on public administration, local strategic planning, monitoring, budgeting and evaluation of state development programmes.</p>		List of participants of
	<p>More than 25 thousand people of the pilot sites, including local administration representatives, participated in village assemblies, to identify local needs to lay ground for the community needs projects.</p>		Minutes of the meetings held at the community level

³ Due to the fact that baseline for the activities, supported by UNDP, is not available in the program document, it is excluded from the table.

⁴ Due to the fact that planned targets for the activities, supported by UNDP, are not available in the program document, they are excluded from the table.

<p>applications from rural communities can be approved for financing.</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.4. Transfer of funds to districts</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.5. Monitoring of the implementation of the projects financed through the scheme by the budget control committee of the district maslikhat, the akimat and UNDP.</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.6. Monitoring of the impact of the measures, and documentation of lessons learned which may be useful for national policies on promoting local self-administration.</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.7. Needs assessment of local executive bodies(akimats) and local legislative bodies (maslikhats) to be able to formulate, implement and monitor local regional plans, including those aimed at strengthening participatory approaches in local policy making.</p>	<p>The project manager participated in budget commission and maslikhat sessions to support 11 projects from the pilot areas, identified for 2012. As a result, 11 projects were approved for implementation with the total co-financing of \$213 000.</p>		<p>Minutes of the meetings</p>
	<p>The total support from UNDP to the projects amounts to \$ 619 000, with co-financial from the local budget \$ 213 000.</p>		<p>Financial report</p>
	<p>The projects are monitored by special commission, consisting of UNDP representative, maslikhat deputies and initiative groups' members. There is a special format developed as a part of piloting the mechanisms of local budgets and projects.</p>		<p>Minutes of the meetings</p>
<p>Output 2.2. Local self-administration is improved in 17 districts of EKO</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1. Workshops and training seminars for local executive and legislative bodies on budgeting, and participatory approaches to monitoring and evaluation of local development programmes.</p>	<p>500 local executive and legislative bodies' representatives participated in 50 workshops on public administration, local strategic planning, monitoring, budgeting and evaluation of state development programmes.</p>		<p>List of participants</p>
<p>Outcome 3 Vulnerable groups from Semey, Kurchatov, Ust-Kamenogorsk and the districts affected by nuclear testing in EKO have improved access to social and economic services.</p> <p>Indicator: % NGOs, trained and providing social services to the vulnerable groups; Number of oralmsans benefiting from the services of the Centre of Social Adaptaiotn and Integration; Number of inclusive projects identified in the ares</p> <p>Output 3.4. Piloting of innovative system of providing special social services to the elderly at home, development of a network of day centers for elderly, centers for social adaptation for the homeless.</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.1. Social survey in 14 districts to study the services needs of elderly and PWD. Support to the implementation of Employment Strategy in the eastern Kazakhstan.</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.2. Analysis of the existing system of social services for the elderly, PWD, homeless, and formulation of recommendation on how to improve them on the basis of the international practice of UNDP and UNV in providing services for the above categories.</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.3. Design and piloting of models for offering help and support to the elderly, PWD, homeless, on the basis of cooperation between executive authorities, local citizens, elderly, homeless, NGOs, local companies, communities, volunteers and drawing on international experience.</p>	<p>The first Training center in Kazakhstan for individual assistants and social workers on serving elderly and PWDs at home in October, 2012.</p>		<p>Media report</p>
	<p>The analysis⁵ of the existing special social for the vulnerable in EKO helped systematise the social services practices and elaborate the recommendations for their improvement, based on the best international practice. The study was carried out in close collaboration with the Department of Employment Coordination and Social Services of EKO in districts of the region.</p>		<p>Publication; media report</p>
	<p>The first Training center in Kazakhstan for individual assistants and social workers on serving elderly and PWDs at home in October, 2012. The trainings are provided to thesocial work practitioners and individual assistants from EKO medical and social institutions, NGOs, dealing with the vulnerable groups.</p>		<p>Media report</p>

⁵“Laboratory of the best practice” is available at http://www.undp.kz/library_of_publications/start.html?redir=center_view&id=7094.

<p>Indicator 3.4.4. Provision of workshops in order to strengthen institutional capabilities of local executive authorities in designing programmes on de-institutionalization of medical-social services.</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.5. Design and translation of training programmes with several modules for training individual helpers to provide home services for elderly people and PWD.</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.6. Workshops to train individual helpers to provide home services for elderly and PWD (possibly including people in pre-pension age and family members).</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.7. Awareness-raising on provision of social services for elderly and PWD through information campaigns on changing public opinion and mobilizing public support, including through publicity on the convention on the rights of PWD, Madrid plan of action for problems of aging.</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.8. Design of a training module for NGOs, social workers on monitoring the quality of home and other services provided locally.</p>	<p>Workshops and round-tables were organized to strengthen the capacity of local executive bodies in designing the programmes on deinstitutionalization of medical-social services and improving the standards for the special social services to the homeless. The activities were jointly organized by the Department of employment coordination and social services of EKO, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population of RK, and UNDP.</p>		<p>List of participants</p>
<p>Output 3.5. More than 22 000 oralmsans in the territory of EKO receive adaptation services in the Center for Adaptation and Social Integration in Semey city.</p> <p>Indicator 3.5.1. Russian/Kazakh languages courses, computer literacy courses, legal and psychological services for oralmsans.</p> <p>Indicator 3.5.2. Consultation and support services for oralmsans on setting up business, marketing, and credit opportunities, with particular attention to the needs and participation of women.</p>	<p>The first Training center in Kazakhstan for individual assistants and social workers on serving elderly and PWDs provides trainings on psychology, communicative, skills, problems of fear and solution of conflicts, promotion of competence of people with limited opportunities in the area of health care and prevention of diseases, work therapies, sign language, massotherapies. Since October, 2012, more than 100 social work practitioners and individual assistants from EKO medical and social institutions, NGOs, dealing with the vulnerable groups participated in trainings.</p>		<p>Publication; media report</p>
<p>Indicator 3.5.3. Design and publication of materials on step-by-step procedures for adaptation; civil registration in order to have access to basic social services; changes in legislation, etc.</p>	<p>A number of TV and newspaper articles were issued to cover the provision of social services for elderly and PWD.</p>		<p>Publication; media report</p>
<p>Indicator 3.5.4. Round table discussions with professional associations on defining, reviewing and evaluating the feasibility of various incentives to involve oralmsans in the private sector.</p> <p>Indicator 3.5.5. Workshops specializing on human rights, legal rights, practical operation of social organizations, management, planning and participation of interested stakeholders in developing leadership, as well as through the small grants programme.</p>	<p>400 oralmsans (240 –women, 160 – men) were trained at languages and computer literacy courses. The total number of courses provided in 2012 amounts to 21.</p>		<p>Register at the Centre</p>
	<p>In the framework of providing support to the national government in implementing its policies on oralmsans, including social integration and volunteerism for development goals, the work with state bodies to address urgent issues that arise in the process of repatriation, adaptation and integration of oralmsans is carried out. The JP team interacts with district, rural akimats, customs bodies, border policy, employment and social programmes management department, immigration police. Vital issues on adaptation and integration of oralmsans are collected and processed. In particular, the recommendations on improving the Kazakhstan legislation and law enforcement practice were elaborated and submitted to the authorities.</p>		<p>Publication; media report</p>
<p>Output 3.6. Over 500 micro and macro enterprises (with more than 3000 people) benefit from the development of entrepreneurial skill and knowledge on climate change adaptation in 17 districts of EKO.</p> <p>Indicator 3.6.1. District-level business services provided by independent organizations selected by the project with the aim of guaranteeing professionalism and sustainability.</p>	<p>A network of professional business-consultants in 13 districts of EKO was established to stimulate local entrepreneurship and allowing local population to improve their life quality. In total, 1760 consultations were provided. Consequently, 62 new entrepreneurs were registered in</p>		<p>Registers</p>

<p>Indicator 3.6.2. Clear Strategy for providing consultative services for vulnerable groups and help with business plans developed by the independent organizations selected.</p>	<p>legislative bodies; 12 consulted people got loans for their projects for the sums from \$ 2 000 to \$ 23 000 within the “State programme on employment 2020”; 32 individual entrepreneurs and 12 legal bodies prepared the documentation to take out loans in the second tire banks.</p>		
<p>Indicator 3.6.3. Support to inclusive projects in the region</p>			Financial report
<p>Indicator 3.6.4. Training seminars on developing skills related to managing risks associated with climate change and creation of “green” jobs</p>	<p>The JP supports inclusive business projects, taking into account both benefits for SME and vulnerable groups of population. Presently, there are projects, focused on improving environmental sustainability, retail trade development, and supporting agriculture and people with disabilities. The projected resulted in creation of 15 jobs, and improved living standards of the vulnerable population.</p>		List of participants
<p>Outcome 4 Increased awareness among the local population of the aims and objectives of the project and their links to improvements in living standards and health status Indicator: Number of population and printed materials and digital materials in the media; number of trainings for the media; Output 4.1. The population regularly receives information on best practices in the sphere of social protection, health, community participation in the implementation of EKO’s regional development strategy. Indicator 4.1.1. Preparation of TV programmes, articles, thematic publications and training materials related to the former Semipalatinsk region, including support to activities of National Goodwill Ambassadors of the UN in RK. Indicator 4.1.2. Cooperation with the press offices of akimats, representative offices of SMEs, NGOs, to increase institutional capacity for communication (work with mass media, provision of information, media campaigns). Creation and maintenance of the programme’s web-site.</p>	<p>17 workshops for rural and city entrepreneurs on EKO on building capacity on export possibilities, studying the international trade practice at the new trade areas, suggested by the government, applying new technology, developing skills for inclusive business projects, having both economic and social effect. The workshops also allowed SME to expanding their access to new technology, introduced new effective farming practices, leading to creation of “green” jobs and decrease on climatic risks.</p>		Media report
<p>Outcome 5 Ensuring of achievement of the programmes objectives and results set. Indicator: Number of Programme Board meetings; participation of relevant ministries’ in the meeting. Output 5.1. Regular monitoring and evaluation activities and coordination to achieve the objectives and outputs of the programme. Indicator 5.1.1. Creation of functioning structures for the management, like Steering Committee, for regular monitoring of process on achieving the goals and outputs of the programme. Indicator 5.1.2. Seminars with the participation of central government bodies helped on issues concerning the objectives of the programme, including regional development, etc. Indicator 5.1.3. Routine data collection on the programme implementation.</p>	<p>During the reporting period about 30 articles and TV reportages in regional and national media were produced both in Russian and Kazakh languages. It should be noted, that the JP on a regular basis updates its Facebook account (UN Semey JP), and currently has 79 followers.</p>		
<p>Indicator 4.1.1. Preparation of TV programmes, articles, thematic publications and training materials related to the former Semipalatinsk region, including support to activities of National Goodwill Ambassadors of the UN in RK. Indicator 4.1.2. Cooperation with the press offices of akimats, representative offices of SMEs, NGOs, to increase institutional capacity for communication (work with mass media, provision of information, media campaigns). Creation and maintenance of the programme’s web-site.</p>	<p>The JP staff closely works with local and national mass media to cover the events, produces articles on topical issues of the JP, and collaborates with the press-services of the Akimats of EKO and Semey city to disseminate the press-releases, information materials at the regional level.</p>		
<p>Indicator 5.1.1. Creation of functioning structures for the management, like Steering Committee, for regular monitoring of process on achieving the goals and outputs of the programme.</p>	<p>To ensure the achievement of the programme objectives and results set, two Board Meetings were held in 2012 with participation of all donors and partners of the programme in the region.</p>		Minutes of the Programme Board meeting
<p>Indicator 5.1.2. Seminars with the participation of central government bodies helped on issues concerning the objectives of the programme, including regional development, etc.</p>	<p>Bilateral meetings of the JP team and national partners take place on a regular basis to get update on the course of events of the programme.</p>		
<p>Indicator 5.1.3. Routine data collection on the programme implementation.</p>	<p>The JP has the balanced system of data collection in two offices – Semey city, Astana city.</p>		

Indicator Based Performance Assessment: UNFPA

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<p>Outcome 1: Capacities of local executive and legislative bodies enhanced for local level planning, implementation and monitoring, and evaluation, while ensuring better protection of the rights and interests of vulnerable groups of the population</p> <p>Indicator: Number of trained representatives of a local executive and representative authority; number of indicators for efficiency monitoring.</p> <p>Baseline⁶: n/a</p> <p>Planned Target⁷: n/a</p>			
<p>Output 1.1 Local government officials are trained in the knowledge and skills necessary to carry out more effective planning and budgeting, taking into account the needs and interests of vulnerable groups</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1 Number of analytical reports on needs of vulnerable population groups</p>	UNFPA: One report of SRH survey of people with disabilities in Eastern Kazakhstan region	N/A	Akimat of Eastern Kazakhstan Oblast, Project files
<p>Output 1.3 Regional and district level government agencies are empowered to collect, process, and make available improved data for planning and monitoring of local development plans</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1 Number of indicators for efficiency monitoring</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2 Number of trained representatives of a local executive and representative authority</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.3 Availability of software for efficiency monitoring system of development programme</p>	Not yet determined	N/A	
	17 individuals trained to address different issues of the population and MDGs with focus on MDG-5	N/A	Reports on trainings (available in the Project's files)
	Application of Dev info has been proposed, institutional capacities through making professionals trained are available	N/A	Report on the training (available in the Project's files)
<p>Outcome 3 Vulnerable groups in Semey, Kurchatov, Ust-Kamenogorsk and the districts affected by nuclear testing in EKO have improved access to social and economic services</p> <p>% NGOs, trained and providing social services to the vulnerable groups; Number of oralmsans benefiting from the services of the Centre of Social Adaptation and Integration; Number of inclusive projects identified in the areas</p>			
<p>Output 3.2 Increase in access to and quality of maternal and child health care services (MCH) and guaranteed universal access to reproductive health services</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1 Rate of compliance of SRH care management with ISO standard</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.2 Rate of compliance of primary health care with best practices of sexual and reproductive health services</p>	Not fully compliant	N/A	Audit of Performance Management of Regional Center for Mother and Child Health report (available in the Project's files)
	Not yet fully compliant	N/A	Reports of International consultants on the results of training on applying WHO reproductive health library and on study tour to see good practice of family planning in Moldova (available in the Project's files) Report of SRH survey of people

⁶ Due to the fact that baseline for the activities, supported by UNDP, is not available in the program document, it is excluded from the table.

⁷ Due to the fact that planned targets for the activities, supported by UNDP, are not available in the program document, they are excluded from the table.

<p>Indicator 3.2.3 Unmet women's needs of modern contraceptives: disaggregated data by age, residence place and income</p>	28% (disabled women)	N/A	with disabilities in Eastern Kazakhstan region(available in the Project's files)
<p>Output 3.3Reduction in vulnerability among adolescents and young people to risks associated with the process of reaching sexual maturity and imposition of gender role</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.1Rate of compliance of students' education in SRH including HIV, AIDS issues with UNESCO standards</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.2 Rate of empowerment of young people to advocate behaviors to prevent unwanted pregnancies and HIV transmission</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.3 Rate of awareness of journalists' and young people awareness of sexual and reproductive health issues</p>	Not compliant	N/A	Minutes of the regional meeting on the results of study tour of educational sector to Ukraine (available in the Project files)
	Satisfactory (with remarkable progress occurred during one year)	N/A	Minutes of the Country Office retreat 2012 (available in the project files)
	Satisfactory (92% against 45% initially are able to give correct answers to 85 test questions) with progress achieved in 2012	N/A	Report on training of journalists on SRH issues in Semeipre and post-test (available in the Project's files)
<p>Outcome 4Increased awareness among the local population of the aims and objectives of the project and their links to improvements in living standards and health status</p> <p>Number of population and printed materials and digital materials in the media; number of trainings for the media</p>			
<p>Output 4.1. The population regularly receives information on the best practices in the sphere of social protection, health, community participation in the implementation of EKO's regional development strategy</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.1 Number of trainings for media</p>	One training covering 28 specialists on effects of ionizing radiation on SRH	N/A	Report of international consultants; Progress report (Available in the Project's files)
<p>Outcome 5 Ensuring of achievement of the programmes objectives and results set.</p> <p>Indicator: Number of Programme Board meetings; participation of relevant ministries' in the meeting.</p>			
<p>Output 5.1. Regular monitoring and evaluation activities and coordination to achieve the objectives and outputs of the programme.</p> <p>Indicator 5.1.1. Number of Programme Board Meetings and project progress assessment meetings</p> <p>Indicator 5.1.3. Routine data collection on the programme implementation.</p>	One UNFPA CO retreat with the involvement of partners that included participatory assessment of the progress	N/A	Minutes of the Country Office retreat with partners (available in the Projects' files)
	Data collected	N/A	The present report, minutes and reports of each separate events (available in the Project's files)

Indicator Based Performance Assessment: UNICEF

	<u>Achieved Indicator Targets</u>	<u>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</u>	<u>Source of Verification</u>
<p>Objective 1 Capacities of local executive and legislative bodies enhanced for local level planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation, while ensuring better protection of the rights and interests of vulnerable groups of the population</p> <p>Output 1.1 Local government officials are trained in the knowledge and skills necessary to carry out more effective planning and budgeting, taking into account the needs and interests of vulnerable groups</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1 Traditional care vs. alternative care analyzed; the most cost effective policy option for child protection identified; stakeholders raised their knowledge/skills in conducting cost benefit analysis of traditional care vs. alternative care. Baseline: no any analysis Planned Target: The analysis of traditional care vs. alternative care identified the most cost effective policy option for child protection. The capacities of stakeholders in this area are increased.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2 Model of per-capita financing of the schooling system in EKO demonstrated; # of pilot schools implement the model; efficiency at school level increased Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 20 schools</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.3 Targeted social cash transfers scheme assessed; income disparities, exclusion and inequities identified; financial affordability/sustainability of increasing the scope and extent of SP coverage examined Baseline: Targeted social cash transfers provided but their efficiency especially for children is not assessed. Planned Target: The assessment of cash transfers scheme completed with identified disparities, exclusion and inequalities; recommendations on financial affordability/sustainability of increasing the scope and extend of social protection provided.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.4 Local government officials, NGO staff and community, self-help organizations raised knowledge/skills on effective needs assessment, child well-being monitoring as well as planning and budgeting in line with the CFCI principles taking into account the interests of the most vulnerable groups of children Baseline: 20 % of government and 10 % NGO have knowledge/skills on effective needs assessment, child well-being monitoring as well as planning and budgeting in line with the CFCI principles Planned Target: 50% of local government and 40 % of NGO/local community raised knowledge/skillson effective needs assessment, child well-being monitoring as well as planning and budgeting in line with the CFCI principles</p>	<p>The analysis of traditional vs. alternative care was conducted at the national level leading to a proposal to conduct the costing analysis for 2 types of specialized social services, particularly Youth friendly services (YFS) and Family support centers (FSC).</p> <p>The per-capita financing model is under Government approval; the EKO schools included in the list of pilot schools (as one of four selected regions); the pilot will start in September 2013</p> <p>The initial assessment of the targeted social cash transfers scheme is complete.</p> <p>More than 20 representatives of departments of economy, employment and social programmes coordination, healthcare, education, child protection and specialists of Ust-Kamenogorsk akimat were trained and consulted on the development of portfolio for city accreditation as a child friendly, monitoring and evaluation of child friendliness. As a result, Ust-Kamenogorsk developed its own CFC strategy and Action Plan to bring in constructive changes in economic and social spheres of the city to make them friendlier to the children and youth. The training on use of "CensusInfo" international database was provided to 15 staff members of economy and budget planning and statistics departments of the EKO Akimat.</p>	<p>As the initially planned analysis was done, there is a suggestion to amend this indicator to focus on the costing of specialized social services.</p> <p>The Ministry of Education and Science is not clear yet on a number and types of schools to be included in the pilot.</p> <p>The assessment is not complete yet due to inaccessibility of primary data for 2011 HBS from Agency of Statistics.</p>	<p>Presentation at the Civil Society Forum on 28 February 2013 in Astana</p> <p>Letter of the Ministry of Education and Science</p> <p>Letters of Agency on Statistics and Ministry of Labor and Social Protection.</p>

<p>Output 1.2 Model for effective social protection for children and families at the local level is approved</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1 The Social Protection mapped; existing social protection schemes (cash transfers, non-cash transfers, social services and other interventions) reviewed; the ‘Social Protection Floor’ model launched</p> <p>Baseline: none Planned Target: The social protection mapped and the social protection schemes reviewed.</p> <p>Output 1.3 Regional and district level government agencies are empowered to collect, process, and make available improved data for planning and monitoring of local development plans</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1 Indicators available and those required for measuring child wellbeing and for effective planning and monitoring, including population data reviewed. Child wellbeing monitoring system and complex system of data collection and indicators for monitoring population issues developed. Number of regional and district level government agencies collecting, processing relevant data on children for local development plans</p> <p>Baseline: no independent CWB monitoring system Planned Target: by 2015 child wellbeing indicators agreed with the local Government and routinely assessed.</p>	<p>The initial assessment of social protection schemes and mapping is done.</p> <p>DevInfo and “CensusInfo” international database introduced through trainings provided to Akimat staff; the CWB domain indicators developed and agreed at national level;</p>	<p>The assessment is not complete yet due to inaccessibility of primary data for 2011 HBS. The main activities to take place in 2013 upon getting needed data. A new project on costing of specialized social services proposed.</p> <p>The main activities on designing and setting up CWB monitoring system take place in 2013-2014.</p>	<p>Letter of Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and Agency of Statistics.</p> <p>Child wellbeing in Kazakhstan study, UNICEF, 2012</p>
<p>Outcome 2 Local population and communities are empowered to participate in local planning and initiatives to improve local living standards</p> <p>Output 2.3 50 % of young people in the age group 10-24 years are empowered to participate more actively</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.1 Number of youth centers established in rural areas</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 6 centers</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.2 Personnel for 5 resource centers increased their knowledge/skills; volunteer groups created</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 30 staff of the centers</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.2 # of activities with young people and adolescents participation; # of young people interviewed on situation with youth in the region.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Planned Target: At least 10,000 adolescents and youth interviewed to improve programmes and services for young people. All key activities targeted young people include significant participation components to reflect their needs and expectations.</p> <p>Output 2.4 Capacity building for communities and local authorities in disaster risk reduction and</p>	<p>Planning workshop on establishing youth centers was held with participation of 3 districts (Abai, Zharma and Zyryanaovsk) in December 2012 facilitated by international experts.</p> <p>Staff of two centers established in late 2012 participated in the capacity building exercise conducted by UNICEF international experts on provision of services for adolescents and youth in December 2012.</p> <p>Over 4,000 young people were interviewed in two key studies on rural youth needs and suicide prevention. The data obtained allows building more targeted services for young people, including email consultations.</p> <p>15 local authorities increased the knowledge</p>	<p>Establishing youth center in rural districts was schedule in line with the Oblast Akimat’s plan on establishing centers of youth initiatives in all administrative districts.</p>	<p>Report of East Kazakhstan Oblast Healthy Lifestyle Center.</p> <p>Report of East Kazakhstan Oblast Healthy Lifestyle Center.</p> <p>Report on needs assessment and suicide prevention project</p> <p>Local level meetings, briefings, reports and minutes.</p>

<p>(DRR) and preparedness for emergency situations</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.1 # of local authorities increased the knowledge/skills on DRR, HFA and DRR in education; # of materials produced</p> <p>Baseline:0 Planned Target: 50 local authorities, 10,000 materials produced</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.2 # of articles on DRR; video/audio spots on DRR developed</p> <p>Baseline:0 Planned Target: 5 articles, 5 press releases 3 video/audio spots</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.3 # of schools practicing emergency and DRR plans updated in line with international standards;</p> <p>Baseline:0 Planned Target: 20 schools</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.4 # of teachers, head teachers and children trained on DRR; # of pilot schools on DRR - (add one more) # of DRR and emergency preparedness plan developed.</p> <p>Baseline:0 Planned Target: 120 teachers, 60 schools, 4,000 children</p>	<p>1 press-release at UNICEF web-site was developed for the workshop on 1 min junior videos on DRR</p> <p>14 schools, 7 pre-schools</p> <p>14 schools, 7 pre-schools 10 emergency preparedness and DRR plans for schools developed</p>		<p>Press-release</p> <p>Schools reports, monitoring and spot-checks reports</p> <p>Training reports</p>
<p>Outcome 3, Semei, Kurchatova, Ust-Kamenogorsk and the districts affected by nuclear testing in EKO have improved access to social and economic services</p> <p>Output 3.1. Children with special needs, children and adolescents, in need of protection of their rights, have access to quality social services and support systems in Semei, Kurchatova, Ust-Kamenogorsk and the districts most affected by nuclear testing in EKO</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1 % of children with special needs mainstreamed in schools, day centers, vocational education; # of academia specialists increased their knowledge/skills on social work; training programmes developed; # of centers/classrooms equipped to accommodate children with special needs</p> <p>Baseline: 15% children Planned Target: 30 % children</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.2 # of family support centers established; institutionalization of children with special needs reduced</p> <p>Baseline: 1,839 children deprived of parental care in institutions of EKO, two FSC is established (2010) Planned Target: 1,500 children deprived of parental care in institutions of EKO, 10 FSC</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.3 Local level data collection/analyzing system improved and monitors the coverage of inclusive services</p> <p>Baseline: integrated data collection is not established Planned Target: the data collection/analyzing system is in place and indicators reflect the coverage of inclusive services</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.4 -Number of children who were rescued from violence/neglect/exploitation</p>	<p>10 lekoteks equipped to accommodate over 200 children with special needs, 60 social workers and local level managers were trained in case management and referrals.</p> <p>33 family support centers, including 15 foster parents' schools, are established at the orphanages and 1,747 children deprived of parental care in 2012. 270 children deprived of parental care were placed into family-based solutions.</p> <p>The dialogue on the integrated data collection system on children from the risk groups is initiated with the Child Rights protection Department and specific recommendations on the system will be provided in 2013.</p> <p>The situation analyses of individual cases of children will be available from April 2013.</p> <p>60 school staff and 8 school inspectors from 8</p>		<p>Semei pre-school center report (2012), consultancy reports (2012)</p> <p>Final Evaluation of UNICEF component of the UN joint project 2008-2010, Documented experience of family support centers in EKO, official statistics of the Child Rights Protection Committee at http://www.balakk.kz/ru/node/445#</p> <p>Trip reports, consultancy reports in 2012.</p>

<p>Baseline: N/A Planned Target: 100</p> <p>-Number of staff who receive proper training for child protection mechanism Baseline: 200 Planned Target: 800</p> <p>-Complete list of children who are in institutions Baseline: incomplete list of children who are in institutions Planned Target: complete list of children in institutions</p> <p>-Number of police officer who has comprehensive knowledge of child protection Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 20</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.5 # of profiles of state run institutions available; Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 21</p> <p>transformation schemes into family-oriented care services designed Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 4</p> <p>-Percentages change of a number of families who received social support Baseline: 15% Planned Target: 30%</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.6 # of local specialists, including academia trained on child rights and justice for children courses; Baseline: 100 Planned Target: 200</p> <p># of trained specialists using the skills practically; Baseline: 100 Planned Target: 200</p> <p># of services for children in contact with law operational; Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 3 (diversion, social work in the court and probation)</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.7 # of NGO representatives trained on social work; # of services to support the most vulnerable supported by NGO Baseline: 40 Planned Target: 80</p>	<p>pilot schools were trained in understanding of violence and prevention. 1,848 children from 18 institutions of EKO were profiled.</p> <p>18 profiles of institutions are available. The development of transformation schemes will start in two institutions in 2013. 270 children deprived of parental care were placed into family-based solutions</p> <p>40 local specialists, including academia trained on child rights and justice for children during the two roundtables. One master trainer from EKGU was trained in justice for children and trainers' skills at the UNICEF regional workshop in Moldova and Georgia for further dissemination of the knowledge in the EKO.</p> <p>20% out of 80 NGOs working with children and youth from Ust-Kamenogorsk, Ridder, Semey, Kurchatov, Ayagoz, Zaryanovsk, Zaisan, Shemonaikha were trained in child rights and social work.</p>		<p>Profiling of children deprived of parental care in institutions conducted by SGPI in 2012.</p> <p>Profiling of children deprived of parental care in institutions conducted by SGPI in 2012. Documented experience report from FSC (2012).</p> <p>Reports from consultants' visits</p> <p>Mapping of access of children and youth to social services in EKO, 2012</p>
<p>Output 3.2 Increase in access to and quality of maternal and child health care services (MCH) and guaranteed universal access to reproductive health services</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1 % decrease in Infant Mortality Rate in EKO; % decrease in perinatal and neonatal mortality in MCH Center Baseline 2010 : IMR 20.7 per 1000 live birth Perinatal mortality in MCH Center 20.18%</p>	<p>In the period from 2010 to 2012 the IMR was reduced from 20.7 per 1000 livebirth to 15.8 in 2012, as well the perinatal mortality in MCH Center has reduced from 20.18% in 2010 to</p>		<p>Official Statistic of the Ministry of Health and MCH Center of EKO</p>

<p>Neonatal Mortality in MCH Center 12.,8%</p> <p>Planned Target: 12,2 per 1000 live birth Perinatal mortality in MCH Center 15% Neonatal mortality in MCH center 7,5 %</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.2 # of trained health workers and academia on EPC, C4D, BABIES;</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 70% of health workers in MCH area of the East Kazakhstan Oblast are trained.</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.3 Vitamin A supplementation is piloted in one rayon and introduced to State Programme of Health System Development</p> <p>Baseline: vitamin A supplementation not in place Planned Target: 500 children under 5 are received at least two doses of vitamin A.</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.4 MCH Interventions targeted to most vulnerable are developed and introduced to integrated medical and social services at PHC level</p> <p>Baseline: no medical and social services at PHC level in 2010 Planned Target: The social workers at PHC level provide special services for vulnerable groups (mothers/families with children under 5)</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.5 The model on Continuum care of Mother and Child is established in EKO for further scaling-up to national level</p> <p>Baseline: no model in place Planned Target: Model on Continuum care of Mother and Child is established in EKO at rural level</p>	<p>17.,63% in 2012, early neonatal mortality from 11.8% in 2010 to 8.0% in 2012 and neonatal mortality from 12.8% to 9.3% annually</p> <p>30% of HW of MCH facilities (MCH Center of EKO, Perinatal center of Semey and rural maternities of Urdzhar, Ayagoz, Ridder, Abay rayons) were trained on EPC and IMCI/Care for Development</p> <p>The piloting of vitamin A supplementation plan to start in 2013. The special Guideline for health workers on vitamin A supplementation is developed and printed out.</p> <p>The Decree on technical competency for Medical and social work at PHC level developed and approved by MoH. UNICEF's recommendation on Medical and social service is presented for Ministry of Health.</p> <p>The Model on specialized continuum of care to Mother and Child is established in MCH Center of Ust-Kamenogorsk.</p>		<p>Reports of National EPC and IMCI Centers</p> <p>Report of Kazakh Academy of Nutrition</p> <p>Report of Kazakh Academy of Nutrition Normative acts.</p>
<p>Output 3.3 Reduction in vulnerability among adolescents and young people to risks associated with the process of reaching sexual maturity and imposition of gender roles</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.2 Number of children and young people covered by evidence based suicide prevention programme in East Kazakhstan Oblast</p> <p>Baseline: 0% Planned Target: at least 30% of children and young people will be covered by intersectoral suicide prevention programme</p>	<p>200 children and youth deaths, including 40 cases from East Kazakhstan Oblast were gathered to analyze the underlying causes of suicides. Baseline data on 3,000 adolescents of East Kazakhstan Oblast gathered to shape evidence based prevention programme. For the time being the programme identified 780 and 78 adolescents as a risk and high risk group for suicides and included them in special work plan of school psychologists and psychiatrists. Surveillance system to monitor suicide attempts was piloted in 4 administrative districts. Overall over 80 specialists from health and education sectors were extensively trained on modern approaches in suicide prevention.</p>	<p>Due to urgency issue the suicide prevention study in 5 oblasts and prevention programme in EKO was proposed by UNICEF and approved by both Akimat of EKO and Central Government of Kazakhstan.</p>	<p>Protocol of the National Health Board signed by Vice Prime Minister dated 16 May 2012 and Action plan signed by Deputy Akim of East Kazakhstan Oblast.</p> <p>The project reports by education, health sectors and Child Protection Department.</p>

<p>Output 4.1 The population regularly receives information on best practices in the sphere of social protection, health, community participation in the implementation of EKO's regional development strategy</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.1 # of newspaper, radio, TV, internet etc. on the JP and its activities Coverage of communities which received information on the JP activities</p> <p>Baseline: 0% Planned Target: 30% of media outlets in the region receive UNICEF information</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.2 # of youth participating in mass media work related to the JP</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 20 % of local youth organizations</p>	<p>Cooperation was established with regional Kazakhstan TV, Rudniy Altay, Didar newspapers. They receive regular information on the JP and participate in UNICEF media workshops.</p> <p>Among other events, the local media covered the launch of Inclusive Society Promotion (with Special Olympics) as well as a training seminar on prevention of suicides among youth and adolescents</p> <p>Around 20 youth underwent a OneMinuteJr video seminar, facilitated by international UNICEF consultants</p>		<p>UNICEF press releases distribution list</p> <p>UNICEF reports. Produced video materials</p>
<p>Indicator 4.1.3 # of communication materials developed to contribute to JP implementation</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 10 different communication materials</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.4 # of the representatives of the press offices of akimats, representatives of SMEs, NGOs increased institutional capacity for communication ; web site contains relevant information on JP</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 20 state and non-state partners</p>	<p>Four video and audio spots on child abandonment and two video and audio spots on promotion of inclusive society were developed</p> <p>Relevant stories were regularly placed on UNICEF website.</p>	<p>The communication materials are to be broadcasted on the local TV and radio in 2013.</p> <p>C4D workshop was scheduled for May 2013.</p>	<p>UNICEF communication materials.</p>
<p>Outcome 5 Ensuring of achievement of the project objectives and results set</p> <p>Output 5.1 Regular monitoring and evaluation activities and coordination to achieve the objectives and outputs of the project</p> <p>Indicator 5.1.1 # of Project Board meetings; donor reports; monitoring/evaluation missions conducted</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 10 Project Board meetings, 5 donor reports;</p> <p>Indicator 5.1.1 -Number of monitoring/evaluation missions conducted</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 2 monitoring/evaluation missions conducted.</p>	<p>2 Board Meetings were held in 2012 with participation of all donors and partners of the programme in the region.</p> <p>1 Donor report was submitted in 2011</p>		

Programme story: Women repatriants in SME business

For historical reasons, East Kazakhstan is a region with half of the population living in remote rural areas, most of which are economically disadvantaged. More often, women in the villages are unemployed as they sit at home and run a household. Usually, at the age above 40, they experience difficulties in finding a decently paid job to support their families.

As a part of supporting inclusive business projects, beneficially both economically and socially, UNDP supported endeavors of five women repatriates in promoting and producing national crafts. The idea of promoting the traditional art culture inherited from the ancestors had united five women possessing the skills of making felt carpets in the rural area Mukur, Eastern Kazakhstan. Women caught the recent trends of high popularity of the natural felt carpets “syrmak” due to their qualities compared to the modern carpets for the same price. Such business is the most suitable for women living in the rural areas, particularly vulnerable to the troughs and peaks of prices for meat and milk as these products constitute the main income for the rural population.

Involving skillful women to make the national style carpets into the value chain significantly contributes to the quality of the produced goods. UNDP supported the creation of the women association “Otan Suigish Oralmandar” and allocated grant for purchasing essential equipment to reduce the amount of the hand labour and make processing easier.

Understanding the importance of the supply market as the prerequisite for sustainable work load and profit as a result, the rural women association was linked with the ‘Association of Trading companies of Kazakhstan’ for entry not only into internal market but into external as well i.e. other regions and towns. Thus, sustainable demand in the long term perspective will motivate women to develop business further and involve more unemployed in the rural areas.

Akmed Budkey is the leader of the Association “Otansuigishoralmandar” who united women and taught them secrets of syrmak making. “I make syrmaks all my life and upon returning to Kazakhstan, I knew exactly what I will be doing”- she says. The women association has organized the workshop club in the rural school where children of different age learn to the basics of crafts making. Not only children but women also attended the workshop as well.

Making authentic and ethnic pieces provides additional and more importantly sustainable source of income. Today, the organization is receiving orders for the carpets that are so popular among locals and tourists. They plan to develop business, enlarge the workshop and train women and further hire them. Moreover, women are working on designing new ornaments following the market trends. Thus, endeavors driven by the wish for a better life have created opportunities for women to earn and pass the old traditions to younger generation.



Programme story: Peer education in action

The Public Foundation Federation Women Status <http://statuskz.org> is operational in Eastern Kazakhstan Oblast since 1999. It has been founded to help women to manage their lives and their children and to take care of themselves. The Status effectively delivered a number of social projects for benefits of women and children. When the UN Joint Programme started in Ust-Kamenogorsk in 2011 that organization decided to start collaborating with UNFPA and to take leadership in promotion SRH peer education in the Oblast. On the one hand the organization chaired by Ms. Irina Unzhakova, member of the National Commission for Human Affairs and Family-Demographical Policy under the President of Kazakhstan, realized the importance of the challenges that many of the young girls of the region are facing - high level of unwanted pregnancies, abortions and sexually transmitted infections- and the need to insure young people access to information through education and informing their peers, which is the most acceptable and efficient way to deliver information. On the other hand they had taken into account that young people need certain leadership and control from adults.

The Status decided to lead and to give umbrella to young people, who were willing to start SRH peer education in the region. Before starting the activities with young people it was necessary to find a balance between young people empowerment and interfering into their activities in close cooperation with local education authority bodies. That balance was achieved and the attractiveness of Public Foundation Federation Women Status to young people was insured. The Status was an initiator of big youth mobilization event that covered 600 young people with follow-up selection of leaders, their training and finding opportunities to insure young people activism. The Status provided young people with premises for gathering and training, computers, professional expertise by mobilizing their members with suitable education and managed to create trusty relations with them. Thus NGO Status provided critical input to make SRH peer education operational in EKO.

Thanks to the Status NGO, UNFPA implementing partner, the partnership between young people and adults in addressing SRH was reinforced and sustained in EKO. The Status NGO in cooperation with the regional education department facilitates the implementation of the youth legislation. Whereas young people advise to their peers on prevention issues, Status takes accountability to provide assistance to affected young people who find themselves in difficult situations through contacting with authority bodies, health organizations, when it is required and to working with their parents when applicable.

OTHER ASSESSMENTS OR EVALUATIONS

Please see objective 5.

RESOURCES

Alongside the UNDP country office team (based in Astana) working on the programme led by the Head of Governance and Local Development Unit, 1 Programme Associate, and 1 Communication Associate, the JP team working in the region included 1 Programme Coordinator (Oskemen), 2 Component Managers, 2 Project Assistants, 1 GR consultant (Semey) and 2 Programme Assistants (Oskemen and Astana).

In addition to the JP funds managed by UNDP in 2012 (\$1,120,117), UNDP mobilized additional resources from other partners, including Turkish AID, MFA of Finland, GEF Small Grants Programme in the amount of \$293,743 in 2012.

In addition to the core staff contributed from UNICEF direct resources, including 1 Social Policy Officer, 1 Health and Nutrition Officer, 2 Child Protection Officer, 1 Youth and Adolescents Officer, 1 Emergency Officer, 1 Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, 1 Communication Officer, as well as 3 Programme Assistants, a programme team working on the Joint Programme in Astana (Officer), Oskemen (Coordinator) and Semey (Assistant – recruitment in process) was established. Taking into the account the importance of the programme as well as its multi-sectoral nature the Programme Team reports directly to UNICEF Deputy Representative in Kazakhstan.

In addition to the JP funds managed by UNICEF in 2012 (\$794,000), UNICEF contributed own core funding (\$153,000) for the implementation of the joint programmes. Furthermore, for achieving more tangible results in 2012 UNICEF mobilized additional resources from other partners, including EU DIPECHO, Bakyrchik Mining Venture, Norwegian Government, Brazilian Government, ATF Bank and UniCredit Foundation, Kazkommertsbank bank and Center for Disease Control in US (CDC) in the amount of \$373,706 in 2012.

The work progress is also regularly reviewed by the Akim of East Kazakhstan Oblast and UN Agencies Heads in Kazakhstan.