

JOINT PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

Country: Republic of Kazakhstan

Name of the programme: Raising Competitiveness of the Region through Innovative Approaches to Regional Planning and Social Services (using Semey as an example)

Result of joint programme: 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

Duration of the programme: 2011-2015 Tentative beginning/end dates: 01.01.2011 - 31.12.2015 Funding modality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pass through • Core resources from UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNV Administrative Agent: UNDP	Overall project budget* (in US dollars): 11,651,365 of which: Main budget: 11,651,365 Resources of the main budget (in US dollars): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government of Kazakhstan 9,816,365 • UNDP 900,000 • UNICEF 700,000 • UNFPA 230,000 • UNV 100,000 * Overall budget incorporates both programme costs and indirect maintenance costs
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Abbreviations and Acronyms

Akim	Village/district leader, town/city mayor, provincial governor
Akimat	Council/Administration (of village, town, city or province)
GoK	Government of Kazakhstan
EKO	East-Kazakhstani Oblast
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MoES	Ministry of Education and Science
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoLSP	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PWDs	Persons with disabilities
RBB	Results-based Budget
RB	Republican Budget
SME	Small and Medium Size Enterprises
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organisation

I. Brief Summary

Semipalatinsk nuclear testing area in Kazakhstan with a total of 468 nuclear tests conducted during the Soviet era has been remaining one of the poorest regions in Kazakhstan. The resulting fallout from the tests severely affected the region, its ecosystems and traditional way of living for years. Shortly after closing the site in 1992, Kazakhstan moved on to help the population of the affected territories in East Kazakhstan to recover from the devastating consequences of nuclear explosions, through social protection and healthcare interventions. Recognizing international responsibilities for the recovery of Semipalatinsk and nearby regions, and severity of health, environmental and social problems, the UN General Assembly adopted six Resolutions between 1997 and 2009 calling on the international community to assist the Government of Kazakhstan in its efforts to overcome the challenges of rehabilitation.

During 1999-2010 the international assistance by different donors was focused on four main directions: environment, healthcare, economic recovery and humanitarian development. Starting from 2008 UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNV have been implementing their second programme "Enhancing Human Security in the Former Nuclear Test Site of Semipalatinsk" with the financial support from Japan in the amount of \$1.9 million. The joint goal of this project is to assist Kazakhstan in formulation and implementation specialized programmes and projects targeting the affected population and well as to support economic growth, sustainable development, and to enhance human security in the former nuclear site.

This joint programme presented by UNDP, UNICEF, and UNFPA takes into account the situation analysis of the population wellbeing and development of the acutely affected East Kazakhstan oblast (EKO), evaluation of the previous programmes, and recommendations on improving the cooperation. Other elements this programme relies on the priorities of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the Republic of Kazakhstan 2010-2015, as well as on priorities laid down in the Strategic Development Plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan 2020 and other national programme documents.

The programme is targeted to improve the quality of life of the population, and advance progress towards Millennium Development Goals achievement in EKO, in particular in the districts severely hit by nuclear tests at the former Semey nuclear site. The programme envisages the following cooperation areas:

- Increase efficiency of planning and state resources usage in socio-economic programmes at the local level for more efficient protection of vulnerable people;
- Capacity development of the population to scale up their wellbeing and to further develop local governance
- Enhancing access to quality social and economic services for vulnerable groups of population, including woman and children;
- Provide population with the quality information on wellbeing, health, goals and objectives of this programme.

In view of the lessons learned from the implementation and evaluation of the previous programmes, a special emphasis will be put in the programme on results sustainability through awareness raising of all parties involved, on the accountability for the results (legislative bodies, relevant UN Agencies, head of institutions and specialists). The programme partners will work jointly through co-financing and monitoring of resources management efficiency. Independent evaluation of the programme impact on key indicators of human and economic development in the region will be exercised to monitor the programme progress and the implementation of the partners' commitment.

II. Situation Analysis

Human Development Overview in Eastern Kazakhstan Oblast

East Kazakhstan oblast (EKO) territory is 283.3 thousand square kilometers. It has four oblast level cities: Ust-Kamenogorsk, Semey, Ridder, Kurchatov and 15 rayons: Abayskiy, Ayagozskiy, Borodulikhinskiy, Beskaragayskiy, Glubokovskiy, Zharminskiy, Zaisanskiy, Zyryanovskiy, Kurchumskiy, Kokpektinskiy, Katon-Karagaiskiy, Tarbagataiskiy, Ulanskiy, Urdzharskiy, Shemonaikhinskiy. The oblast center city is Ust-Kamenogorsk with the population of 300 thousand people.

Eastern Kazakhstan oblast is strategically located at the border with the Russian Federation and China along the international trade corridors. It is an economically diverse region with a strong potential for industrial and innovative growth; however has a substantial portion of the oblast population is living below the subsistence minimum. The poverty index is declining (17,6 in 2009) in East Kazakhstan but still higher than at the national level (15,7).¹ As of 1 June 2010 the population of the Eastern Kazakhstan oblast (fifth largest out of 15 oblasts in the country) is 1419,5 thousand, out of them 644,8 thousand or 45% live in the rural area². Economically disadvantaged population reside mostly in rural areas.

The population of the oblast has gone down from 1721.1 thousand people in 1994 to 1419.5 people thousand in 2009. Since 1993, human development index (HDI) of the Eastern Kazakhstan oblast is positively growing, although, the level of disparity with capital Astana or financial centre Almaty is still high. Annual population decrease is linked to both outflow of population from the oblast and natural decrease – death rates exceed birth rates. Starting from 2006, the rate of the oblast population decline was moderated through natural growth.

The level of unemployment in Kazakhstan in recent years has gone down to the level observable in many market economy countries and comprised 6.6% in 2008, though in 1999 the unemployment rate was at the level of 13.5%. The number of unemployed in the III quarter of 2010 in East Kazakhstan is 42,4 thousand people (Cross Sectional Study on Unemployment, 2010). However, number of self-employed population comprises up to 34% of economically active labor force of the oblast. Given the recent economic and financial turbulences, this is potentially at risk population. Generation of the local employment opportunities could result from improved mechanisms of private-public partnerships and development of local private sector.

It is understood that businesses that engage the poor on the demand side as clients and customers, and on the supply side as producers, employees and business owners can capture benefits that go beyond the short-term bottom line and actually help tackle sustainable development issues. In particular, there are considerable opportunities for the Government of Kazakhstan to have a positive impact on vulnerable populations in the regions by building the capacity of indigenous entrepreneurs and support to inclusive projects. These activities will result new investments will contribute to more inclusive market in Eastern Kazakhstan, where low income and vulnerable people will have access to new employment and revenue generation opportunities and as well as better and cheaper goods and services.

According to the Department for Statistics in 2009 over one quarter of the EKO population is children with 372,362 under 18, and in 2008 – 377.325 people. The overall child population as compared with 2006 when oblast child population numbered 396,390 has dropped down by 6% to comprise 24,028 children as of 1 January 2009. In the year 2009 the oblast cities had 184,565 children, in 2008 – 184,987. In rural area decrease in child population is observed from 192,338 in 2008 to 187,797 children in 2009. Alongside with overall child population reduction the preschool children number has also went down. As of 1 January 2009, 107,681 preschool children were registered, and in 2008 – 113,944 children.

Increasing the welfare of the vulnerable population (children, unemployed youth and rural population, self-employed people, elderly, homeless and others) remains as one of the main priorities for the oblast development in order to combat the disparities in comparison with other regions of Kazakhstan and achieve the nationally adapted Millennium Development Goals.

¹ Date provided by the National Bureau of Statistics for the draft Human Development Report 2010.

² Department of Statistics, East Kazakhstan oblast, www.shygys.stat.kz

Local governance and public finance

The 2007 national MDG Report indicated that despite great recent progress, socio-economic disparities are still high between regions, and notably between urban and rural areas, of Kazakhstan in terms of access to and quality of public services, and to economic opportunities. Existing central planning and inter-governmental fiscal mechanisms still require a comprehensive and flexible approach as well as capacity development of oblast and rural akimats to cope with locality-specific needs. The 2007 Constitutional Reform created favorable legal framework and conditions for the formation of the local governance based upon local representative bodies (maslikhat). The Local Self-Government Law adopted in 2009 supports local assemblies in their role to review local budget plans and their execution, and the Budget Code (2009) recognizes the District (Rayon) as a budget entity with its own expenditure functions.

In general, the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade assumes the responsibility of local development planning. At the level of East Kazakhstan oblast, the executive and the representative arms of local governments carry out their tasks next to the representatives of central government bodies. In addition, there is limited intra- or inter-district communication and interaction among local governments and no Local Government Association or similar institution has been created yet. The participation of non-state actors concerning the development of their communities requires strengthening as at present there is reduced responsiveness and accountability of state actors towards the community. There is a need for improved information and communication at local level about central government policies and their implementation (top-down) and for enhanced up streaming of information on needs and experience from local level towards the central level (bottom-up).

Overall, there is a continuous commitment of central government to the shift of responsibilities towards the local level as laid out in the Local Government Act, as well as dynamic oblast and rural akimats and civic actors in East Kazakhstan oblast interested and committed to use the new responsibilities in order to promote the economic and social development of their communities in a participatory way.

The oblast budget expenditures increased 2.5 fold coming to the amount of 135.3 billion tenge. Within the period from 2005 to 2009 the ratio of expenditure indicator ratio has changed. The budget became more socially oriented (some 60% of the total budget), and by 2009 the volume of financing was increased 2.3 fold in comparison with the year of 2005. The efficiency of the public finance expenditure especially at the regional level is one of the areas that require technical assistance in capacity development of the Oblast and rural akimats in the area of results based budgeting, monitoring based upon performance indicators and evaluation mechanisms establishment.

Access to and quality of the medical and social services

Healthcare

Level of infant and child mortality is one of the key indicators reflecting efficiency of healthcare system, and based on it managerial decisions are taken to upgrade it. As of the year 2010 EKO is second highest in infant mortality country-wide (22,72 per 1000 live births). Herewith, as compared against state data, this region has more deaths resulted from asphyxia and infections. The structure of infant mortality is normal for developing countries and is caused by avertable reasons (asphyxia, infection and birth injuries) which again lie in insufficient introduction of efficient perinatal technologies. One of the most important criteria of high quality medical services is medical outcomes for patients. Out of comparison between the main indicators of perinatal service in EKO and the national indicators we can draw a conclusion that the region has room for improvement of prenatal help, and, hence – prenatal outcomes. With due respect to the fact that 60% of children under 1 in EKO die at maternity obstetric hospitals, we see quality improvement and better management at institutions of medical help to mothers and children as the recipe to success.

Parental ignorance of warning symptoms leads to high level mortality among children under one day of age. Another persisting problem is child mortality caused by accidents. Mainly fatalities account for injuries, intoxication, burns which are registered during postneonatal period and at the age of 2-5. Despite the calculation

of specific and proportional indicators, the interpretation of data obtained is still not there. That is why the problems bringing child and infant deaths are not determined, actions addressing the situation are not being taken, and adequate prevention strategy and tactics are not being developed. High level morbidity and mortality of children under 5 is also related to vitamin A deficiency which factors in reduction of immunity status and body resistance to infections. In this regard prevention of Vitamin A deficiency can be used as effective tool against infant and child mortality.

The oblast experiences shortage of pediatricians and doctors of particular specialties - allergologist, endocrinologist, otolaryngologist, gastroenterologist, and ophthalmologist.

EKO has one of the biggest populations of youth at the age of 15-19. At the same time the oblast has one of highest rates of mortality in this age group caused by accidents, intoxications, injuries, as well as one of the highest criminal rates. Improvement of life skills and involvement of youth in decision making on issues having effect on them is how the adolescents and youth state can be tackled in efficient manner.

The population of East Kazakhstan is facing challenges with sexual and reproductive health. Although decreased for the last five years, maternal mortality ratio is still unacceptably high there (29.6 per 100,000 live births in 2009). Exacerbation of visceral disorders in pregnant women is one of key causes of maternal mortality in the region arguing that improvement of technical capacities of primary healthcare providers to implement safe maternity programmes and building respective awareness of women and men should be kept in focus. East Kazakhstan region is a country champion in reportedly registered rate of abortions (40.3 per 1,000 women aged 15-19 (2009)). In accordance with 2009 regional survey, which covered the population of Semey and inhabitant settlements adjacent to the city, one of six fertile women faced unmet needs of modern contraceptives. Considerable fertility rate of adolescent girls aged 15-19 (2.7 per 100 girls in total and 3.3 per 100 girls in urban areas (2009)) proves high prevalence of unwanted pregnancies among young people. The reportedly registered prevalence of HIV/AIDS (24.5 per 100,000 population (2009)) and incidence of syphilis (31.3 per 100,000 population (2009)) are among the highest in the country. At that HIV/AIDS epidemic is steadily growing up in the region. Those facts make quite evident that unsafe behavioral practices among the population of the region including young people are wide spread. Joint efforts of health, educational, NGO and mass media sectors are required to change the situation by developing capacities of rights holders and duty bearers to provide adequate response including the security of better access of the population to reproductive health services, commodities and products.

Education

The Strategic Plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan 2020 outlines the investment in the future as one of the key priorities. The Plan envisages increasing the quality of the education and medical services, as well as the effectiveness of the protection of children's rights and their interests. The Strategic Plan pays special attention to the state youth policy targeted at the formation of the competitive youth and its participation in the social, political and economic changes.

Overall coverage of preschool education in oblast comprise 58,8% (34,189 children), 26% growth as compared against 2006 (32,8%). However meeting the demand for preschool institutions remains to be an acute problem, especially for children with disabilities. In 2009 in Ust-Kamenogorsk around 2 thousand children from 2 to 5 were put on the waiting list, and oblast wide this figure went up to 17 thousand children. Overstocked group of kindergartens in cities remains to be a problem as well.

The disproportion in preschool education coverage in EKO, in some rayons indicators can vary twofold. For instance, the highest indicators are in Shemonaikhinskiy rayon (72.1%), in Borodulikhinskiy rayon (78.2%), Ulanskiy (66.4%) rayon. A lower coverage rate is registered in Beskaraigaiskiy rayon (29.8%), Tarbagataiskiy rayon (33.0%), Ayagozskiy rayon (34.6%), Glubovskiy rayon (35.6%). Such a state of affairs indirectly bears evidence of unequal funds allocation for development of preschool education system in EKO.

Unbiased budget limitations can hinder 100% coverage of children with preschool education; however from standpoint of social fairness, funds available should be allocated equally so that state of children did not differ from place to place.

Much the same is the secondary education – schools in need of overhaul and in emergency condition are unequally distributed among rayons of the oblast. Number of such schools in Kurchatov city account for 50%, in Abayskiy rayon – 41.7% and in Ust-Kamenogorsk city and Ridder city – 4.4% and 5.9%, respectively. The access of children with disabilities to secondary education is limited to several children only with a vast majority receiving education at home or not receiving it at all.

Demographical situation and emerging population issues

Eastern Kazakhstan is the area with one of the lowest life expectancies at birth constituting 67.2 years, (61.6 in men and 73.0 in women (2009) and birth rates (16 per 100 population (2009) and one of the highest crude mortality rates 11 per 1000 population (2009) in the country. Since 2005 trend of natural diminution of the population in the region, which was observed for more than 15 years, changed to trend of natural growth of the population (5 in 2009). Starting from the beginning of nineties net coefficient of population reproduction in the region had also declined rapidly, so that for almost two decades reproduction of the population even on a simple scale was not provided. That trend changed recently, and in 2009 the value of the net-coefficient of population reproduction in the region reached 1. This means that each new generation becomes the same as the previous generation (10 daughters replace each 10 women). However to great extent the phenomenon occurs because currently the proportion of the population aged 20-29 giving 2/3 of births biomes high constituting 18 percent. As the population aged 10-19 years constitutes 15 percent and the population aged 5-14 years constitutes 12 percent only, trend of the population reproduction could again be changed to negative in several years.

The population of the oblast is rather old with average age of 35 years (men 33 and women 37) in comparison of 32, 30 and 33 years accordingly in Kazakhstan as a whole. The percentage of the population aged 65 and above in the region is 10.1 i.e. 1.3 times higher than in Kazakhstan as a whole. It is obvious that the region faces long term trend of further increase of that percentage. The region faces one of the highest rates of migration in comparison with other areas of the country. In accordance with the reported data merely in 2009 more than 39 thousand people emigrated from and more than 33 thousand people immigrated to the region with average annual population 1.4 million. Internal migrants comprised overwhelming majority of them. It is obvious that aged population and migrants have special needs in healthcare and social protection that must be taken into account in developmental policies. However, currently there are no comprehensive disaggregated data on the numbers and needs of these vulnerable population groups as well as of disabled people, who comprise about 3 percent of the Eastern Kazakhstan inhabitants.

Social protection and protection of rights of vulnerable population

Evaluation of children and families' needs for social services conducted with support from UNICEF in 2008, indicated a number of problems in protection of vulnerable groups of children. These problems are legislative imperfection, lack of interagency cooperation, drawbacks of statistics registering, deficiency of specialists, the suggestions of service recipients are never taken into account when taking decisions though they could improve services; indifference of wealthy group of people towards challenges in the lives of vulnerable children etc. As a result of this research, it was unveiled that one third of all children in difficult life situation and families in which they live, find themselves in extremely tough material standing when a child is not provided with the basic necessary things.

The year 2009, EKO, only 4,091 children with disabilities out of total number of 11,489 were integrated into general education schools, in preschool education institutions – 524 children, in vocational schools – 16 students. Not all physically challenged children have access to quality inclusive education which undoubtedly greatly affects child's potential development and its integration with the society.

By the end of 2010 EKO numbers 4,263 orphans and children left without parental care. 1,945 of them are being raised at orphanages, 1,252 in difficult families. Annually about 200 children are left without family and placed in residential institutions. Infant abandoned by their children as early as at maternity hospitals is a growing concern. Possible reasons for that in EKO are: absence of pertinent material support and dwelling, denial and absence of child's father, absence of support from relatives and specialists.

All the above mentioned factors speak for an urgent need of improving the mechanisms of child rights protection for comprehensive prevention of family ill-being and social orphanacy, homelessness and neglect, child abuse, lawlessness and criminality. The Law on Special Social Services of the Republic of Kazakhstan has formed a legal framework for development of services providing comprehensive social support to vulnerable children, women and families.

However the analysis of strategic plans and social programmes in EKO for 2010 – 2012 showed more attention should be paid to indicators reflecting state of children with disabilities, children from large families and other children in need of social services as well as the analysis of the latter should be carried out.

Since the independence of Kazakhstan over 1,1 million people including over 464,000 ethnic Kazakh (oralmans) immigrated to the country. The State Programme "Nurly Kosh" facilitated the opening of the adaptation and social integration centers for oralms, including the one established in Semipalatinsk and supported by UNDP. Similar centers are in great need in other parts of the East Kazakhstan oblast as the oralms settlements are quite spread in this region. Creation of economic opportunities for oralms, as well as social integration in the Kazakh society facilitates the removal of the human security concerns and tensions for both the oralms and the local population.

National and International Assistance Programmes Implemented for Semipalatinsk Region between 1999-2010

Following the commitment of the Government of Kazakhstan and support from the international community to recover the Semipalatinsk former nuclear test site, a number of state and international programmes was implemented during 1999-2010.

Governmental assistance to Semipalatinsk region is based on the Republic of Kazakhstan Law N 1787-XII on Social Protection of the Citizens and Victims of Nuclear Testing in Semipalatinsk Nuclear Testing Site dated December the 18th, 1992 (as amended in accordance with the following Laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan (09.11.94 ., N 219-XIII; 19.06.97 N 134-1; 17.12.98 N 323-1; 07.04.99, N 374-1; of 16.11.99. N 480-1). The Law on social protection identified the key parameters of the assistance including classification of the lands damaged by nuclear tests; the status of the citizens affected by the tests, and assistance conditions, environmental rehabilitation of the territories and medical assistance to population in Semipalatinsk region. The Republic of Kazakhstan Law № 219 on Radiological Security of Population dated the 23rd April 1998 is also important for national assistance prioritization as the Law provides the Government the right to implement Radiological Security Budget Programme 038.

National and regional programmes of 2007 attempted to apply a comprehensive approach to the problems of the testing site, providing for the following: prophylaxis and morbidity reduction among the population affected by nuclear tests and their successors, identification of the borders of contamination and contaminated territories rehabilitation to normal conditions (without limitation on radiation factors) allowing them to be inhabited by population and involved into economic activities, fresh water provision, rational use of infrastructure of the former testing site The opportunity to coordinate different programmes activities was also considered.

The Government of Kazakhstan developed and implemented a comprehensive programme for 2005-2007 designed to resolve the problems of former Semipalatinsk testing site which could allow the comprehensive approach to the resolution of the problems. The programmes of population migrating and practical use of the

environmental disaster territories started in 2007³. The following State programmes have also indirectly addressed the problems of Semipalatinsk testing site:

- Drinking Water sector programme for 2002-2010
- Governmental programme of rural territories development for 2004-2010;
- The Concept of Environmental Security of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2004-2015
- National programme for survey of remote after effects of nuclear tests and the ways of rehabilitation of affected population in 2005-2007
- Population Employment Programme for 2005-2007
- PWD Rehabilitation Programme for 2006-2008
- East- Kazakhstan Region Development Plan for 2011-2015
- Strategic Kazakhstan development plan till 2020.

In general it can be mentioned that though the Government of Kazakhstan focused at providing humanitarian assistance to the population of Semipalatinsk region (affected population was paid KZT 21004.1 million ⁴ under governmental programmes in 1999- 2010) and radiological security, the region still needs a more accurate assistance concept as well as an integrated solution of this area's problems .

The issue of the possibility to transfer the areas of Semipalatinsk testing site to national economy is still pending. A comprehensive research in the Northern Part of Semey Testing Site (Pavlodar oblast) conducted during 2008-2009 by the Institute for Radiological Safety and Ecology of the National Nuclear Center of RK covered area of 3,000 square kilometers. The results of the conducted research indicate that the level of radionuclide in the environment is appropriate to deem the Northern territories of Semipalatinsk former test site suitable for any types of agriculture activity without any limitations with due respect for recommendations put forward.

Consolidated survey of the national and international assistance programmes⁵ provided to Semipalatinsk region was done in 2009 and 2010. The survey results were discussed at the UN Agencies Round Table Meeting with the RoK Foreign Ministry to coordinate the joint actions on the Sixth Resolution of the UN General Assembly dated the 29 April 2009, as well as during the 1st International conference in August 2010 dedicated to the

In September 1999 the Government of Japan jointly with UNDP convened in Tokyo an international conference to discuss and agree on joining the efforts of international donors and the Government of Kazakhstan through a USD 43 million Relief and Rehabilitation Programme, with 38 development projects in the areas of economy, health, environment, and information. Only five out of these projects were funded by multilateral and bilateral donors. 65% of total funds fall on health care while the shares of economy rehabilitation, environment & ecology and humanitarian assistance are 20%, 11% and 4% respectively. During 2008-2010 three UN agencies -UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA – together with UN Volunteers implemented a joint programme generously funded by the Government of Japan through UN Human Security Trust Fund in amount of USD1,9 million to enhance human security and support development of the region. The joint programme assisted Kazakhstan to alleviate social suffering among the vulnerable groups in Semipalatinsk region through improvement of health care and social services for health workers, establishing friendly environment for young people in the affected areas; introducing Safe Motherhood Initiative, and pilot modern approaches in the prenatal services; expanding economic opportunities available for the poor through provision of rural business advisory services, and opening access to finance through micro-credit and pilot leasing services.

European Union, Japanese Government, British Government, USAID, Korean Agency of International Cooperation, are also among the key donors of the rehabilitation period. Organization of Security and

³ RoK Environmental Security Concept for 2004-2015 , approved with the RoK president decree №1241 dated the 3rd December 2003. –KZT 5647.4 mln were actually paid as lump-sum compensation in 1994-2005 (amounting to 53.6%). In 2005- 2009 amounts paid achieved kzt 2724.mln. According to Article 13 of the Law the citizens residing in the zones of extreme an maximum radiation risk and retired before the 1 st January 1998 are paid increments to the pensions. Republican budget allocations for the above purposes achieved KZT 12632.7(1996-2009)

⁵ Source

Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), National Community of Red Cross and Red Crescent in Kazakhstan, Switzerland Government and Canadian Agency of International Development CIDA).

Total amounts of international assistance provided in 1999- 2010 reached US \$ 15.5 million.

The implemented programmes demonstrated that the joint efforts of both central and local governance agents as well as the international community have supported the region to make the first steps to more sustainable development.

The international conference “Semipalatinsk – from recovery to development”, dedicated to the International Day against Nuclear Tests was organized on 26 August 2010 in Astana at the initiative of the Government of Kazakhstan, together with the United Nations organizations, the Comprehensive Nuclear Test ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The conference reviewed the agreements that were achieved during the Tokyo conference in 1999, aimed at accelerating the support to the region and discussed the support that has been provided in the period 1999-2010, through programmes and actions of the Government of Kazakhstan and the international community. Further support to the region should focus around a vision of development that will allow improving coordination, cooperation and monitoring of the progress achieved.

The above projects set institutional frameworks for the region’s problems resolution, though the negative factors include insufficiently clear coordination of assistance and the failure of many donors to deliver on their commitments expressed at Tokyo Conference. Later the donors endeavored to resolve various environmental, medical, economic and humanitarian problems of the region.

The key problems related to international assistance are insufficient coordination and lack of single approach to the projects implementation weak involvement of local community in the region problems and donor assistance objectives prioritization as well as insufficient monitoring of international assistance efficiency.

III. Strategies including drawn lessons, and proposed joint programme

Lessons learned:

In total, for the period from 1997 to 2005 more than 30 projects worth more than US \$5 million were implemented in the territory of Semipalatinsk region with financial support from international donors. Some independent studies of international and governmental assistance programmes have revealed insufficient connection with basic strategic documents of country development that complicates assessment of correlation of programme results with development indicators of the territory or country. The capacity development of local authorities was not complete and that constrained possibilities for projects sustainability after the donor financial assistance was over.

One of the key elements related to international assistance was coordination, united approach to the projects implementation, insufficient participation of local communities in solution of their problems, prioritization of problems as well as insufficient monitoring of international assistance efficiency.

In the opinion of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, the objectives and expected results of many governmental programmes are formulated indistinctly, without precise criteria and performance indicators. Due to the absence of performance indicators of programme implementation, concrete monitoring mechanism and evaluation of their effectiveness, it is also impossible to duly oversee the effectiveness of programme implementation. Findings of internal and external assessments of governmental programmes are weakly integrated into the following budgeting process, which was addressed through introduction of the results-based budgeting.

The recommendations received during the international conference “Semipalatinsk – from recovery to development”, dedicated to the International Day against Nuclear Tests, are as follows:

- Assistance programmes to the region should be linked to the Programme of regional development;
- Assistance programmes of international community should be of a long-term nature such as capacity-development and expansion of power of local authorities and representatives bodies and civil society groups that deal with humanitarian and social results of nuclear tests;
- Amendments to the Constitution made in 2007 allowed local government to become an effective mechanism of coordination of government's and local communities' interest in solving issues of regional development. As majority of the oblast population live in rural areas, the capacity development of local governments is becoming crucial;
- There is a need to raise awareness on the notion of the local government as a form of exercising public authority at local level, law and a real possibility of local authorities to enable local communities find a solution of local problems at their own discretion;
- Local government at the level of rural district does not have its own budget and this constrains financial backstop of fulfilling its basic functions. In this regards funding rural districts based on number of population in a given rural district might help members of local community to solve matters of local significance. This principle will be piloted in the "Roadmap" after 2010.
- Capacity development of the local governments in the area of the results-based budgeting is needed in view of the introduction of the latter by the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade in 2010.

Proposed programme:

The proposed Joint Programme for 2010-2015 is formulated based on the recommendations of both state and external programmes evaluations, including Joint UN programme in Semipalatinsk, which ended in December 2010. As recommended, proposed activities envisage:

- Improving social services quality, especially public health services with an enhanced focus on children and women;
- Creating more favorable conditions for employment;
- More active involvement and mobilization of local communities;
- Providing sustainability of project results by means of greater orientation towards participatory sectoral reforms, administrative reform and increasing effectiveness of handling of public funds;
- Closer interaction with local authorities and organizations;
- Increasing professional level of public officials in the matters of strategic planning, results-oriented budgets, monitoring and evaluation of development programmes, developing mechanisms of dialogues with participation of local population.
- Making reliable statistical data on emerging population issues (aging, migration, disability) available and better applicable for implementation of effective population policy.

Goals and objectives of new joint programme correspond to state priorities denoted in national strategic documents such as Programme of education development, public health development, and etc., Strategic Plan of development of the Republic of Kazakhstan 2020, where improving situation of social protection of population and increasing its wellbeing based on diversification of economy is stated as one of the priorities. In this regard, while implementing the programme special attention will be paid to key direction of the Plan – "investment into the future". Proposed programme correlates with the following priorities of mentioned direction:

- Education (pre-school education; improving quality of education services, improving access to pre-school and school education for vulnerable groups of children, improving financing of education system, expanding infrastructure of education system);
- Public health, including reproductive healthcare (increasing availability and quality of medical services, improving investment policy in the public health sector, introduction of results-oriented medical services

financing and payment systems, reducing under five child mortality in the region, introducing early identification and intervention to reduce number of children with disabilities);

- Social protection (targeted effectiveness of social protection, improvement of social benefits, expanding of social services sector, introduction of state standards and increasing of quality of special services, introducing integrated child protection mechanisms to prevent and professionally respond to violence, neglect, abuse and exploitation of children);
- Increasing living standards of poor people and expanding opportunities for actively overcoming poverty;
- Effective system of protection of rights and legal interests of children, prevention of family ill-being and social orphanage, homelessness and neglect, delinquencies and criminality;
- Participation of youth in decision-making; and
- Effective public sector at local and central levels.

Joint programme will use a set of strategies aimed at both achieving goals and objectives of the programme and sustainability of results. Joint monitoring of both programme's results and corresponding results of Programme of East-Kazakhstan Region Territories Development for 2011-2015, an independent evaluation of impact on key indicators of regional Programme, as well as capacity-building of partners in main directions of joint Programme will be important elements' of programme implementation. Coordination of results and activities with Programme of East-Kazakhstan region development will allow maximally use the expertise of UN agencies to achieve progress in solving the following goals and objectives of East-Kazakhstan region:

- Strengthen family support mechanism, prevention of homelessness, neglect, social orphanage and promoting family arrangements for educates of the institutes for orphaned children and children deprived of parental care;
- Increasing effectiveness of children's rights and legitimate and effective integrated protection system;
- Providing quality and availability of pre-school and school education;
- Strengthening health of population by means of improving intersectoral and inter departmental interaction on the issues of citizens' healthcare and providing sanitary and epidemiological welfare with an enhanced focus on reduction child and maternal mortality;
- Increasing availability and quality of medical assistance by means of further development and improvement;
- Social protection of population and new pilot service models for vulnerable groups;
- Increasing level of social optimism and wellbeing of youth;
- Development of state local governance and better public financial management;
- Increasing quality of budget administration and introduction of new system of results-based planning;
- Prevention and liquidation of natural and man-made emergency situations by introducing disaster risk reeducation programmes into the educational system.

Through the programme, UN agencies in the partnership with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other ministries of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Health Protection, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, Ministry on Emergency situations, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, General Prosecutor's Office) will assist in conducting studies and projects directed on increasing effectiveness of state authorities and civil society institutes in planning, implementing and monitoring of republican and local programmes in the spirit of exclusive participation and accountability. Moreover, assistance with regards to improving quality of social and economic services at the local level, strengthening effectiveness of interaction and communication between republican and local public authorities, and local initiatives will be made. Concrete suggestions are planned to be prepared on piloting improved schemes/methods of planning, monitoring and evaluation of state and local programmes on assisting population of Semipalatinsk region, capacity-building of local authorities and civil society institutes in rendering economic and social services to the population.

The Joint Programme consists of the following components:

Component 1: Planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of social and economic programmes at the local level is improved for more effective protection of rights and interest of vulnerable people

UNDP in cooperation with the responsible Government institutions at central level and taking into account National Millennium Development Goals will support the Akimats at oblast, city and rural level on capacity development in implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes for regional development and establishment of the targeted indicators for the monitoring of the regional development programmes. Jointly with UNICEF and UNFPA, UNDP will support the development of the system of monitoring of the effectiveness of state and regional programmes at local level.

UNICEF will be assisting local authorities in knowledge generation and analysis for decision-making and resource allocation on social policies, technical standards and regulations to contribute to alleviation of inequity and advancement of child wellbeing at the local level. Specifically, it will support development and scaling up of more effective child sensitive social protection strategies to mitigate the effects of social and economic situations on lives of children and to enhance access to social services for the poorest and most marginalized ones. Special attention will be paid to statistical data in the process of programme planning and monitoring, improving mechanism of statistical data collection, processing and analysis that are necessary for effective planning both at local and national levels.

UNFPA will assist the region in having reliable data on population providing more effective planning and forecasting and enabling more efficient demographic policy. Particularly, UNFPA will assist to determine specific needs of the most vulnerable population, including, in sexual and reproductive healthcare and in creation of conditions for gender equality; it will assist to develop matrices of the most specific, sensitive and effective indicators to monitor population and regional development issues; to create registers of PWDs, migrants (both internal and external), elderly people; to teach how to use data bases. UNFPA assistance will be exercised through mobilization of international expertise as well as expertise from other regions of the country, and governmental and non-governmental sector specialists' development capacity. Therefore it will support MDG-1+, MDG 3+, MDG-5 and MDG-6 achievement at the regional level.

Component 2: Capacity-building of population in increasing their wellbeing and developing local government

UNDP will support piloting the development budgets for the rayons that would be targeting the public finance resources for the development initiatives of the local communities at the village or district level. A grant transfer mechanisms (based upon the population size) will be established with the initial investments from UNDP with the further support from the state budget.

The following districts will be covered during 2011-2015:

2011: Borodulikhinski and Beskaragaiskiy rayons, and 16 rural districts in Semipalatinsk;

2012: Abaiskiy and Jarminski rayons;

2013: Urdjarskiy and Ulanskiy rayons;

2014: Kakpektinskiy and Ulanskiy rayons;

2015: Tarbagataiskiy and Zaisanskiy rayons

The detailed mechanisms of financing, approval and monitoring are in the Annex 1.

The piloting process will be accompanied by the capacity development programme which would include two directions:

- Implementation of the Law on Local Self Governance including economic and financial aspects, and results based budgeting;

- Development of the projects and budget proposals in line with the Budget Code of Kazakhstan; Planning and control over the effective use of local budgets; collaboration of state authorities with the citizens to solve the problems at local level.

UNICEF will support local executive authorities in adjustments of programme approaches and resource allocation to best deliver results for children in decentralized contexts (within the Child Friendly City Initiative) and to localize national MDGs. Local authorities will concentrate more focus on wellbeing of children and young people, especially of the most vulnerable ones.

The exact intervention would be based on the conducted baseline study on the needs of families with children, children with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. The UNICEF assistance will also include identification of the most cost effective forms of alternative family care and examining the most sustainable and efficient schemes of social protection to alleviate disparities, exclusion and inequities among children in urban and other decentralized contexts. The per-capita financing in schooling model will also be launched to make spending on education more effective, efficient and equity oriented. The developed model will be presented for central authorities for national replication.

The UNICEF work would begin from the East Kazakhstan Oblast Akimat and rayon authorities of Semey and Ust-Kamengorsk and would consequently also reach number of rural areas indentified jointly with the EKO Akim and rayon authorities.

Component 3: Improved access to social and economic services for vulnerable groups in Semey, Kurchatov, Ust-Kamenogorsk and the most affected areas of East-Kazakhstan region

UNDP within the framework of this Component, will assist with carrying out the surveys and researches targeted at the adaptation of the international standards of social policy for the elderly population (Madrid international Plan of Action) as well as homeless, and physically challenged people. It is envisaged to develop and pilot a model of assistance and support to the elderly, to PWDs and homeless.

This is a basic international document ensuring every country's citizens, including homeless ones, to be capable to grow elder safely, keeping dignity, and to participate in the life of the society, obtaining all human rights. In particular, the model will be established taking into account the international experience in this area, and will be based upon the joint cooperation between the local authorities, civil society and communities, citizens and volunteers as well as other interested parties in East Kazakhstan oblast. UNDP and UNV will support the Centre for Adaptation and Social integration of oralmans in Semipalatinsk and expand its activities to the other rayons of the Eastern Kazakhstan.

The programme will also support the Oblast Akimat in establishment of the Service Center for small and medium enterprises (SME) in EKO. The Center will facilitate the creation of the favorable conditions for SME further development and functioning. UNDP will support the Center and will pilot its services in the EKO's rayons. The Growing Inclusive Markets (GIM) approach will be used to broker inclusive market investments projects.

UNICEF under this component would focus its assistance on increasing the availability and improving quality of social services for the most vulnerable group of children and their families. In health protection it would be implemented by means of using accepted technologies aimed at decreasing prenatal mortality, including preventive measures and mitigation of risk HIV infection aimed at improving reproductive health of women; for teenagers and youth including development of youth centers of health. Introduction of modern parental skills would continue in all targeted health facilities.

It would also focus on assisting in formation of integrated social services (education, health protection, social and child protection) aimed at prevention deprivation of children from parental care, including multidisciplinary

prevention programme for child abandonment at maternity hospitals as well as early identification and intervention techniques in children's development to prevent potential disabilities.

Responding to repeating and potential natural or man-made disasters in the region, UNICEF would introduce new emergency preparedness and response programmes for kindergartens and primary education. This would include capacity building of children, educational personnel and local authorities on emergency preparedness and response as well establishment of model schools and kindergartens to practically demonstrate how the theoretical knowledge could be implemented in practice for other educational settings to follow.

The ultimate goal of UNICEF assistance would be development of local level integrated child protection system that would prevent or professionally address violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation of the most vulnerable children in the region, including children with disabilities, children deprived of parental care, street children or children in conflict with the law. To realize the comprehensiveness of the system a network of family in crisis support services would be developed region wide.

The child and youth participation in the local level planning, decision making and monitoring would be further promoted and introduced by institutionalization of the young people participation in community life.

UNFPA within the framework of its mandate will assist the region to improve capacity to provide universal access to sexual and reproductive health services (according to the objective 2 of MDG-5). In addition to that, UNFPA assistance will be oriented both at access improvement and quality of medical services, and improvement of right holders' access to training and information. UNFPA facilitates management improvement in reproductive health and family planning according to the reproductive health management standard ISO 9001:2000, capacity in result-oriented management, collecting data on service quality monitoring SRH; a special emphasis will be put on duly antenatal care, satisfaction of needs in family planning, treatment of sexually transmitted infections, prevention of HIV infection, friendly service for the youth at the level of primary health care. On the other hand, it will assist to raise awareness and safety of sexual behavior of young people. UNFPA will render assistance to health care facilities responsible for educational and informational activity among population, women's and other NGOs, in providing higher women men's awareness in the area of safety motherhood, family planning and gender equality with special accent put on response to domestic violence. UNFPA will support education of sexual and reproductive health in schools and forming respective life skills based on UNESCO standards; expanding a network of informal education on "peer to peer" principle, increasing journalists' awareness of the issues of sexual and reproductive health and family planning. For this purpose it will conduct trainings, consultative meetings, missions of international and national consultants, who will prepare analytical reports and legal regulation draft documents.

Component 4. Awareness raising of local population about goals and objectives of the project aimed at increasing their wellbeing and health

UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA will coordinate their activities with national and local mass media to produce regular materials on joint programme to increase awareness of population about best practices related to goals and objectives of the project. UNICEF will focus on families as well as youth outreach to increase participation of youth, while UNDP will be working with the local governance actors, and UNFPA will address women and medical personnel. It is envisaged to have a programme advocacy strategy to produce the materials on joint programme as well as preparation of TV programmes, articles, thematic publications and education materials on former Semipalatinsk test site. The Joint Programme will also seek the support of activities of National UN goodwill ambassadors in the Kazakhstan. There also be a programme's web site with publication of programme progress.

Component 5. Providing achievement of assigned objectives and results of the project

Under this component, the joint programme will have its Programme Board comprising from the representatives of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other sectoral ministries,

EKO's akimats, Semey local administration, UN Agencies and Programme Coordinator (Secretariat of the Programme Board). The Programme Board will have regular at least twice a year to monitor the programme implementation and its planned indicators and results, as well as strategic programme approach. At the initial stage the Project Board can meet more often if necessary to ensure the overall coordination for the proper programme launch.

UNFPA in coordination with UNICEF facilitates in measuring key population and reproductive health indicators within the project development, as well as evaluating projects' relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and intervention influence to the situation, related to MDG achievement, first of all 5, 6 and 3+ in the region. UNFPA will contribute into providing inter-project and inter-component coordination, will support a task force on population and reproductive health component, it will ensure task force members participation in training programmes.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Sustainability of the programme results

UN Agencies will ensure that the lessons learned during the implementation of the previous programmes and projects in Semipalatinsk and East Kazakhstan oblast are applied. Special emphasis will be paid to the results sustainability through raising awareness of the accountability of the partners, including local executive and legislative authorities, UN Agencies and civil society.

One of the main factors of the long-term programme sustainability will be strong linkages with the planned or already implemented state policy or programmes. For example, the activities related to the improvement of access to the quality health services or social services will be closely related to the respective sectoral ministries (Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labor and Social Protection). It is expected that the activities implemented within the framework of this programme by UNICEF, UNFPA and UNDP will complement and facilitate further the social policy reforms in EKO and in Kazakhstan. Piloting of the comprehensive and operational models of social services, the models of effective and actual services adapted to the concrete needs of the targeted population will contribute to the national capacity development and to the awareness raising among the governance bodies and the citizens in the area of social policy reform. UN agencies will assist in carrying out activities aimed at increasing effectiveness of state bodies and civil society institutes in planning, implementing and monitoring of national and local programmes. The successful results achieved within the programme implementation in EKO will be assessed, validated and replicated at national level. Close cooperation of regional and local governments would be important for the success and sustainability of the programme.

Capacity development programme will ensure the ownership of the oblast governance bodies for the process of strengthening of human security in the region. Enhancement of the partnership between akimats and civil society to provide the services needed for the vulnerable groups will establish a platform for the future cooperation and continuation of the initiatives with the funding of the local budget.

Special attention will be paid to the reporting process, transparency in implementation and decision making, which will facilitate programme continuation at the expense of local resources.

Besides this, UNFPA will assist to form a small coordination body (task force) to control programme's component implementation, concerning population. All component activities will be integrated into the oblast development programme. UNFPA will support repeating survey to measure missing values of basic indicators and their dynamics, as well as component's midterm and final evaluation. Programme arrangements will be integrated into regional institutions activity, including state administration in health protection, education, social procurement and statistics; Eastern-Kazakhstan university named after S. Amanzholov, Semey medical university, local higher education establishments ensuring professional training and retraining of educating staff, regional, town and rayon committees on women's affairs and family-demographic policy, and non-governmental sector which will be trained to mobilize resources. A leading role in project activities supported by UNFPA will belong to local governmental bodies at regions.

IV. Results and Resources Framework

In the context of 2010-2015 area development programme preparation, UN agencies will direct their aid to implement goals of development for affected districts in the partnership with relevant ministries of the Republic of Kazakhstan (of labor and social protection of the population, of education and science, of healthcare, of finance, economic development and trade). The UN agencies will assist activities aimed at efficiency increase for the state bodies and institutes of civil societies on developed social, medical and economic services, enforcement of joint efforts of central and local administration in enhanced access and quality of locally provided social, medical and economic services, monitoring and assessment of state and local programmes in order to solve problems of the region. Piloting of improved planning methods, monitoring and assessment of the state and local programmes on assistance for population of the former Semipalatinsk region, as well as capacity building of local authorities and civil society institutions on economic and social services for population is planned.

New joint development assistance programme for affected territories will consist of the following five components, including the main activities on each:

- Planning, implementation, monitoring and assessment of social and economic programmes at local levels has improved for more effective rights and interests protection of vulnerable population groups.
- Population capacity development in the raise of its wellbeing and development of local self-governance.
- Enhanced access to social and economic services for vulnerable population in Semey, Kurchatov, Ust-Kamenogorsk and in EKO's severely affected regions
- Increasing awareness of local population of the project goals and objectives aimed at raise of their welfare and health condition
- Ensuring achievement of the determined objectives and outcomes of the programme

UNDAF Outcome										
Joint Programme Outcome (if different from UNDAF Outcome), including corresponding indicators and baselines,										
JP Outputs (Give corresponding indicators and baselines)	Participating UN organization specific Outputs	Participating UN organization on priority	Implementing Partner	Indicative activities for each Output	Resource allocation and indicative time frame, USD					Total
					2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Objective 1: Capacities of local executive and legislative bodies enhanced for local level planning, implementation and	Output 1.1 Local government officials are trained in the knowledge and skills necessary	UNICEF	Department of economy and budget planning, Department of finance, Department of employment	Child wellbeing study to strengthen the profile of children by focusing on key dimensions of child wellbeing, health quality services, vulnerabilities and inequities and on the	UNICEF 10,000					UNICEF 10,000
					UNICEF 10,000					UNICEF 20,000
										RB 150,000

<p>monitoring and evaluation, ensuring better protection of the rights and interests of vulnerable groups of the population</p>	<p>to carry out more effective planning and budgeting, taking into account the needs and interests of vulnerable groups</p>	<p>UNFPA</p>	<p>Social sector stakeholders are able to better plan, implement and monitor quality of social services, with special emphasis on vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>Department of Statistics Department for Control and Social Protection of the Population Department of Migration; Directorate for Healthcare</p>	<p>linkages that exist between children's outcomes, policies and economic progress (within the Child Friendly Oblast Initiative)</p>	<p>RB: 150,000</p>	<p>RB: 40,000</p>	<p>RB: 25,000</p>	<p>RB: 10,000</p>	<p>RB: 115,000</p>	<p>0</p>
<p>UNICEF</p>	<p>Access to the quality social services</p>	<p>Department of economy and budget planning, Department of finance, Department of employment coordination and social programmes,</p>	<p>Cost-benefit analysis on traditional care vs. alternative care to identify the most cost effective policy option for child protection and seeking for increased effectiveness of quality health services</p>	<p>Department of economy and budget planning, Department of finance, Department of employment coordination and social programmes,</p>	<p>Cost-benefit analysis on traditional care vs. alternative care to identify the most cost effective policy option for child protection and seeking for increased effectiveness of quality health services</p>	<p>UNICEF 5,000</p>	<p>RB 60,000</p>	<p>UNICEF 5,000</p>	<p>RB 210,000</p>	<p>215,000</p>	<p>0</p>

			monitoring and budgeting in line with CFCI principles	coordination and social programmes, Department of health and education	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	RB 90,000	RB 70,000	RB 50,000	RB 20,000	RB 230,000
	UNDP	Social sector stakeholders are able to better plan, implement and monitor quality of social services, with special emphasis on target vulnerable groups.	Akimat of Eastern Kazakhstan Oblast	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	60,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	80,000
	UNDP	Social sector stakeholders are able to better plan, implement and monitor quality of social services, with special emphasis on target vulnerable groups.	Akimat of Eastern Kazakhstan Oblast	Capacity building workshops for district-level and regional-level maslikhats to improve the quality of control over budget expenditure		1,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	16,000
	UNICEF	Improvement of financing of planning, management, monitoring and evaluation of the social programmes Access to the quality social services	Department of economy and budget planning, Department of employment coordination and social programmes	The Social Protection Mapping to review the existing social protection schemes (cash transfers, non-cash transfers, social services and other interventions) and launching the 'Social Protection Floor' model	UNICEF 16,000 UNICEF 11,000	UNICEF 49,000	UNICEF 10,000 UNICEF 10,000	UNICEF 10,000 UNICEF 10,000	UNICEF 10,000 UNICEF 70,000	295,000 UNICEF 57,000 RB
	Output 1.2. Model for effective social protection for children and families at the local level is approved									228,000 0 22

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	UNICEF, UNFPA	Social sector stakeholders are able to better plan, implement and monitor quality of social services, with special emphasis on target vulnerable groups.	Review of indicators available and those required for measuring child wellbeing and for effective planning and monitoring, including population data	UNICEF F 5,000 RB 16,000 Q	UNICEF 6,000	UNICEF 5,000	UNICEF 11,000 RB 16,000	UNICEF 32,000 UNICEF 17,000 RB 15,000
		Department of economy and budget planning, Department of statistics	Department of child wellbeing monitoring system and complex system of data collection and indicators for monitoring population issues	UNICEF 20,000 Q	UNICEF 10,000	UNICEF 2,000	UNICEF 15,000 RB 10,000	UNICEF 4,000
	UNICEF	Social sector stakeholders are able to better plan, implement and monitor quality of social services, with special emphasis on target vulnerable groups.	Provision of software to enter and store data (agreed list of indicators) at regional level	5,000	5,000	RB 2,000	UNICEF 12,000	UNICEF 12,000 RB (2,000
	UNFPA	Social sector stakeholders are able to better plan, implement and monitor quality of social services, with special emphasis on target vulnerable groups.	Technical assistance to develop software Building technical capacities through trainings Consultation meetings		RB: 12,000 UNFPA 10,000	UNFPA: 14,000	UNFPA: 16,000	UNFPA: 15,000 RB 67,000
UNICEF	Social sector stakeholders are able to better plan, implement and monitor quality of social services, with special emphasis on target vulnerable groups.	Department of economy budget planning, Department of statistics	Development of child wellbeing monitoring system and complex system of data collection and indicators for monitoring population issues	UNICEF 6,000 RB 15,000 Q	UNICEF 5,000	UNICEF 2,000	UNICEF 32,000 UNICEF 17,000 RB 15,000	

	(DRR) and preparedness for emergency situations	UNICEF				UNICEF F 10,000 RB 20,000	RB 25,000	RB 15,000			70,000 UNICEF 10,000 RB 60,000
		UNICEF				UNICEF F 8,000 RB 22,000	UNICEF RB 60,000	UNICEF 16,000			148,000 UNICEF 24,000 RB 124,000
Objective 3: Vulnerable groups in Semey, Kurchatova, Ust-Kamenogorsk and the districts affected by nuclear testing in EKO have improved access to social and economic services	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 Semey, Kurchatova, Ust-Kamenogorsk and the districts most affected by nuclear testing in EKO	UNICEF				UNICEF RB 25,000	UNICEF 10,000				115,000
							RB 30,000				UNICEF 20,000
		UNICEF				UNICEF F 15,000 RB 15,000	UNICEF 5,000	UNICEF 10,000	UNICEF 10,000	UNICEF 8,000	188,000 UNICEF 48,000 RB 140,000

	<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>UNICEF</p>	<p>Access to quality medical, social and educational services based on life-skills development</p>	<p>Health department, internal department, social protection department</p>	<p>Guarantee access of 50% of young people in the 10-24 age group to combined medical-social services</p> <p>1. Baseline study of the needs of young people for medical-social services in rural areas</p> <p>2. Inclusion of a basic package of medical-social services in the action plans of local authorities in rural areas</p> <p>3. Training of specialists to provide combined medical-social services for young people</p>	<p>RB 15,000 0</p>		<p>RB 30,000</p>	<p>UNICEF 5,000 RB 30,000</p>	<p>RB 25,000</p>	<p>1,204,000 UNICEF 5,000 RB 115,000 0</p>
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	<p>Output 3.4 Pilotting of innovative system of providing special social services to the elderly at home, development of a network of day centres for elderly, centres for social adaptation for the homeless</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>Vulnerable groups, especially women, children, migrants, refugees, young and aged people, people with disabilities have improved access to markets, goods, services and social safety nets.</p>	<p><i>Department of employment coordination and social programmes</i></p>	<p>Social survey in 14 districts to study the service needs of elderly and people with disabilities. Support to the implementation of Employment Strategy in the eastern Kazakhstan.</p>	<p>11,000,000</p>			<p>11,000</p>
	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>Vulnerable groups, especially women, children, migrants, refugees, young and aged people, people with disabilities have improved access to markets, goods, services and social safety nets.</p>	<p><i>Department of employment coordination and social programmes</i></p>	<p>Analysis of the existing system of social services for the elderly, PWD, homeless and formulation of recommendations 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>10,000,000</p>			<p>10,000</p>	

		UNDP, UNV	Vulnerable groups, especially women, children, migrants, refugees, young and aged people, people with disabilities have improved access to markets, goods, services and social safety nets.	<i>Department of employment coordination and social programmes</i>	Round table discussions with professional associations on defining, reviewing and evaluating the feasibility of various incentives to involve oralimans in the private sector	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
		UNDP, UNV	Vulnerable groups, especially women, children, migrants, refugees, young and aged people, people with disabilities have improved access to markets, goods, services and social safety nets.	<i>Department of employment coordination and social programmes</i>	Workshops-trainings 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	40,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000
	Output 3.6 Over 500 micro and macro enterprises (with more than 3000 people) benefit from the development of	UNDP	Vulnerable groups, especially women, children, migrants, refugees, young and aged people, people with disabilities have improved access to markets, goods, services and social safety nets.	<i>Department of industry and entrepreneurship</i>	District-level business services provided by independent organizations selected by the project with the aim of guaranteeing professionalism and sustainability	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000

	entrepreneurial and skill knowledge on climate change adaptation in 17 districts of EKO	UNDP	Vulnerable groups, especially women, children, migrants, refugees, young and aged people, people with disabilities have improved access to markets, goods, services and social safety nets.	<i>Department of industry and entrepreneurship</i>	Clear Strategy for providing consultative services for vulnerable groups and help with business plans developed by the independent organization selected	50,000 0	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000 0
		UNDP	Vulnerable groups, especially women, children, migrants, refugees, young and aged people, people with disabilities have improved access to markets, goods, services and social safety nets.	<i>Department of industry and entrepreneurship</i>	Support to inclusive projects in regions	50,000 0	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000 0
		UNDP	Vulnerable groups, especially women, children, migrants, refugees, young and aged people, people with disabilities have improved access to markets, goods, services and social safety nets.	<i>Department of industry and entrepreneurship</i>	Training seminars on developing skills related to managing risks associated with climate change and creation of green jobs	10,000 0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000

<p>Objective 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</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>UNICEF</p>	<p>Distribution of information about the successful implementation of the project</p>	<p>National and local mass media, departments of internal policy and EKO akimat</p>	<p>Collaboration with national and local mass media organizations with the aim of publishing regular materials on the joint programme to increase awareness on best practices relevant to the objectives of the project</p>	<p>UNICEF 2000</p>	<p>UNICEF 2000</p>	<p>UNICEF \$3000</p>	<p>UNICEF \$3000</p>	<p>UNICEF \$3000</p>	<p>\$13000</p>
		<p>UNICEF</p>	<p>Involvement of the youth to participate in solving the social problems</p>	<p>Youth NGOs</p>	<p>Work with young people to increase their participation in mass media work related to materials on the joint agency programme</p>	<p>UNICEF 1000</p>	<p>UNICEF 1000</p>	<p>UNICEF \$3000</p>	<p>UNICEF \$3000</p>	<p>UNICEF \$12000</p>	
		<p>UNDP, UNICEF</p>	<p>Distribution of information about the successful implementation of the project Vulnerable groups, especially women, children, migrants, refugees, young and aged people, people with disabilities have improved access to markets, goods, services and social safety nets.</p>	<p>Local TV channel and papers</p>	<p>Preparation of television programmes, articles, thematic publications and training materials related to the former Semipalatinsk region, including work on identification and support to activities of National Goodwill Ambassadors of the UN in Republic of Kazakhstan</p>	<p>UNICEF 2,000</p>	<p>UNICEF 3,000 RB 3,000</p>	<p>UNICEF \$11,000</p>	<p>UNICEF \$11,000</p>	<p>UNICEF \$11,000 RB 36,000 RB 3,000</p>	<p>104,000 0</p>

<p>Objective 5: Ensuring 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>UNICEF, UNDP</p>	<p>Vulnerable groups, especially women, children, migrants, refugees, young and aged people, people with disabilities have improved access to markets, goods, services and social safety nets.</p>	<p><i>Akimat of Eastern Kazakhstan, Akimat of Semey, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Economic Development Trade and other line ministries</i></p>	<p>Creation of functioning structures for the management, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the project Creation and operationalization of a Committee including national and international stakeholders, for regular monitoring of progress on achieving the goals and outputs of the project Creation of a Programme Board, consisting of representatives of akimats and maslikhats of EKO and Semei city, relevant ministries, members of parliament, UN agencies and independent observers, to coordinate project activities and ensure compatibility with national priorities. The Programme Board will meet twice a year. Seminars with the participation of central government bodies held on issues concerning the objectives of the joint agency programme, including regional development etc</p>	<p>UNICEF 4,000</p>	<p>UNICEF 3,000</p>	<p>UNICEF 3,000</p>	<p>UNICEF 3,000</p>	<p>17,000</p>
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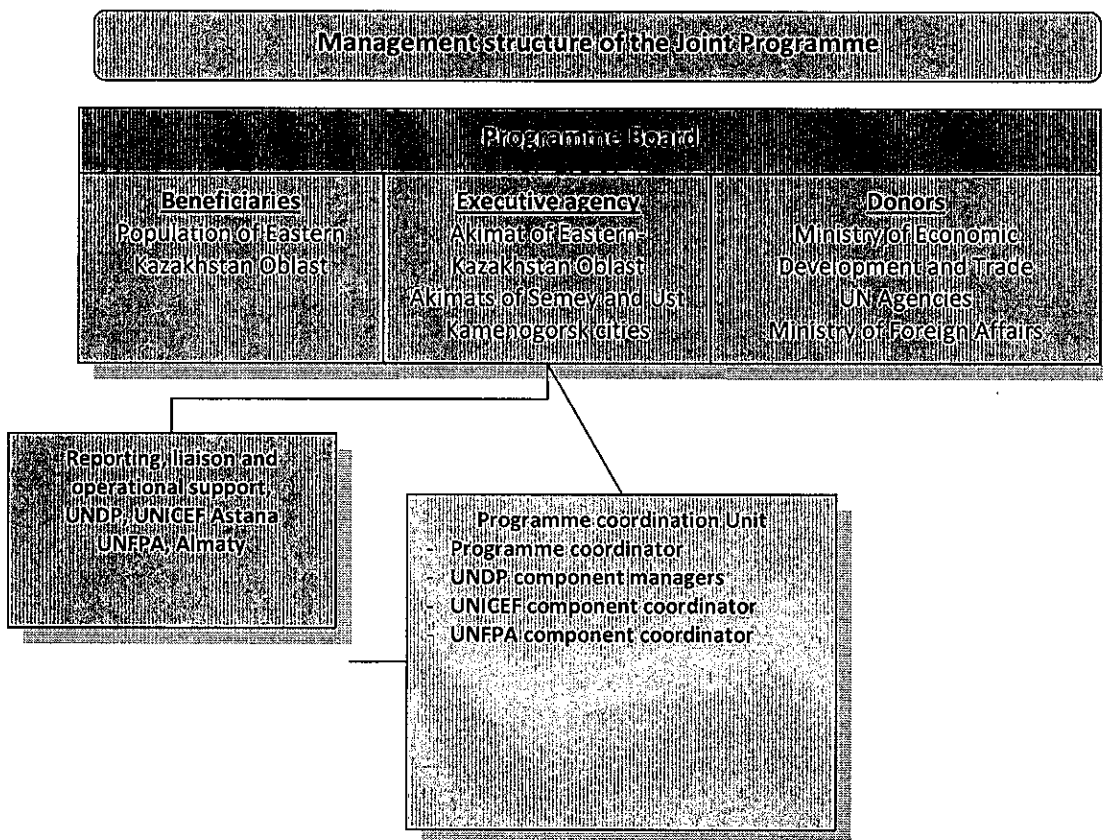
UNICEF	Programme Cost (Government cost-sharing) –	3,400,000					
	Programme Cost (UNICEF contribution) –	700,000					
	Total programme Cost –	4,100,000					
	Indirect Support Cost (7%)						
UNFPA	Programme Cost (Government cost-sharing) –	800,000					
	Programme Cost (UNFPA contribution) –	230,000					
	Total Programme Cost –	1,030,000					
	Indirect Support Cost (3%)						
UNDP	Programme Cost Government cost-sharing –	5,616,365					
	Programme Cost UNDP (including UNV) –	1,000,000					
	Total Programme cost -	6,616,365					
	Indirect Support Cost (1% Administrative Agent's fee)						
	Indirect Support Cost (3%)						

*Resource allocation may be agreed at either output or indicative activity level.

** Please read the Explanatory Note on Harmonized Financial Reporting to Donors and its Annexes for guidance on how these terms should be interpreted



V. Programme management and coordination



As mentioned above, the Joint Programme will have a Programme Board that will convene twice a year to assess the progress of the Programme, to compare it against the results and products planned in order to give a strategic direction for further implementation of the Programme.

To ensure effective implementation and coordination a Programme Coordination Unit would be established within the EKO Oblast Akimat. The Programme Coordination Unit would include a Programme Coordinator responsible for coordination of the Joint Programme implemented by UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA. Every UN Agency participating in the programme will have its respective staff in the unit reporting directly to the respective UN Agency.

UNDP will contribute to the implementation of the programme with its existing project teams (Annex 2) located in Semipalatinsk, and will have a Component Coordinator at Ust-Kamenogorsk level.

UNICEF will have a programme team working at Ust-Kamenogorsk (1 UNICEF Programme component coordinator and 1 Programme assistant); at Semey (1 Programme Assistant) and Astana (1 Liaison and Reporting Officer). All UNICEF team would be reporting to Astana based Liaison and Reporting Officer and working in close coordination with the Programme Coordinator in Ust Kamenogorsk as well as UNDP and UNFPA components coordinators.

To implement the programme, UNFPA will appoint a relevant component coordinator.

The Programme Coordinator will ensure that three UN Agencies are working in a coordinated manner, complementing each other's activities and contributing to the overall programme goal. It will ensure that UNDP project experts will work with local authorities and will foster possibilities for local experts in application of new approaches to planning, implementation and monitoring.

As UNDP, UNICEF, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade as well as sectoral ministries are located in Astana, and UNFPA in Almaty, the UN Agencies will make sure that the Joint Programme has operational support at Astana level through operations, reporting/communications, and liaison staff.

The terms of reference for the Programme Coordinator are described in the [Annex 3](#)

The Joint programme will be implemented at the national level, whereas Akimat of East Kazakhstan region will act as national executive agencies. UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA will be executive partners of UN.

In UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA coordinators are appointed in order to provide coordination. National partner and UN Agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, and UNFPA) in Kazakhstan will be responsible for full implementation of programme and achievement of programme results. A representative of EKO Akimat will be appointed as Programme National director. Under UNDP support he or she will be responsible for achievement of programme objectives according to programme documents.

VI. Programme resource (funds) management

A pass through funding modality is chosen to provide the most effective fund management. Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs) have appointed UNDP/MDTF Office to act as Administrative Agent for the Joint Programme. Prior to the programme launch a Memorandum of Understanding will be signed between Participating UN Organizations and the Administrative Agent. Contribution of Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan will be fulfilled as follows:

- A common action plan will be elaborated. A detailed activities plan as a part of this proposal will be developed for first two years of implementation. After the first two years of implementation an annual work plans would be agreed between all the main partners of the programme.
- The **Administrative Agent** will:
 - establish a separate ledger account under its financial regulations and rules for the receipt and administration of the funds received from the donor(s) pursuant to Administrative Arrangement. This Joint Programme Account will be administered by the Administrative Agent in accordance with the regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to it, including those relating to interest;
 - make disbursements to Participating UN Organizations from the Joint Programme Account based on instructions from the Programme Board, in line with the budget set forth in the Joint Programme Document.
- Each **Participating UN Organizations** will establish a separate ledger account under its financial regulations and rules for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it from the Joint Programme Account. Each Participating UN Organization assumes full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent.

Transfer of funds to national executive partners: This sub-section should specify the details of the agreed arrangement for transfer of cash to implementing partners.

Cash transfer modalities, the size and frequency of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of monitoring, reporting, assurance and audit will be agreed prior to programme implementation, taking into consideration the

capacity of implementing partners, and can be adjusted in its course in accordance with applicable policies, processes and procedures of the participating UN organizations. For the ExCom agencies, the provisions required under the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) as detailed in their CPAPs or in other agreements covering cash transfers will apply.

VII. Monitoring, reporting, evaluation and accountability

a) Monitoring

In the course of implementation of Joint Programme there will be relevant measures of internal monitoring and accountability applied and connected with concrete results-oriented action plans, so that it is possible to measure the progress as well as identify shortcomings and overcome emerging risks.

Monitoring and evaluation plan, given below, indicates a set of independent evaluations and baseline studies. Additionally, national coordinators appointed in each executive UN agency, will provide quality and continuous monitoring.

Baseline data

- Available baseline data on state of children, vulnerable families and youth as well as other indicators of living standards will be analyzed in the beginning of the project.
- Baseline studies of region's social and economic development

Process indicators

- Process indicators linked to the objectives as it is indicated in the resource framework, will be used to evaluate real progress

b) Reporting

Annual progress report will be prepared in accordance with rules about grants and programme monitoring and evaluation plan. The following documents will be prepared in accordance with requirements and in accordance with Section IV of the MOU:

- Five annual progress reports (2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015)
- Final report during seven months after project completion

Each **Participating UN Organization** will prepare the following reports on its contribution in accordance with its financial rules and regulations (Report forms will be harmonized to the extent possible):

- Annual narrative progress reports, to be provided no later than three months (31 March) after the end of the calendar year;
- Annual financial statements and reports as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the Joint Programme Account, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;
- Final narrative reports, after the completion of the activities in the Joint Programme Document and including the final year of the activities in the Joint Programme Document, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) of the year following the financial closing of the Joint Programme. The final report will give a summary of results and achievements compared to the goals and objectives of the Joint Programme;
- Certified final financial statements and final financial reports after the completion of the activities in the Joint Programme Document and including the final year of the activities in the Joint Programme

Document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the financial closing of the Joint Programme.

The Programme Coordinator will:

- Prepare the Consolidated Narrative Report based on the narrative progress reports received from the Participating UN organizations.
- Ensure that all progress and annual reports are submitted in timely manner to the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade. The reports will have but not limited to the following format.
 1. Brief summary on one page
 2. Abbreviations and acronyms
 3. Executive resume
 4. Approved budget and report on resources
 5. Programme results
 6. Upcoming annual action plan
 7. Preliminary financial report
 8. Outreach activities

The Administrative Agent will:

- Prepare consolidated narrative and financial progress reports, based on the narrative consolidated report prepared by the Programme Coordinator and the financial statements/ reports submitted by each of the Participating UN agencies.;
- Provide those consolidated reports to each donor that has contributed to the Joint Programme Account, as well as the Programme Board, in accordance with the timetable established in the Administrative Arrangement.
- Provide the donors, Programme Board and Participating UN Organizations with:
 - Certified annual financial statement ("Source and Use of Funds" as defined by UNDG guidelines) to be provided no later than five months (31 May) after the end of the calendar year;
 - Certified final financial statement ("Source and Use of Funds") to be provided no later than seven months (31 July) of the year following the financial closing of the Joint Programme.

c) Evaluation

- Mid-term evaluation programme based on achieved results (during 18 months from the beginning date) to consider whether to continue the project and to include amendments needed to achieve set goals. Results will be used to determine if initially set objectives and implementation indicators are still significant or they need to be corrected. Evaluation will also serve as an opportunity to consider and discuss together with the partners and beneficiaries that will allow to correct direction and to improve intervention measures. Evaluation will be transmitted and brought to the attention in an accepted manner and it will be an important instrument for informing about project results, lessons learned and best practices.
- Evaluation deliverables include study to compare baseline data, interim evaluation, final evaluation and final report. Evaluation will include recommendations for future actions. UN Agencies are responsible to arrange the programme evaluation.

All evaluations must be fulfilled with participation of different representatives. Terms of reference (TOR) related to UNDP part of the programme will be elaborated by Programme Coordinator, the ToRs for experts under the UNICEF and UNFPA programme component would be elaborated by respective agencies, and evaluation will be

conducted in accordance with evaluation guidance of UNDG and UNDP as well as UNICEF and UNDP in relation to the respective programme components. TOR traditionally evaluates progress of achievement of goals and objectives, highlights results' input and activities. Logical matrix and priorities for the evaluation itself will be determined in the TOR.

e)d) Accountability

The Programme Board may commission lessons learnt/evaluation exercises.

Monitoring and evaluation of the Joint Programme will be undertaken in accordance with the provisions contained in the Joint Programme Document, which are consistent with the respective regulations, rules and procedures of the Participating UN Organizations.

The Administrative Agent and Participating UN Organizations will be audited in accordance with their own Financial Regulations and Rules.



Table 2: Monitoring framework of the joint programme

Deliverables (Results and outcomes)	Indicators (with base situation and preliminary timeframes)	Methods monitoring/control of reports, questionnaires of participants Software contents software baseline data collection routine data collection routine data collection	Frequency of data collection	Responsibilities	Risks and assumptions
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	number of trained representatives of a local executive and representative authority Number of indicators for efficiency monitoring Availability of software for efficiency monitoring system of development programmes 1.1 Number of analytical reports on needs of vulnerable population groups 1.2 Number of regional registers of vulnerable population groups	Quarterly	Specific responsibilities of participating UN organizations in EKO	Summary of assumptions and risks for each result "Assumptions" Full support of local executive representative authorities in EKO to educational activities "Risks" lack of qualified specialists to deal with software. Possibility to translate software contents into the state language	
Local population and communities are empowered to participate in local planning and initiatives to improve local living standards	Number of districts and population involved into local development component	Reports	Quarterly	UNDP	"Assumptions" Full support of local executive representative authorities in EKO for piloting separate local budgets "Risks" no funds available for joint funding of local projects
Vulnerable groups in Semei, Kurchatova, Ust-Kamenogorsk and the districts affected by nuclear testing in EKO have improved access to social and economic services	3.1.1% children with special needs included into school and pre-school education and development (baseline 15%, 2010, end line 30%, 2015) Number of families requested and got support from social services at local level (baseline 5000 families, 2010, 25,000 families, 2015) 3.1.2. number of rayons with effective child protection system 3.1.3. recommendations adopted for action 3.1.5. plans, methods and standards for support of families and children are in place (yes/no) 3.1.7. number of children in contact with law, victims and witnesses of crimes that have access to new mechanisms of protection 3.1.8. % NGOs, trained and providing social services	3.1. statistics data of MoES, consultants' reports and project evaluation	3.1. annually at the end of December, final project evaluation	UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA	Local authorities continue to support inclusive policies for children with disabilities Local authorities support the creation and development of integrated services for families with children with disabilities provided by local authorities and NGOs

<p>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</p>	<p>to the vulnerable groups</p> <p>3.2.1 Rate of compliance of SRH care management with ISO standard</p> <p>3.2.2 Rate of compliance of primary health care with best practices of provision of sexual and reproductive health services</p> <p>3.2.3 Unmet women's needs of modern contraceptives: disaggregated data by age, residence place and income</p> <p>3.3.1 Rate of compliance of students' education in sexual and reproductive health including HIV/AIDS issues with UNESCO standards</p> <p>3.3.2 Rate of empowerment of young people to advocate behaviors to prevent unwanted pregnancies and HIV transmission</p> <p>3.3.2 Rate of awareness of sexual and reproductive health issues);</p> <p>Number of oralman benefitting from the services of the Centre of Social Adaptation and Intergation</p> <p>Number of inclusive projects identified in the area</p>	<p>rapid assessment and non-formalized interviews of experts</p> <p>rapid assessment and non formalized interviews with experts</p> <p>surveys</p> <p>rapid assessment and non formalized interviews with experts</p> <p>survey</p> <p>survey</p> <p>component report</p> <p>component report</p>	<p>Every two years</p> <p>Each 2 years</p> <p>Every two years</p> <p>Each two years</p> <p>Every two years</p> <p>Each two years</p> <p>Annual</p> <p>Annual</p>	<p>Lack of government funding and incentives to provide quality services</p> <p>Lack of inclusive projects</p>
<p>Ensuring achievement of goals and objectives set</p>	<p>Number of publication and printed materials and digital materials in mass media</p> <p>Number of trainings for media</p> <p>Number of reports in youth media for 2011-2015</p> <p>4.1 Rate of awareness of policies to counteract the consequences of ecological calamity in ECO among journalists and persons developing and distributing information among the population</p> <p>Number of Programme Board Meetings</p> <p>Participation of relevant ministries' representatives in the Meeting</p>	<p>media, local partners, population</p> <p>surveys</p> <p>Reports</p>	<p>Quarterly monitoring</p> <p>Within 2011-2015</p> <p>Each two years</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>UNDP, UNICEF, regional media, press-offices of EKO, Semey and Ust-kamenogorsk Akimats</p> <p>UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA</p>
				<p>National and local media interested in participating</p> <p>Lack of effective cooperation on the side of the mass media</p>

VIII. Legal context or relations basis

This document together with the CPAPs signed by the Government and **respective Participating Organizations: UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA**, which is incorporated by reference constitute together a Programme Document as referred to in the Standard Basic Agreement and Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Kazakhstan and UNDP as well as **Basic Cooperation Agreement between the Government of Kazakhstan and UNICEF** and all CPAP provisions apply to this document.

Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the implementing partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the implementing partner's custody, rests with the implementing partner.

The implementing partner shall:

- a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The implementing partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Programme document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Programme document".

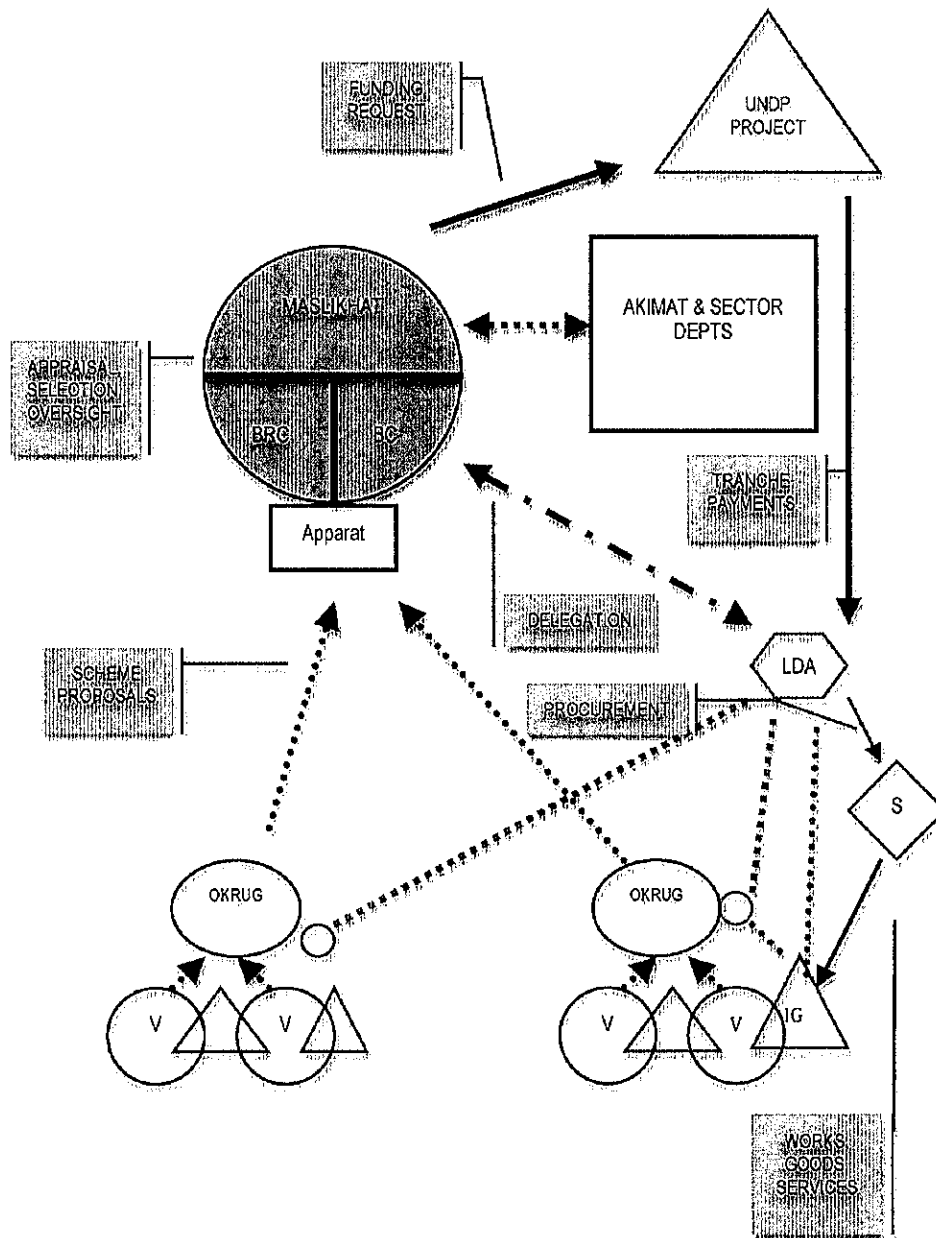
Pass through modality has been chosen to provide the most effective fund management. Within this modality UNDP will act as Administrative Agent in directing funds to other agencies. Before programme starts a Memorandum of Understanding will be signed between the Participating UN Organizations and the Administrative Agent and a Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) will be signed between the donor(s) and the Administrative Agent.

The Donor reserves the right to discontinue future contributions if reporting obligations are not met as set forth in this Arrangement; or misuse of funds, non-compliance with the Joint Programme Document.

IX. Annexes

Annex 1: Chart of Local Development Component

SCHMATIC VIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION



Annex 2: Brief summary of existing UNDP projects in Semey

<p>Project: Promoting social and economic integration of oralman in Eastern Kazakhstan Implementing agency: Akimat of Semey Beneficiaries: Oralmans of East Kazakhstan oblast Project Duration: 2009-2011 Total budget: \$972,400 Donors: UNDP, UNV Project team: Project manager and assistant are based in Semey</p>	<p>The project purpose is to enhance social inclusion and access of Kazakh ethnic repatriates (oralmans) to social services through establishment of the Centre for Adaptation and Social Integration.</p>
<p>Project: Aid for Trade for Central Asia, Caucasus and Western CIS Implementing agency: Akimat of Semey Beneficiaries: Small and medium entrepreneurs of East-Kazakhstan oblast Project Duration: 2009-2013 Total Budget: \$698,529 Donor: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland Project team: Project manager is based in Semey and project assistant is based in Astana</p>	<p>The project aims to foster economic growth in the region through promotion of trade and the enhancement of each country's competitiveness. In Kazakhstan the project is implemented in East-Kazakhstan oblast and will lead to an increase in exports and gains from the new transport infrastructure.</p>
<p>Project title: Combating regional disparities for MDG acceleration in Kazakhstan Implementing agency: Akimat of Semey Beneficiaries: Rural citizens, Akimats and Maslikhats of Semey and Beskaragay Rayon Project Duration: 2010-2011 Total budget: \$394,161 Donors: UNDP Democratic Governance Trust Fund Project team: Project manager and Project expert are based in Semey, project assistant is based in Astana</p>	<p>The project is aimed at enhancing competitiveness of Semipalatinsk region through implementation of innovational approaches to regional planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation, also promoting transparency and active civil participation.</p>

Annex 3: Terms of reference of the Programme Coordinator

I. Position Information

Job Code Title: **Programme coordinator**

Project reference:

- **Raising Competitiveness of the Region through Innovative Approaches to Regional Planning and Social Services (using Semey as an example)**

Grade: SB-3

Duty station: Uskemen, Kazakhstan

Duration of employment: January 2011 – December 2011 (with possible extension)

II: Functions / Key Results Expected

The Programme Coordinator will assist the Programme Coordination Unit which is responsible for the progress toward the stated programme objectives and coordination of the programme components implemented by UNICEF and UNFPA. The Programme Coordinator will be supervised by UNDP and report to all three UN Agencies and will ensure that three UN Agencies are working in a coordinated manner, complementing each other's activities and contributing to the overall programme goal.

The Programme Coordinator will also be responsible for day-to-day management of the programme components implemented by UNDP. S(he) will supervise the programme personnel employed at the UNDP programme components. He/she will work in close collaboration with the National Programme Director, Implementing Partner under direct supervision of UNDP and overall substantive guidance of the respective UN Agencies' Focal Points. The main duties include but are not limited to:

For the overall programme coordination:

1. Coordinates to ensure smooth implementation of the whole project in accordance with the rules and procedures;
2. Consolidates the annual project workplan/project and budget revisions and their discussion by the relevant stakeholders;
3. Consolidates and takes a lead in drafting Annual Progress Report, Final Report, Evaluation Reports specified in Section VIII of the programme document;
4. Ensures coherence between the undertaken activities and ongoing Government reforms and processes;
5. Ensures effective liaison with National Programme Director based in the East Kazakhstan Akimat;
6. Establishes networks/linkages with other externally and nationally-funded related projects;
7. Promotes publicity of the projects and advocates for project-based initiatives through outreach events and meetings with relevant authorities;

For the management of UNDP programme component:

8. Monitors activities of UNDP-led component on a daily basis and manages the project personnel;
9. Leads the preparation of the UNDP programme component annual project workplan/project and budget

- revisions and their discussion by the relevant stakeholders;
10. Manages relations with local authorities and civil society organizations involved in the projects;
 11. Establishes effective substantive and financial management system for the projects in the areas of recruitment, sub-contracting, procurement and training.
 12. Supervises the elaboration of terms of references for projects experts, consultants and sub-contractors as well as agenda for training activities;
 13. Takes a lead in preparation of the programme's equipment acquisition ledger and organise physical annual check at the end of each calendar year.
 14. Supports the work of the Programme Board serving as a secretariat.
 15. Other duties as assigned.

III. Recruitment Qualifications	
Education:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A bachelor's degree in public administration, politics, social science
Experience:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 7 years of professional experience in the related sphere, extensive experience of project management and a demonstrated ability to manage complex technical assistance projects • Profound knowledge of the region's socio-economic situation • Good interpersonal and communication skills ▪ PC skills
Language Requirements:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good written and spoken Russian and Kazakh • Knowledge of English is an advantage

Annex 4: Annual plans (see excel spreadsheet)

2011 Annual work plan													
#	UNIGEF			UNEPA			UNDP			Totals			
	GoK	Core	Total	GoK	Core	Total	GoK	Core	Total	GoK	Core	Total	
1	640000	47000	687000	40000	0	40000	64000	0	64000	744000	56000	800000	
2	292000	101000	393000	0	0	0	592473	203655	796128	884473	216000	1100473	
3	253000	25000	278000	95000	25000	120000	36000	316247	352247	384000	216000	600000	
4	0	7000	7000	20000	0	20000	13000	0	13000	33000	7000	40000	
5	0	4000	4000	16000	5000	21000	0	0	0	16000	9000	25000	
Total	1185000	184000	1369000	171000	30000	201000	705473	519902	1225375	2061473	504000	2565473	

2012 Annual work plan													
1	224000	37000	261000	52000	20000	72000	2000	0	2000	278000	56000	334000	
2	252000	30000	282000	0	0	0	691973	41750	733723	943973	112500	1056473	
3	315000	75000	390000	70000	35000	105000	366750	140000	506750	751750	148250	900000	
4	3000	5000	8000	5000	0	5000	25000	7000	32000	33000	7000	40000	
5	0	4000	4000	16000	0	16000	0	0	0	16000	9000	25000	
Total	794000	151000	945000	143000	55000	198000	1085723	188750	1274473	2022723	332750	2355473	

2013 Annual work plan													
1	72000	22000	94000	40000	14000	54000	32000	0	32000	144000	56000	200000	
2	127000	36000	163000	0	0	0	816973	78750	895723	943973	112500	1056473	
3	327000	60000	387000	120000	32000	152000	357750	36000	393750	804750	148250	953000	
4	0	24000	24000	0	0	0	33000	7000	40000	33000	7000	40000	
5	0	3000	3000	12000	0	12000	4000	10000	14000	16000	9000	25000	
Total	526000	145000	671000	172000	46000	218000	1243723	131750	1375473	1941723	332750	2274473	

2014 Annual work plan													
1	33500	25000	58500	20000	14000	34000	0	0	0	53500	56000	109500	
2	106500	10000	116500	0	0	0	900946	89750	990696	1007446	112500	1119946	

3	310000	68000	378000	128198	39000	167198	388552	25000	413552	826750	148250	975000
4	0	24000	24000	5000	0	5000	28000	7000	35000	33000	7000	40000
5	0	3000	3000	12000	0	12000	16500	10000	26500	28500	9000	37500
Total	450000	130000	580000	165198	53000	218198	1333998	131750	1465748	1949196	332750	2281946

2015 Annual work plan

1	20000	30000	50000	23000	14000	37000	10500	0	10500	53500	56000	109500
2	50000	5000	55000	0	0	0	871500	89750	961250	921500	112500	1034000
3	375000	73000	448000	111802	32000	143802	317948	25000	342948	804750	148250	953000
4	0	24000	24000	0	0	0	33000	7000	40000	33000	7000	40000
5	0	3000	3000	14000	0	14000	14500	10000	24500	28500	9000	37500
Total	445000	135000	580000	148802	46000	194802	1247448	131750	1379198	1841250	332750	2174000