

## JOINT PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

### Country: Kazakhstan

**Programme Title:** Improving the welfare and quality of life in the Kyzylorda region through innovative approaches to delivering economic, social and environmental services to the local population, including those most vulnerable

**Working Title:** Kyzylorda Joint Programme...for improving the welfare and quality of life, especially for those most vulnerable

Programme Duration: 2014 - 2016  Anticipated start/end dates: July 2014 – 31 December 2016  Fund Management Option: Pass through  Administrative Agent: UNDP	Total estimated budget*: \$ 8,743,999 Out of which funded budget: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government \$ 6,452, 999</li> <li>• UNDP \$ 1,500,000</li> <li>• UNICEF \$ 344,000</li> <li>• WHO \$ 250,000</li> <li>• UNESCO \$ 87,000</li> <li>• UNFPA \$ 70,000</li> <li>• UN Women \$ 40,000</li> </ul> <p style="font-size: small;">* Total estimated budget includes both programme costs and indirect support costs</p>
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## Abbreviations and Acronyms

<b>Akim</b>	Head of local executive authority (village, district, town, city)
<b>Akimat</b>	Local executive authority (village, district, town, city)
<b>ADB</b>	Asian Development Bank
<b>CIS</b>	Commonwealth of Independent States
<b>CSO</b>	Corporate Social Responsibility
<b>GoK</b>	Government of Kazakhstan
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>ISESCO</b>	Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>JICA</b>	Japan International Cooperation Agency
<b>MDG</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>MoES</b>	Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan
<b>MoH</b>	Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan
<b>MoLSP</b>	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Republic of Kazakhstan
<b>MoRD</b>	Ministry of Regional Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan
<b>MoU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>MPTF</b>	Multi-Partner Trust Funds
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organisation, OSCE, WB
<b>OSCE</b>	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
<b>PWDs</b>	Persons with disabilities
<b>RB</b>	Republican budget
<b>RBB</b>	Results-based budget
<b>SD</b>	Sustainable Development
<b>SME</b>	Small and Medium Enterprises
<b>SRH</b>	Sexual and Reproductive Health
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDAF</b>	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organisation
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UNV</b>	United Nations Volunteers
<b>UN Women</b>	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women,
<b>WB</b>	World Bank

## 1. Executive Summary

This document outlines a results-oriented collaborative programme jointly developed by the Ministry of Regional Development and Akimat of Kyzylorda region, and six UN Agencies - UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN Women and WHO - to improve the wellbeing and quality of life in the Kyzylorda region through innovative approaches to delivering economic, social and environmental services to the local population, particularly for the most vulnerable. The Joint Programme takes into account the situation analysis of the region and results of the previous programmes and activities. Other elements of the programme rely on the priorities of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the Republic of Kazakhstan 2010-2015, as well as on the priorities of key national strategic documents, such as "Kazakhstan – 2050" and is in line with the mission of the Ministry of Regional Development: creation of the favorable conditions for the livelihood of the country's population via dynamic regions' development.

The Aral Sea, located on the border of Kazakhstan (Kyzylorda region) and Uzbekistan, was once the fourth-largest lake in the world, but in the early 2000s it has shrunk to a quarter of its original size. This shrinkage and widespread pollution have led to grave health problems affecting millions of people and economic decline in the region. The Aral Sea disaster and ecological crisis in the region has caused huge economic losses, affecting the living standards and health of the population in Kyzylorda region and in the Aral Sea basin as a whole. The socially vulnerable groups (women and children) were the first to be affected by the ecological disaster.

Over the last years UN Agencies have not prioritized the Kyzylorda Oblast for their interventions; the fact that other international donors have focused their attention on the Aral Sea and its critical environmental situation (WB, ADB) diverted UN activities to other regions in Kazakhstan, namely East Kazakhstan where there are also serious environmental and poverty problems. Nevertheless, some small scale projects were implemented by UN agencies from 1995 to 2004, addressing the problems of women and children associated with the Aral Sea crisis, gender mainstreaming in decision making, mobilization of local communities in water and land management, family planning and prevention of abortions. The region is also benefiting from the current activities of the UN agencies at the national level related to policy advocacy in health, social and environmental issues. The Programme will also take into account the work of other agencies (EU, OSCE, WB) implementing in the region.

The Programme is targeted to improve the quality of life of the population, and advance progress towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in Kyzylorda region, in particular in the districts affected by the Aral Sea crisis. The proposed joint programme will address the following three areas:

- **Diversified economic development of the region** through capacitating local government to plan for diversified and balanced economic growth and for the increase of the efficiency of state policy on the formation of the economic growth focal points, support to the local development system and small businesses;

- **Reduction of inequities and disparities in social well-being and health** by capacitating local authorities and civil society in addressing the negative social gradients, increase of employment opportunities and ensure availability and improved access to quality health, justice, education and social services for the vulnerable families, their children and vulnerable population groups;

- **Formation and application of sustainable development practices** in response to current problems caused by climate change, natural and man-made acts, including the energy efficiency issues in housing sector and sustainable eco-management.

In view of the lessons learned from the implementation and evaluation of the previous programmes, the programme will place special emphasis on sustainability of results through awareness-raising of all parties involved on 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 the efficiency of resource management. Independent evaluation of the programme impact on key indicators of economic, social and environmental development in the region will be undertaken to monitor programme progress and implementation of the partners' commitment.

## 2. Situation Analysis

Improving standards of living for all remains a major challenge in the country's regions, particularly in rural areas. The most extreme example of such a region is Kyzylorda Oblast –an inheritor of the Aral Sea environmental disaster and a region with the largest share of rural population.

Poor economic and social infrastructure, harsh climate conditions, high environmental and health risks caused by the Aral Sea disaster, climate change, the extensive mining industry, and subsequent limited access to clean water and sanitation, especially in rural areas, present the key challenges to sustainable human development in the region. As a consequence, its population's health indicators, such as maternal and infant mortality, tuberculosis morbidity and increasing burden of non-communicable diseases (diabetes, cancer and cardiovascular diseases) are among the worst in the country.

In 2012 according to the official data<sup>1</sup> the maternal mortality rate in Kyzylorda oblast was 15.8 per 100,000 live births compared to the 12.5 country rate; infant mortality was 16.7 per 1,000 live births versus the country average of 13.6; the under-5 child mortality rate was 20.7 per 1,000 live births compared to the country average of 15.8. The tuberculosis notification rate in 2012 was 92 per 100,000 compared to the country average of 81.7. The incidence of cancer was 85.5 per 100,000 in 2012<sup>2</sup>.

The adolescent birth rate in Kyzylorda region is as high as 49.8 per 1,000 girls<sup>3</sup> aged 15-19, which is twice as high as the country average. The region has the highest syphilis incidence in the country (83.5 per 100,000 female population and 97.9 per 100,000 male population), indicating significant prevalence of unsafe sexual behaviors. The high prevalence of sexually transmitted diseases correlates with one of the highest reported infertility rates in the country.

Kyzylorda region is one of the agrarian and industrial regions, which is located in the southern part of the republic with a population of 726,700 people. The area of the oblast is 226,000 sq. km., and there is considerable distance between the major city of Kyzylorda and the capital city Astana (1930 km). The region also hosts the Baikonur Cosmodrome, with ground-based space infrastructure.

The gross regional product of Kyzylorda region in 2011 amounted to 1,034.8 billion tenge, which places the region in 13th place in the country (out of 16). The economically active population of the region amounts to about 375,000 with 5.5% of unemployment rate. The proportion of the population with income used for consumption below the minimum subsistence level in 2011 was 6.2%. Industrial production dominates in the Gross Regional Product of Kyzylorda (GRP) and accounted for the rates of 47.7% in 2011 and 46.6% in 2012. Active oil and gas development does not provide an impulse to the development of entrepreneurship and the regional economy as a whole. The manufacturing (processing) industry constituted only about 4% of industry, while 93% is extractive industry (2011). The share of SME in the region does not acceded 8.5%.

The construction of the main transport corridor "Western Europe - Western China", which covers seven districts of the oblast, started in 2010. The length of the route through the area is 812 km, of which 761 km have been completed. This project's implementation will open up great prospects for roadside service industry, tourism and other sectors of the economy. Currently, roadside service, the level of trade and service infrastructure does not meet international standards, the number of

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<sup>1</sup> Official Ministry of Health Data 2013, medinfo.kz

<sup>2</sup> Statistic yearbook of the MoH for 2012

<sup>3</sup> Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2010/2011



objects of this service sector is not sufficient. Their development should be ensured by expanding the range of actors and services, forms of trade, modernization, improvement of aesthetic content.

Distribution of productive forces and population is characterized by a weak connection of economy with the rest of the country (its transport and communication), concentration of population near riverbeds of the Syr Darya and the Amu Darya rivers and significant economically undeveloped areas with difficult climatic conditions.

Agriculture accounts for about 2.8% of gross regional product despite the fact that 57.7% of the population is rural inhabitants and 23.4% employed in agriculture, forestry and fishery. The average salary in agriculture in 2012 was KZT 43,735 which is 48.6% of the average salary in the Oblast and 43% of the average salary in the Republic. The average salary in the mining industry is KZT 219,963 (exceeds that of agriculture by 5 times). Yet, the Gini coefficient in 2012 was not high (24%) and was below the country's level (28.4%).

Local state government is represented by local representative and executive bodies are responsible for the situation in the respective territory. Total staff of civil servants in Kyzylorda oblast is over 2,000 persons. Local self-governance is implemented through 9 Maslikhats (7 district and Kyzylorda, oblast maslikhat and maslikhat of Kyzylorda City), representing all of the administrative districts of the region.

According to the focus group surveys conducted by the Institute of Regional Development in early 2013, local governments in rural areas in large Steering Committee settlements are represented by the Council of Elders, as well as by street and yard committees, but not everywhere. Meetings of rayon's maslikhats and akimats with the Council of Elders take place regularly. There are no local self-governance bodies at the level of the cities' rayons, and in fact apart from Maslikhats and deputies' work the local self-government is not implemented.

To ensure the effective functioning of local government and livelihoods and to combat socio-economic disparities between the regions of the country, and between urban and rural areas, local governments in Kazakhstan are gradually endowed with the appropriate volume of material and financial resources. However, despite the provision of the Constitution (2007), the conditions created by the Local Public Administration and Self Government Law and other laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan for holding democratic reforms and direct population participation in matters of local importance, there is still limited responsiveness and accountability of state actors towards the community. There is a clear need for enhancement of the non-state actors participation in the development of their communities. There is also a need for improved information and communication at the local level about government policies and their implementation (top-down) and for enhanced up streaming of the information on population needs and experience from local towards the central level (bottom-up). The practical implementation of the Local Self-Government Law will give a new impetus to socio-economic development and the formation of a fully-fledged civil society and effective public authorities that in turn will result in increasing the living standard in each locality and increasing political stability in the region.

It can be noted that the production of most types of processed food products in the region is reducing. For example, the production of rice in 2012 compared to 2007 decreased by 15%. Rice is the major agricultural product of the region, which accounts for 90% of grain crops. Rice production in Kyzylorda is traditionally water-intensive, drip irrigation or other water-saving technologies are not used. There is a clear need for structural changes in the economy in ensuring economic diversification and inclusive and sustainable development.

In accordance with the state program "Development of the Regions" the Oblast Akimat started supporting rural communities, by establishing industrial and social infrastructure ensuring sufficient social standards to its population and residents of surrounding territories. During 2014-2016 the development of 24 of 43 planned core settlements will be carried out.

Kyzylorda region was the one that witnessed how the mismanagement of natural resources can lead to a disaster and a drop in the community's health and well-being over a short period of time, with slim chances for rapid rehabilitation. A deficit of fresh water remains one of the major ecological problems of the region which poses additional health risks both for communicable and non-communicable diseases. Extensive development of agricultural production has left a legacy in the form of land degradation and the impoverishment of landscapes bringing about a reduction in soil fertility and, leading to a reduction in the efficiency of stock-breeding and plant growth. Desertification and salinization of lands are related major problems. There is an urgent need for rational use of land resources through the formation of a highly productive, ecologically oriented and adapted land management.

The deficit of electricity in Kyzylorda region, which is a limiting factor in the development of the region, is very high. There is also a high dependence on external supplies from neighboring regions and foreign countries, as well as wear of the equipment used. Local authorities are taking steps to address the problem: project documentation for 5 out of 13 substations is ready for the program "Modernization of Housing and Communal Sector". At the same time, 8 settlements are not electrified, due to the large distance and small size of the population. In this case it is worth and advisable to use alternative energy sources.

As in other regions of Kazakhstan issues of housing and communal services in the oblast are extremely important since the private investment attraction mechanisms for the development of the industry are virtually absent, with a high degree of depreciation of fixed assets, a lack of transparency in the system, weak enforcement of resource-saving technologies, poor examination and preparation of design and estimate documentation, lack of qualified staff and poor budgeting during the construction phase.

Increasing the welfare of the vulnerable population (children, unemployed youth and rural population, self-employed people, elderly, people with disabilities, homeless and others) remains one of the main priorities for the development of the oblast in order to combat the disparities with other regions of Kazakhstan and to achieve the nationally adapted Millennium Development Goals. Currently, not all the data are available on equity-based indicators, and additional research and analysis will be undertaken at the beginning of the programme to establish a baseline for further work.

Kyzylorda is in fourth place in the country regarding the number of children living in poor and socially vulnerable families (21,303 children). 191 street children were identified in 2013. The region is in last place in the institutionalization rate of children without parental care in the country (157 children in 2013 with 32 children in the 0-3 age bracket), which makes it possible for the region to completely switch to alternative family-based care, where 623 children are under guardianship and 221 in foster care (patronat). 126 children reside in boarding schools. 3,823 children under age eighteen have disabilities, where 150 children live in residential institutions. 2,367 children of school age are children with disabilities, of which 573 study at home (200 children in the urban areas and 373 in the rural areas); 926 children with disabilities attend schools and state boarding schools- (185 in urban areas and 741 in rural areas).

Other areas of concern in the region that require attention related to the violence and crime among or against children and women as well as suicides. According to the 2010-2011 Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) of the Agency of Statistics, children in Kyzylorda region experience domestic violence on a higher level (56.4%) than the average in the country (49.5%). According to official data, there were 3,852 crimes committed against women in Kyzylorda region only in 9 months of 2013, which evidences a 14% increase compared to the same data from 2012. Only 49 protective orders were issued in 2013 in line with enforcement of the Law on prevention of domestic violence. There is no other national data on prevalence of domestic violence against women but in general

this form of violence is widespread and tolerated in Kazakhstan. The system of state services for survivors of domestic violence is at the development stage.

Kyzylorda region has a number of key strengths and capabilities that remain underutilized and given the complexities of Kyzylorda region's situation, the region represents a perfect platform for the UN to work with the local authorities in testing a triple win approach by mainstreaming sustainable development at all levels integrating economic, social and environmental aspects and recognizing their inter-linkages. This particular programme aims at advancing welfare in Kazakhstan by focusing at the needs of vulnerable groups in Kyzylorda region affected by the environmental disaster of the Aral Sea area, through enhanced governance and integrated economic, social and environmental components of sustainable development programmes.

Above all, the capacity of the regional government in planning, monitoring and managing the regional development in a sustainable way, accompanied by insufficient access to information and practical tools, remains a cross cutting barrier to achieving tangible results on the ground, change in living standards, and adequate management of natural assets. Despite the commitment of the country to the sustainable development principles in regional planning and a green economy as a key approach to economic growth in a long-term context, regional and local governments often lack the capacity to integrate these principles into planning processes, identify efficient solutions and approaches, and finally implement the activities on the ground effectively. At the same time local communities, having less access to best practices and solutions that could significantly improve their welfare, health and living conditions, are open and motivated to learn and test new tools and methods in farming, livestock breeding, rice production, and fisheries.

### **3. Strategies, including lessons learned and the proposed joint programme**

#### **Background**

The Aral Sea of the Kyzylorda region was a lake between Kazakhstan (Kyzylorda region) in the north and Uzbekistan in the south. Formerly one of the four largest lakes in the world with an area of 68,000 square kilometers (26,300 sq. km), the Aral Sea has been steadily shrinking since the 1960s after the rivers that fed it were diverted by Soviet irrigation projects. The shrinking of the Aral Sea has been called "one of the planet's worst environmental disasters"<sup>4</sup>. The region's once prosperous fishing industry has been essentially destroyed, bringing unemployment and economic hardship, including large scale migration from the region to more hospitable areas of the country. The Aral Sea region is also heavily polluted, with consequent serious public health problems.

The populations of the Kyzylorda region situated on the coasts of the Aral Sea have been increasingly exposed to human security challenges, experiencing economic, social and environmental hardship. Kyzylorda is one of the regions in which key health indicators, including maternal and infant mortality, are among the worst 5 in the country. The presence of Baikonur Cosmodrome, including crashes in the past decade, requires local capacity building for monitoring the impact on health and the environment and developing appropriate measures that can be more widely used at other industrially contaminated sites in the country. It is one of the regions with a very low population density (2.8 persons per sq.m) with the rural population making up the majority (60%).

The Joint Programme aims to advance human security in Kazakhstan by focusing on the needs of vulnerable groups in Kyzylorda region affected by the environmental disaster of the Aral Sea area, through enhanced governance and integrated economic, social and environmental components of sustainable development programmes.

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<sup>4</sup> According to the UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon after he toured the sea by helicopter as part of a visit to the five countries of former Soviet Central Asia in 2010. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/earth/earthnews/7554679/Aral-Sea-one-of-the-planets-worst-environmental-disasters.html>



To this end, the Joint Programme will use a set of strategies aimed at both achieving objectives of the programme and sustainability of results. Joint monitoring of the programme's results, an independent evaluation of the impact on key indicators of the region, as well as capacity-building of partners in the main directions of the joint programme will be important elements of programme implementation. Coordination of Programmes implementation among the regional authorities and UN participating Agencies will allow maximum use of the expertise of UN agencies to achieve progress in pursuing the following goals and objectives in Kyzylorda region:

- Strengthen the capacities of local government to plan for the economic development of the region, stimulate productive employment and enhance entrepreneurial skills of the rural population, especially in the core settlements;
- Support to the system of self-governance by working with state and civil institutions in order to create conditions in which important local issues can be addressed by local population;
- Strengthen the capacity of local institutions at every level including health system (focus on integrated care across all health system levels, from the primary health care level to effective and efficient hospital care), sexual and reproductive health, child protection, cultural heritage to provide better services to the population, especially those in most need (women, children, youth, elderly, PWDs, repatriates, etc);
- Introduce innovative approaches in the region with regards to the well-being and protection of vulnerable groups of population, including children and youth, support to their social and economic inclusion, creation of social infrastructure and 'barrier free' environment;
- Promote sustainable environmental development, including piloting water, energy efficiency in housing and communal sectors, environmentally oriented and adapted usage of land and other natural resources and disaster risk reduction practices.

## **Lessons learned**

In past years UN Agencies did not prioritize the Kyzylorda Oblast for their interventions. However some projects were implemented by individual agencies from 1995 to 2004.

UNICEF worked in the region within the Aral Sea Project for Environmental and Regional Assistance (ASPERA) in 1995-2000, which aimed to address the problems of women and children associated with the Aral Sea crisis. The project, launched in 1995, had five components: maternal health, child health, nutrition, basic education, water and sanitation. The objectives of components in child health related to immunizations, control of diarrheal disease, in nutrition related to breastfeeding, in education, and water and sanitation have been achieved with a clear contribution from UNICEF. Most of the other objectives in child health and maternal health, in malnutrition (including iron deficiency anemia), water and sanitation have not been achieved. To continue the activities on improving the health of young children among vulnerable groups of the population, UNICEF provided technical assistance in effective counseling by patronage nurses, promoting positive healthy nutrition behavior, and in improving care of young children among vulnerable groups of the population.

UNDP ran a project on Gender Mainstreaming in Decision Making in Kyzylorda (2002-2004) to ensure practical, administrative and political conditions for improved representation of women in decision making. In 2003 a sociological survey on the profile of the rural population in Kyzylorda Oblast was carried out to collect information on the living standards of the Oblast's rural population. In 1996-2002 UNDP implemented a project in the Aral Sea region on mobilization of local communities in water and land management, and institutional strengthening of local authorities and civil society.

UNFPA supported interventions on family planning advocacy and contributed to a decrease in induced abortion rates in the region and assisted health professionals to implement evidence-based perinatal technologies.

UNESCO is conducting pilot research to evaluate the continued and potential consequences of environmental migration from the Aral Sea region and implications for development strategy and migration policy. It also conducted a study on cooperation building to manage water conflicts in the Aral Sea basin, as part of its "From Potential Conflict to Co-operation Potential (PCCP)" project. UNESCO helped establish a local newspaper in Kazakh language in Kyzylorda, and assisted in media development projects in the field of information freedom.

UN Women's work has not specifically focused on Kyzylorda region, however, representatives of NGOs and the National commission on women and socio-demographic affairs were among the beneficiaries of UN Women activities in Kazakhstan on a variety of issues related to gender equality and women's empowerment advancement, including combating domestic violence.

WHO has been addressing relevant issues on mother and child health, environment and climate change at the national level, which has resulted in the updated national regulations and building national expertise to be used and reinforced for the needs of Kyzylorda region. WHO will use the Health 2020 policy framework approach as an innovative tool to build capacities in Kyzylorda for innovative approaches leading to sustainable development.

Among other agencies, OSCE has been implementing several projects in support of Aral Sea wetlands biodiversity, fisheries, establishment of a water management training centre in the Kyzylorda University and a number of trainings aimed to build the capacities of local stakeholders. The EU has been supporting the region within its Kazakhstan Regional Development project. The World Bank is financing the rehabilitation of a 1,062 km stretch of road between Shymkent and Aktobe/Kyzylorda Oblast border. This is part of a US\$ 7.5 billion International Transit Corridor development programme of the Government of Kazakhstan linking China (at Khorgos) to Russia (at Zhaisan).

The following key lessons from previous programmes and projects were taken into account while developing the UN Joint Programme:

- Joint coordination and a united approach to the programmes/projects implementation among the international agencies, national and local authorities and communities will help to bring better results overall, as in the case of the UN Joint Programme in East-Kazakhstan Oblast. Moreover, successful approaches introduced in the region may then be replicated and scaled up to the other regions of the country.
- Assistance programmes to the region should be linked to the relevant national and regional development programmes to ensure effective results.
- Capacity development of local authorities, institutions and other stakeholders should be integrated into the programmes to ensure long-term sustainability of the results after donor financial assistance is over.
- There is a need to raise awareness of the notion of local government as a form of exercising public authority at the local level, and a real possibility of local authorities enabling local communities to find a solution to local problems at their own discretion.
- There is also a need to enhance participation of local communities in addressing their concerns and prioritization of problems in development of local policies and budgets.

### **The proposed joint programme**

The proposed joint programme will have the following three components:

**I. Diversified economic development of the region** through capacitating local government to plan for diversified and balanced economic growth and for the increase of the efficiency of state policy on the formation of the economic growth focal points, support to the local development system and small businesses.

Under this component UNDP and UNESCO in collaboration with national and local partners will join efforts to strengthen capacities of local government to plan for diversified and sustainable economic growth. UNDP will be supporting inclusive and innovative business development especially in rural areas and core settlements, providing technical support and small interest-free loans to rural entrepreneurs for innovative and inclusive projects. UNDP will also assist with the formation of the system of local self-governance, civil participation increase in the local decision-making process to the solution of the local social and economic problems, introduction of the best practices in addressing local issues and exchange of knowledge between the regions through information campaign based on the experience of the Joint Programme in East Kazakhstan. Local authorities and civil society will be supported by UNDP in increasing the efficiency of state agents, assessment of public services and state programme implementation.

UNESCO will work on protection of the objects of the Silk Road, the revival and development of the creative industries as a source of income of the population and the preservation of cultural heritage.

**II. Reduction of inequities and disparities in social well-being and health** by capacitating local authorities and civil society in addressing the negative social gradients, increase of employment opportunities and ensure availability and improved access to quality health, justice, education and social services for the vulnerable families, their children and vulnerable population groups.

Under this component UNICEF, UNDP, UN Women, WHO, UNFPA and UNESCO will collaboratively enhance the capacities of the local authorities and civil society to address the negative social gradients and ensure availability and improved access to quality health, justice, education and social services for the population, especially vulnerable groups. In particular, UNICEF and UN Women will focus on raising capacities of the local authorities and service providers to plan, budget, implement, and evaluate services aimed at promoting social inclusion and addressing the needs of those most marginalized.

UNICEF, UNFPA and UNESCO will also engage in designing new participatory mechanisms in local planning for protection of the most vulnerable groups, including children and youth. UNFPA will aim to improve the awareness of civil society, particularly young people, in sexual and reproductive health, rights and family planning and strengthen public demand for high-quality services; to strengthen capacities of local government specialists on Population and Development inter-linkages and effective socio-economic planning and monitoring of regional development programs, taking into account needs of vulnerable population groups. In order to enhance the scope and coverage of special services to better target the unreached families, children and youth, UNICEF will help local government to introduce innovative approaches to delivering them in accordance with the best international experience.

UNDP will provide support in formulation of policies for promoting productive employment and reducing poverty, improving the popularity of technical specialties and support activities of the "With diploma to the Village" Programme. Within the framework of social and economic adaptation and integration of persons with disabilities measures improving the quality of social services and social infrastructure support for persons with disabilities and elderly will be carried out, with a focus on core settlements. Grants provided to support of inclusive projects, including social business ideas should be an incentive for the integration of persons with disabilities, dependency reduction and usage of their compensatory skills for the economic development of the region. In cooperation with UNV will be integrating corporate social responsibility (CSR) approach in public-private partnership

and capacitating local SMEs, CSOs, and academic institutions in promotion of socially oriented business.

WHO will focus on policy advice on development of regional health policies in primary healthcare as well as on raising awareness of local decision-makers on application of the WHO/European health and wellbeing policy framework "Health 2020" aiming to improve health for all and reduce inequities, in particular through participatory governance that will ensure that health is reflected and thought of in all policies especially development of regional strategies. This will be achieved through a life-course approach, tackling the challenges of non-communicable and communicable disease, strengthened people centered health services, and supporting the creation of resilient communities and supporting environment.

### **III Formation and application of sustainable development practices in response to current problems caused by climate change, natural and man-made acts, including the energy efficiency issues in housing sector and sustainable eco-management.**

Within this Component the UNDP will render assistance to Akimat of Kyzylorda oblast in enforcement of Green Economy Concept and Sustainable Environment Model what includes energy saving technologies in the field of housing relations, housing infrastructure, heat and water supply, as also the application of water saving technologies in housing and agricultural sectors. A set of economic incentives to enforce alternative energy resources and to apply other energy effective measures at regional level, including an increase of transparency and performance efficiency of housing subjects, will be developed. The UNDP jointly with WHO will provide a support to local authorities by incorporation of sustainable development principles into the local programs and plans.

UNICEF and WHO will work together on improving the knowledge of local communities about the impact of environmental degradation on their well-being. Furthermore, sustainable environmental and disaster risk reduction practices will be modeled by UNICEF, UNESCO and UNDP to enhance preparedness of the local population, including children and youth, to natural disasters, such as flooding, fires, extreme temperatures.

The details of the activities by UN agencies and local partners with allocated funding are described in Table 1 Results Framework.

In the aftermath of the Rio+20 conference, this will be the first UN joint programme in Kazakhstan that will test a triple-win approach by identifying concrete linkages for action between all three pillars of sustainable development to advance welfare at the local level. Key activities of the project will hit the areas of intersection between economic, social and environmental dimensions. The programme will ensure national ownership of programme components introduced by UN agencies and will assist Kyzylorda region in achieving several social, economic and environmental goals reflected in key national strategies listed below:

- State health development programme "Salamatty Kazakhstan" for 2011-2015;
- State Programme on Development of Education for 2011-2020;
- Law "On Special Social Services" of 2008;
- Law "On Prevention of Domestic Violence" of 2009;
- Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On People's Health and the Healthcare System", 2009;
- Concept of Local Self-Governance Development in the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2012;
- Concept for transition of the Republic of Kazakhstan to Green Economy, 2013;
- Programme "Ak Bulak" for 2011-2020;
- Programme "Business Road Map -2020" to support SME;
- Programme "Road-map of Employment 2020";
- Programme "Housing and Utilities Modernization of the Republic of Kazakhstan" for 2011-2020;

- Programme “Affordable Housing – 2020”;
- Programme “Development of Regions”;
- Programme “With Diploma to a Village”;
- Programme for territorial development of Kyzylorda Oblast for 2011-2015;
- Programme “Energy 2020”;
- Gender Equality Strategy of the Republic of Kazakhstan 2006-2016;
- Strategy “Kazakhstan-2050”.

Six UN agencies will collaborate together and perform joint activities based on their individual comparative advantages and thus advance the operational impact of the project (e.g. WHO – public health and health systems, UNFPA – sexual and reproductive health (including family planning) and reproductive rights; UNICEF – well-being and protection of children and youth; UN Women - women’s empowerment and gender equality; UNDP – economic development and environment protection; UNESCO – safeguarding of local cultural heritage, access to information and sustainable water resources management, etc.)

### **Sustainability of results**

UN Agencies will ensure that the lessons learned during the implementation of the previous programmes and projects in Kyzylorda region are applied. Special attention 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 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, Ministry of Regional Development). It is expected that the activities implemented within the framework of this programme by UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, UN Women, UNESCO and UNDP will complement and facilitate further social policy reforms in Kyzylorda region 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 national capacity development and to 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 the 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 Kyzylorda region 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.

The capacity development programme will ensure ownership of the oblast governance bodies for the process of strengthening 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.

## **4. Results Framework**

The proposal directly addresses the following UNDAF outcomes:

- **Economic and Social Well-Being For All**, with particular attention to vulnerable groups, including women, children, migrants, refugees, youth and aged people, and people with disabilities;
- **Environmental Sustainability, focused** on improved and enhanced government capacities for integrated natural resources management, including the adaptation to and mitigation of acute and chronic disasters resulting from and related to climate change, as well as an increase in the capacity of the government and communities to deal with natural disasters and other emergency situations; and address challenging water management issues, including in the context of climate change;
- **Effective Governance**, including deepened institutional capacities, civil society and media empowerment, and stronger attention to human rights.

When the workplan for 2016 is developed, a new UN cooperation framework will be taken into account. At the same time, the Joint Programme's results will be reviewed to ensure they support that framework. Moreover, the joint programme outcomes/outputs will directly contribute to the following Kazakhstan MDGs: reduce poverty; promote gender equality and empower women; reduce child mortality rates and improve maternal health; ensure environmental sustainability; and to develop a global partnership for development.



**Table 1: Results Framework**

Economic Development and Effective Governance									
JP Outputs	Participating UN organization-specific Outputs	Participating UN organization	Participating UN organization corporate priority	Implementing Partner	Indicative activities for each Output	Resource allocation and indicative time frame* (in US Dollars)			
						2014	2015	2016	Total
<b>Output 1. Local government is capacitated to plan for diversified and balanced economic growth, local self-governance system is in place, support to SME provided</b>	<p>1.1 Capacities of local government to plan for diversified economic growth and partnerships with SMEs are enhanced (UNDP, UNESCO and UNV).</p> <p>Indicator: Recommendations for regional development and economic diversification; Target: 1 published quality analytical report with recommendations that includes potential benefits from the transport corridor Baseline: 0</p> <p>Indicator: Number of successful business projects supported Target: 2014 – 5, 2015 – 6, 2016 – 10.</p>	UNDP	<p>Social sector stakeholders are able to better plan, implement and monitor quality of social services, with special emphasis on targeted vulnerable groups Parliament, sub-national legislative bodies and civil society organizations have strengthened capacity for dialogue and collaboration.</p>	<p>Kyzylorda Oblast Akimat: Division of Entrepreneurship and Tourism; Division of Economy and Budget Planning; Regional Akimats, NGOs, Private Sector. Ministry of Culture and Information, Archaeological Expertise Company, Historical Museum of Kyzylorda Oblast, Union of Artisans of Kazakhstan, National Committee for Safeguarding of</p>	<p>Analytical support to the regional development and diversification of the economy and the development of specific recommendations by the example of rayon of Kyzylorda region;</p>	10,000 (RB)	10,000 (RB)	10,000 (RB)	30,000 (RB)
		UNDP				<p>Improving capacity of local Maslikhats and Akimats in supporting small and medium-sized businesses, strategic planning, evaluation and execution of the state regional development programs with a focus on rural settlements; Capacity building for local NGOs as well as local authorities on monitoring public service delivery;</p>	10,000 (RB)	20,000 (RB)	20,000 (RB)

<p>Baseline: 0;</p> <p>Indicator: Number of beneficiaries served by business-consultants /on-line centers Target: 2014 – 50/50, 2015 – 1000/1000, 2016 – 1000/1000 Baseline: 0;</p> <p>Indicator: Number of successfully operating on-line centers Target: 2014 – 4, 2015 – 10, 2016 – 14 Baseline: 0</p> <p>Indicator: Implementation of ratified conventions, notably the 1972 (World Heritage) and 2003 (Intangible Cultural Heritage) ensured. Ratification of 2005 convention (Diversity of Cultural Expressions) promoted. Baseline: 0 conventions</p>	UNDP	<p>Civil society organizations in targeted areas actively engage in community mobilization</p> <p>Promotion and protection of cultural diversity for sustainable development.</p>	<p>intangible cultural heritage under the National Commission of Kazakhstan for UNESCO and ISESCO</p>	<p>Analysis of the infrastructure along the Kyzylorda part of the “Western Europe-Western China” Transport Corridor vis-à-vis economic potential of infrastructure objects and safety for people and animals, as well as practical recommendation based on best practices for the efficient use of the Road;</p>	10,000 (RB)	20,000 (RB)	20,000 (RB)	50,000 (RB)
	UNDP			<p>Capacity assessment of the local business to operate the Transport Corridor and activities aimed at its enhancement;</p>	19,000 (RB)	35,000 (RB)	40,000 (RB)	94,000 (RB)
	UNDP			<p>Support to at least one object of infrastructure along the “Western Europe –Western China” Corridor and assistance to local authorities to partner with local SMEs and academic institutions for building the logistics along the Transport Corridor and diversifying the employment opportunities for local population;</p>	20,000 (RB)	30,000 (RB)	50,000 (RB)	100,000 (RB)
	UNDP			<p>Grants will be disbursed to rural entrepreneurs for inclusive and innovative business ideas in selected districts for rural entrepreneurs, including those in agriculture and tourism with the focus on core (oporny) settlements;</p>	63,000 (RB)	67,000 (RB)	75,000 (RB)	205,000 (RB)

		UNESCO			Tangible and intangible heritage safeguarded as a source of sustainable livelihoods and sustainable local framework for protection of Silk Roads sites, revival of creative industries and strengthening national capacities for safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage.	29,000 (RB)  9,000 (UNESCO)	25,000 (RB)  10,000 (UNESCO)	14,000 (RB)  10,000 (UNESCO)	68,000 (RB)  29,000 (UNESCO)
	1.2. Citizen participation in local self-governance and local decision-making are strengthened (UNDP)	UNDP			Information campaign among citizens on local self-governance and knowledge sharing on success projects on solving social-economic problems by local population in core settlements ;	20,000 (RB)  20,000 (UNDP)	44,000 (RB)  2,000 (UNDP)	35,000 (RB)  0 (UNDP)	99,000 (RB)  22,000 (UNDP)
	Indicator: Awareness of rural population on the possibilities provided by local self-government Target: high (over 80% of respondents) Baseline: low (less than 20% of respondents;	UNDP			Organizing and conducting gatherings aimed at determination of acute problems and work with initiative groups on elaboration of local development projects for approval of rayon maslikhats;	7,000 (RB)  2,000 (UNDP)	7,000 (RB)  3,000 (UNDP)	10,000 (RB)  0 (UNDP)	24,000 (RB)  5,000 (UNDP)
	Indicator: Number of successful projects implemented within self-governance scheme Target: 2014 – min 4, 2015 – min 6, 2016 – min 6 Baseline: 0	UNDP			Activities supporting local youth organizations and other CSOs in rural areas aimed at citizen's in the solution of socio-economic problems;	1,192 (RB)  11,222 (UNDP)	53,808 (RB)  0 (UNDP)	30,000 (RB)  0 (UNDP)	85,000 (RB)  11,222 (UNDP)
	Indicator: Number of districts covered by information complain on the local self-government projects Target: 2014- 2, 2015	UNDP			Development of training modules for rural akimats and maslikhst to capacitate local authorities;	0 (RB)  12,000 (UNDP)	0 (RB)  5,000 UNDP	0 (RB)  0 (UNDP)	0 (RB)  17,000 (UNDP)

	– 3, 2016 – 2 Baseline: 0  Indicator: Rating of the Regional Akimat in the achievement of strategic goals and tasks Target: 20% improvement by 2016 Baseline: 9 <sup>th</sup> place (2013)	UNDP			Grants programme for rurally based NGOs aimed at developing local self-governance with the focus on core (oporny) settlements;	74,000 (RB)	90,000 (RB)	100,000 (RB)	264,000 (RB)
						20,000 (UNDP)	10,500 (UNDP)	0 (UNDP)	30,500 (UNDP)
		UNDP			Capacity building for local Maslikhats and Akimats on participatory approach with the focus on core (oporny) settlements;	20,000 (RB)	7,000 (RB)	0 (RB)	27,000 (RB)
						30,000 (UNDP)	8,778 (UNDP)	0 (UNDP)	38,778 (UNDP)
		UNDP			Monitoring of rural gatherings and councils of the local maslikhats for the selection of financial applications from local areas;	5,000 (RB)	5,000 (RB)	5,000 (RB)	15,000 (RB)
						9,000 (UNDP)	2,500 (UNDP)	0 (UNDP)	11,500 (UNDP)
		UNDP			Monitoring of projects implemented and lessons learned that matter for the development of the policy in the area of self-governance:	3,000 (RB)	5,000 (RB)	15,000 (RB)	23,000 (RB)
						21,000 (UNDP)	1,500 (UNDP)	0 (UNDP)	22,500 (UNDP)
		UNDP			Capacity building activities in monitoring of public services and implementation of state programmes in core (oporny) settlements.	14,000 (RB)	30,000 (RB)	30,000 (RB)	74,000 (RB)
						20,000 (UNDP)	1,500 UNDP	0 (UNDP)	21,500 (UNDP)
<b>Social-economic Development of the Region and Employment Increase</b>									
<b>Output 2. Disparities in social well-being and health are reduced, employment opportunities are increased, access to quality health,</b>	2.1 Capacities of local government and local service providers to plan, budget, implement, monitor and evaluate programmes aimed at improved social inclusion and reduced social disparities of the	UNICEF	Access to quality social services.  Social sector stakeholders are able to better plan, implement and monitor quality of social	All relevant departments of Kyzylorda city Akimat, Child rights protection department of economy and budget planning, department of statistics of Kyzylorda oblast Akimat.	The Child Friendly City Initiative is introduced in Kyzylorda city for child focused local level planning, budgeting and monitoring in line with the national indicators for assessment and recognition of cities as child friendly.	30,000 (RB)	45,000 (RB)	20,000 (RB)	95,000 (RB)
						5,000 (UNICEF)	5,000 (UNICEF)	5,000 (UNICEF)	15,000 (UNICEF)

<b>justice, education and social services for the vulnerable families, their children and vulnerable population groups is improved.</b>	vulnerable groups are strengthened (UNICEF, UN Women)  Indicator: CFC Coordination group is established within the city Akimat Baseline: not established	UNICEF	services, with special emphasis on target vulnerable groups. Right of a child for survival, development and protection. Ending violence against women and girls.	National and local mass media, press office of akimat.  UN Women Implementing partner/Responsible party: Public Foundation "Crisis Center "PODRUGI"  Representative of the National commission on women and socio-demographic affairs, police and its department on protection of women, local NGOs, crisis center	Child well-being monitoring system is set-up in Kyzylorda region as a base for future planning and budgeting of programs targeting vulnerable groups in the region.	69,000 (RB) 8,000 (UNICEF)	68,000 (RB) 7,000 (UNICEF)	30,000 (RB) 5,000 (UNICEF)	167,000 (RB) 20,000 (UNICEF)
	Number of child well-being indicators disaggregated by sex, location and age Baseline: not established	UNICEF			Improving the understanding of local media on child rights situation and apply ethical norms in reporting on child related issues.	15,000 (RB) 5,000 (UNICEF)	25,000 (RB) 5,000 (UNICEF)	10,000 (RB) 5,000 (UNICEF)	50,000 (RB) 15,000 (UNICEF)
	Number of local media who have improved understanding on child rights situation and apply ethical norms in reporting on child issues. Baseline: 0 (zero)	UN Women			Capacity development and technical support to local government for implementation of the law "On prevention of domestic violence"	40,000 (RB) 15,000 (UN Women)	30,000 (RB) 15,000 (UN Women)	23,333 (RB) 10,000 (UN Women)	93,333 (RB) 40,000 (UN Women)
	Indicator: Local public allocation for implementation of Law on prevention of domestic violence in relation to support to survivors of domestic violence increased by 15% by 2016 Baseline: 0								
	2.2 New participatory mechanisms are designed for effective and efficient local level planning, budgeting and management for protection of the most vulnerable groups of society (UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO)	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 and budget planning, employment coordination and social protection, health, child rights protection, education, internal affairs, of Kyzylorda oblast akimat, prosecutor's office, courts,	To improve local systems of social protection and social services that protect children, adolescents and families from poverty, reduce disparities and promote social inclusion through evidence based analysis of social policy efficiency and effectiveness at local level	41,000 (RB) 9,000 (UNICEF)	42,000 (RB) 8,000 (UNICEF)	16,000 (RB) 8,000 (UNICEF)	99,000 (RB) 25,000 (UNICEF)

<p>Indicator: Share of local budget allocated to social protection for children Baseline: to be established</p> <p>Indicator: Ratio of children in institutional care to children in alternative family/ community-based care Baseline: 17/83</p> <p>Indicator: ratio of juveniles diverted to alternative services at the pre-trial stage to the number of committed crimes in pilot sites Baseline: 0 children diverted to alternative services</p> <p>Indicator: % of child closed and residential facilities monitored by independent bodies Baseline: 0% of institutions</p> <p>Indicator: Unmet needs to contraceptives Baseline: 11,2</p> <p>Indicator: Number of young people empowered to advocate behaviors to prevent unwanted pregnancies and HIV transmission. Baseline: 0</p>	UNICEF	Improved planning, financing management of integrated social protection programmes.	NGOs, etc. Human rights Commission under the President of RK Public library of Kzylorda oblast; e-Gov;	To modernize current family support and child care systems with a specific focus on prevention of 0-3 child abandonment by introducing integrated inclusive community-based special social services provision to vulnerable families and children with disabilities, including costing of specialized social services for vulnerable groups	180,000 (RB)	180,000 (RB)	70,000 (RB)	430,000 (RB)
		Access to human rights information			20,000 (UNICEF)	20,000 (UNICEF)	10,000 (UNICEF)	50,000 (UNICEF)
	UNICEF				Set up Justice for Children programme for children alleged offenders, victims and witnesses of crime, including enhancing the system of protection from violence and access to justice	118,000 (RB)	117,000 (RB)	80,000 (RB)
				31,000 UNICEF	31,000 UNICEF	30,000 UNICEF	92,000 UNICEF	
	UNFPA			To expand capacities of rights holders and duty bearers in achieving universal access to sexual and reproductive health (including family planning) through improved public demand for and provision of high quality education, information, communication, counselling and services to the population with special focus on women and young people	42,900 (RB)	54,900 (RB)	30,533 (RB)	128,333 (RB)
					18,000 (UNFPA)	17,000 (UNFPA)	17,000 (UNFPA)	52,000 (UNFPA)



	<p>Indicator: Rate of compliance of students education on sexual and reproductive health, including HIV and AIDS issues with UNESCO standards. Baseline: 0</p> <p>Indicator: Number of local government specialists trained on Population and Development interlinkages and effective socio-economic planning and monitoring of regional development programs, taking into account needs of vulnerable groups of the population Baseline: 0</p> <p>Number of public libraries are using human rights digital library Baseline: 0</p>	UNFPA			<p>To strengthen capacities of local government on Population and Development interlinkages integration of demographic data in the socio-economic planning and monitoring of regional development programs, taking into account needs of vulnerable groups of the population</p>	<p>15,000 (RB)</p> <p>6,000 (UNFPA)</p>	<p>10,000 (RB)</p> <p>6,000 (UNFPA)</p>	<p>10,000 (RB)</p> <p>6,000 (UNFPA)</p>	<p>35,000 (RB)</p> <p>18,000 (UNFPA)</p>
		UNESCO			<p>Access to information on citizens' rights and services and capacities of local authorities to distribute information improved.</p>	<p>29,000 (RB)</p> <p>9,000 (UNESCO)</p>	<p>25,000 (RB)</p> <p>9,000 (UNESCO)</p>	<p>14,000 (RB)</p> <p>11,000 (UNESCO)</p>	<p>68,000 (RB)</p> <p>29,000 (UNESCO)</p>
	<p>2.3. Innovative approaches to providing special social services to families, children and youth are introduced in rural areas ((UNICEF))</p> <p>Indicator: Number of approaches</p>	UNICEF	<p>Increase of civil and social participation of young people.</p> <p>Right of a child for survival, development</p>	<p>Department of youth policy, health, education, social protection, child protection of Kyzylorda oblast Akimat, city Akimat, NGOs, local TV channels and newspapers,</p>	<p>To support rural youth centres in 3 most vulnerable and remote rayons to increase local capacities in providing quality services and support to adolescents and youth;</p>	<p>61,000 (RB)</p> <p>4,000 (UNICEF)</p>	<p>78,000 (RB)</p> <p>3,000 (UNICEF)</p>	<p>37,000 (RB)</p> <p>3,000 (UNICEF)</p>	<p>176,000 (RB)</p> <p>10,000 (UNICEF)</p>

<p>introduced and proven as effective in the framework of rural youth centers. Baseline: 0</p> <p>% of patronage nursing/home-visiting services provided to mothers and children in rural settlements Baseline: to be established</p> <p>Suicide prevention programme introduced to decrease suicidal behaviour among adolescents. Baseline: 0</p> <p>Indicator: Increased awareness of the families and local community on good practices of child care (health, inclusion, and youth); Baseline: Poor knowledge on child care</p>	UNICEF	and protection  Access to quality social services	Akimat press offices, local communities etc.	To strengthen community nursing/home-visiting services in addressing inequities at community level for better counselling the parents and caregivers for children under 5 to reduce morbidity and mortality of children under 5 from preventable causes;	62,000 (RB) 13,000 (UNICEF)	58,000 (RB) 7,000 (UNICEF)	43,000 (RB) 7,000 UNICEF	163,000 (RB) 27,000 (UNICEF)
	UNICEF			To improve antenatal care in the region to increase the coverage of pregnant women and reduce anaemia prevalence with a focus on the most vulnerable groups in rural areas, including affected by Aral sea devastation, with the aim to reduce perinatal mortality;	62,000 (RB) 13,000 (UNICEF)	67,000 (RB) 8,000 (UNICEF)	52,000 (RB) 8,000 (UNICEF)	181,000 (RB) 29,000 (UNICEF)
	UNICEF			To improve suicide prevention programme through increasing the capacity of health, education and other sectors to effectively prevent suicides among children and youth;	84,000 (RB) 6,000 (UNICEF)	85,000 (RB) 5,000 (UNICEF)	65,000 (RB) 5,000 (UNICEF)	234,000 (RB) 16,000 (UNICEF)
	UNICEF			To raise awareness of families and the local community on best practices in the field of child care and child protection methods (WASH, baby nutrition, growth monitoring, prevention of abandonment of children aged 0-3 years);	60,000 (RB) 10,000 (UNICEF)	60,000 (RB) 10,000 (UNICEF)	45,000 (RB) 5,000 (UNICEF)	165,000 (RB) 25,000 (UNICEF)

<p>2.4. Support in formulation of policies for promoting productive employment and poverty reduction (UNDP)</p> <p>Indicator: Number of jobs created including those for PWD Target: 2014 – 10 and 5 for PWD, 2015 – 15 and 7, 2016 – 20 and 10. Baseline:0</p> <p>Indicator: Number of social workers that increased their capacity Target: 30 Baseline:0</p> <p>Indicator: Number of beneficiaries served by business corporate volunteers Target: 50 Baseline:0</p> <p>Indicator: Number of implemented projects that solve social problems of those most vulnerable Target: 2014 – 4, 2015 – 5, 2016 - 6. Baseline: 0;</p> <p>Indicator: Number of objects that benefited from implementation of inclusive projects Target: 2014 – 7, 2015 – 8, 2016 - 0. Baseline: 0</p>	UNDP	<p>Social sector stakeholders (in the public sector and civil society) are able to better plan, implement and monitor quality of social services, with special emphasis on target vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>Departments of Internal Policy, Employment Coordination and Social Programmes, Economy and Budget Planning; Entrepreneurship and tourism of Kyzylorda Oblast Akimat; City and rayon Akimats, NGOs, Private Sector.</p>	<p>Stimulating employment in Kyzylorda oblast and study on labour market with recommendations on balancing supply and demand, increase of popularity of technical specialities and support to the Programme “With Diploma to the Village”;</p>	<p>50,000 (RB)</p> <p>8,000 (UNDP)</p>	<p>40,000 (RB)</p> <p>8,000 (UNDP)</p>	<p>10,000 (RB)</p> <p>0 (UNDP)</p>	<p>100,000 (RB)</p> <p>16,000 (UNDP)</p>
	UNDP			<p>Small grants programme for local NGOs on service delivery to vulnerable groups, social business ideas with the focus on core (oporny) settlements;</p>	<p>60,000 (RB)</p> <p>9,000 (UNDP)</p>	<p>44,000 (RB)</p> <p>9,000 (UNDP)</p>	<p>12,000 (RB)</p> <p>9,500 (UNDP)</p>	<p>116,000 (RB)</p> <p>27,500 (UNDP)</p>
	UNDP			<p>Monitoring implementation of the small grants programme and identifying the success stories for dissemination among other regions of the country;</p>	<p>20,000 (RB)</p> <p>9,000 (UNDP)</p>	<p>20,000 (RB)</p> <p>9,000 (UNDP)</p>	<p>20,000 (RB)</p> <p>0 (UNDP)</p>	<p>60,000 (RB)</p> <p>18,000 (UNDP)</p>
	UNDP			<p>Promoting employment of PWDs etc. and other efforts supporting the latter and social enterprises development with the focus on core settlements;</p>	<p>20,000 (RB)</p> <p>10,000 (UNDP)</p>	<p>16,000 (RB)</p> <p>10,000 (UNDP)</p>	<p>12,000 (RB)</p> <p>0 (UNDP)</p>	<p>48,000 (RB)</p> <p>20,000 (UNDP)</p>
	UNDP			<p>Partnerships with vocal education training facilities on professional orientation and economic integration of youth and vulnerable groups;</p>	<p>21,000 (RB)</p> <p>14,000 (UNDP)</p>	<p>15,000 (RB)</p> <p>14,000 (UNDP)</p>	<p>25,000 (RB)</p> <p>5,00 (UNDP)</p>	<p>61,000 (RB)</p> <p>28,500 (UNDP)</p>

		UNDP/ UNV			Piloting of Corporate Volunteer Scheme for integrating Corporate Social Responsibility approach in public-private partnership and capacity building of local SMEs, CSOs, and academic institutions.	29,000 (RB)  10,000 (UNDP)	15,000 (RB)  10,000 (UNDP)	31,000 (RB)  0 (UNDP)	75,000 (RB)  20,000 (UNDP)
	2.5. Advanced regional health policies development, responsive to the needs of the population at the primary health care level (WHO)  % of PHC facilities in Kyzylorda develop institutional action plans based on assessment of local population needs (epidemiological assessment; preferences of population; specific socio-economic profile of the sub-area) Baseline: 0  % of PHC facilities (management/responsible staff) covered by WHO trainings; Baseline: 0 Target: 2014 (20 %); 2015 (20 %) 2016 (10%)	WHO	Performance of the healthcare system at the primary healthcare level is strengthened	Ministry of Health; Regional Healthcare Department; Selected PHC facilities in districts	Improvement of PHC services and their adaptation for provision of integrated, people centred health services, using analysis of socio-economic determinants to identify most vulnerable populations, incl. antenatal care at ambulatory level, NCD care, MH care, provision of care for IDUs and persons with HIV, TB services and for improvement of health of workers;	28,000 (RB)  15,000 (WHO)	32,000 (RB)  17,000 (WHO)	12,000 (RB)  12,000 (WHO)	72,000 (RB)  44,000 (WHO)
		WHO			Improved management capacity to apply quality assurance mechanisms at primary health care facilities including supportive supervision, mentoring, monitoring of quality of care indicators for better outcomes of treatment of conditions and diseases presenting the highest burden on public health (communicable and non-communicable diseases and diseases related to EH exposure);	15,000 (RB)  10,000 (WHO)	26,000 (RB)  12,000 (WHO)	15,000 (RB)  17,000 (WHO)	56,000 (RB)  39,000 (WHO)

		WHO			Improved disease-case management of selected most actual diseases (cardio-vascular diseases, diabetes; mental health) through reinforcement of national guidelines and integration of primary and specialized services	21,000 (RB)  12,000 (WHO)	22,000 (RB)  12,000 (WHO)	8,000 (RB)  10,000 (WHO)	51,000 (RB)  34,000 (WHO)
2.6. Increased awareness of local decision makers on application of "Health in all policies" approach in regional development strategy (WHO)		WHO	Women, children and young, especially those in rural areas and from risk groups, have better access to healthcare services as a result of strengthened health system	Local Akimat, Departments of Internal Affairs, Education, NGOs, medical college	Increased awareness of local decision makers and key professionals on risk factors of non-communicable diseases posing the highest burden on sustainable regional development	10,000 (RB)  5,000 (WHO)	25,000 (RB)  12,000 (WHO)	8,000 (RB)  9,000 (WHO)	43,000 (RB)  26,000 (WHO)
Inter-sectoral plan for reducing child injury and mortality developed in line with WHO "Violence and Injury prevention" – reduced number of serious child injuries and mortality due to accidents at home and in traffic Baseline: no plan		WHO			Improved inter-sectoral coalition of all government and non-government sectors in the region to improve prevention of non-communicable diseases that pose the highest burden on regional development	6,000 (RB)  3,000 (WHO)	22,000 (RB)  12,000 (WHO)	5,000 (RB)  6,000 (WHO)	33,000 (RB)  21,000 (WHO)
Mortality of children under 5 in Kyzylorda due to accidents at home and in traffic reduced by 10 % Baseline: TBD		WHO			Facilitate setting up an integrated system of non-communicable diseases surveillance in line with the national surveillance framework, support its operation and use of information for local action plans adaptation and strengthening	20,000 (RB)  15,000 (WHO)	30,000 (RB)  12,000 (WHO)	7,000 (RB)  8,000 (WHO)	57,000 (RB)  35,000 (WHO)
Kyzylorda regional health development policy includes objectives and targets on reduction of burden of non-communicable diseases and related risk factors – linked to the overall national NCD monitoring structure enabling monitoring inequities Baseline: 0 indicators on NCD included in any		WHO			Increased awareness of local decision makers and professionals on the issues of violence, injury prevention through series of WHO Violence Injury Prevention workshops conducted in the region	5,000 (RB)  5,000 (WHO)	18,000 (RB)  2,000 (WHO)	5,333 (RB)  5,000 (WHO)	28,333 (RB)  12,000 (WHO)

	plan  Number of workshops held for training staff of: branch offices of Republican Centre for Health Care development, branch offices of healthy lifestyles institutes and of the Kyzylorda Health care department on the NCD global action plan and 9 objectives and 25 voluntary indicators Baseline: 0	WHO			School health behavior study performed as a pilot for a nation-wide follow up and capacities strengthened for using the survey to promote Healthy Behavior among school children	7,000 (RB)  3,000 (WHO)	10,000 (RB)  1,000 (WHO)	5,000 (RB)  5,000 (WHO)	22,000 (RB)  9,000 (WHO)
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### Environmental Sustainability, Energy Efficiency and Housing and Communal Sphere

<b>Output 3.</b> Sustainable development practices in response to the current problems caused by climate change, natural and man-made aspects of development, including energy efficiency in the housing sector and sustainable environmental management are established and used	3.1. More extensive knowledge of local communities about the impact of environmental degradation on their well-being is increased (UNICEF, WHO)  Indicator: % of children under age 5 with anemia Baseline: 51.8 %	UNICEF	Access to quality medical, social and educational services based on life-skills development	Departments of health, emergency of Kyzylorda oblast Akimat, local communities, NGOs	To improve child care and nutrition in vulnerable families of rural districts most affected from environmental degradation, with special focus on parents of children under 3 years old;	38,000 (RB)  5,000 (UNICEF)	62,000 (RB)  5,000 (UNICEF)	40,000 (RB)  5,000 (UNICEF)	140,000 (RB)  15,000 (UNICEF)
	Knowledge of local health and general communities increased by 30% based on evaluation tests of educational events conducted; Baseline 0	WHO			Awareness of local authorities on essential steps towards application of environmental data for the assessment of its health impact on the population exposed to environmental and occupational health risks and strengthened chemical safety knowledge;	22,000 (RB)  2,000 (WHO)	36,000 (RB)  4,500 (WHO)	10,000 (RB)  4,000 (WHO)	68,000 (RB)  10,500 (WHO)



		WHO			Local authorities equipped with the tools and knowledge to assess the impact of climate change and develop respective health action plans;	30,000 (RB) 2,000 (WHO)	27,000 (RB) 3,000 (WHO)	7,000 (RB) 1,000 (WHO)	64,000 (RB) 6,000 (WHO)
<p>3.2. Sustainable environmental and disaster risk reduction practices are modelled for its potential wider replication, including energy efficiency in the area of housing and communal services (UNICEF, UNESCO, UNDP)</p> <p>Indicator: Quantity of public educational institutions, which have applied the methods of rational energy consumption (incl. heating and electricity), developed and enforced energy management, emergency situations actions plans to be updated considering the natural disaster risk mitigation components; Number of schools practicing emergency plans updated with DRR components; Baseline: 0</p> <p>Enhanced capacities targeted groups on water and DRR education in particular on IWRM: Number of materials/tools produced; Baseline: 0</p>		UNICEF UNDP	Access to qualitative microclimate in administrative (public) and residential buildings, including the optimal light and temperature conditions, medical, social and educational services based on living skills development Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded	Departments of Emergency, education, health, employment coordination and social programmes, Land planning, Agriculture, Natural Resources, Economy and Budget Planning, Business development, Energy of Kyzylorda oblast Akimat, relevant departments in 6 rayon Akimats	Support to educational institutions, apartment owners associations and other condominium forms to improve microclimate and lighting conditions with aim of energy efficiency promotion and ensuring the life quality, obtaining the environmental, economic and social benefits. Support to educational institutions in equipping and readiness to such disasters like earthquakes, water-floods, fires, extremely high and low temperatures, etc;	78,000 (RB) 2,000 (UNICEF) 17,650 (RB) 26,145 (UNDP)	68,000 (RB) 2,000 (UNICEF) 17,842 (RB) 13,073 (UNDP)	49,000 (RB) 1,000 (UNICEF) 39,497 (RB) 19,608 (UNDP)	195,000 (RB) 5,000 (UNICEF) 74,989 (RB) 58,826 (UNDP)
		UNESCO			To increase education capacities for water and DRR management through enhancing formal, informal and non-formal water and DRR education for communities and stakeholders;	28,000 (RB) 9,000 (UNESCO)	25,000 (RB) 10,000 (UNESCO)	14,000 (RB) 10,000 (UNESCO)	67,000 (RB) 29,000 (UNESCO)
		UNDP			Capacity-building activities for rural citizens on "green technologies" including in the area of the housing and communal services, and best practices of aquaculture development;	20,302 (RB) 16,143 (UNDP)	25,230 (RB) 9,607 (UNDP)	5,000 (RB) 0 (UNDP)	50,532 (RB) 25,750 (UNDP)

<p>Number of trainings organized Baseline:0 Target: 3</p> <p>Indicator: number of entities that have implemented the practices of rational use of energy, including electricity and energy management. Baseline: 0</p> <p>Indicator: Local stakeholders are well informed of possible improvement of their life quality by means of "green solutions", including the energy efficiency in housing sector</p> <p>Baseline: Local stakeholders are not informed on the opportunities to improve their livelihoods by using "green solutions" and have no access to such information.</p> <p>Indicators: Environmental targets consider impacts and benefits can be gained from using new approaches and tools of resource management and techniques. Baseline: Number of economic tools integrated into regional planning.</p>					<p>Activities for the increase of transparency and efficiency of the actors of housing and communal sector;</p> <p>50,000 (RB)</p> <p>10,000 (UNDP)</p>	<p>10,000 (RB)</p> <p>10,000 (UNDP)</p>	<p>4,000 (RB)</p> <p>0 (UNDP)</p>	<p>64,000 (RB)</p> <p>20,000 (UNDP)</p>
					<p>Introduction of water saving technologies (drip irrigation etc.) in agricultural practice (including rice cultivation) etc;</p> <p>20,357 (RB)</p> <p>0 (UNDP)</p>	<p>80,392 (RB)</p> <p>65,360 (UNDP)</p>	<p>20,900 (RB)</p> <p>9,608 (UNDP)</p>	<p>121,649 (RB)</p> <p>74,968 (UNDP)</p>
					<p>Principles of sustainable development and energy efficiency are mainstreamed into local government programme and plans and their implementation at the premises of selected social objects. Conduct public monitoring of the current oblast development programme implementation;</p> <p>62,854 (RB)</p> <p>75,490 (UNDP)</p>	<p>156,844 (RB)</p> <p>98,040 (UNDP)</p>	<p>158,926 (RB)</p> <p>134,086 (UNDP)</p>	<p>378,624 (RB)</p> <p>307,616 (UNDP)</p>
					<p>Introduction of sustainable agriculture practices along the West Europe and West China Road;</p> <p>26,470 (RB)</p> <p>26,143 (UNDP)</p>	<p>123,638 (RB)</p> <p>52,287 (UNDP)</p>	<p>35,900 (RB)</p> <p>19,607 (UNDP)</p>	<p>186,008 (RB)</p> <p>98,037 (UNDP)</p>
					<p>Study to elaborate economic incentives for sustainable agriculture including pasture management and its practical testing;</p> <p>34,201 (RB)</p> <p>19,608 (UNDP)</p>	<p>0 (RB)</p> <p>19,608 (UNDP)</p>	<p>0 (RB)</p> <p>19,608 (UNDP)</p>	<p>34,201 (RB)</p> <p>58,824 (UNDP)</p>

					Survey on enforcement of alternative energy resources in remote rural areas, incl. for application of automated heat and hot water supply systems and pilot initiatives on enforcement of energy efficiency measures in rural areas management;	16,436 (RB)	53,906 (RB)	26,390 (RB)	96,732 (RB)
						26,143 (UNDP)	19,607 (UNDP)	19,608 (UNDP)	65,358 (UNDP)
	3.3 Principles of sustainable development are mainstreamed into local government programmes and plans.  Indicator: Regional planning process is decentralized and allows engagement of broader public. Baseline: Regional planning process is very centralized and does not allow for engagement of broader public.	UNDP	Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded	Akimat of Kyzylorda region: Land planning Department, Agriculture Department, Natural Resources Department, Economy and Budget Planning Department, Business development Department, Health Department, Emergency Department, relevant departments in 6 rayon Akimats, NGOs	Review and evaluate existing regional program's planning processes, targets and indicators to ensure that economic, social and environmental targets are equally represented and interlinked as well as the level of their effectiveness in guiding sub-national planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation.	0 (RB)	37,940 (RB)	14,000 (RB)	51,940 (RB)
	Indicators: Establishment of the system of regional planning providing integrated development targets in economic, social, and environmental dimensions. Baseline: The existing system of planning does not ensure integrated development targets in these three equally	UNDP			Introduction of energy efficiency measures in managing communal systems of the rural settlements;	8,000 (RB)	24,000 (RB)	13,000 (RB)	45,000 (RB)
						13,000 (UNDP)	10,000 (UNDP)	10,000 (UNDP)	33,000 (UNDP)

	important dimensions.  Indicator: at least 5 hospitals undergo Hospital safety assessment Baseline: 0  Main principles of health early warning systems are incorporated in local development plans; Baseline: 0	UNDP			Improve capacity of the local governments and other stakeholders to ensure that all in-region opportunities are used to increase efficiency of the key agricultural practices and natural resource management;	8,436 (RB)	24,700 (RB)	13,390 (RB)	46,526 (RB)
						13,144 (UNDP)	9,608 (UNDP)	9,608 (UNDP)	32,360 (UNDP)
		WHO UNDP			Hospital safety assessments to be conducted in selected health care facilities enabling identification of needs for improved resilience;	15,000 (RB) 4 000 (WHO)	15,000 (RB) 2000 (WHO)	5,000 (RB) 1000 (WHO)	35,000 (RB) 7 000 (WHO)
		WHO UNDP			16,340 (RB) 32,680 (UNDP)	24,400 (RB) 13,071 (UNDP)	29,500 (RB) 19,607 (UNDP)	70,240 (RB) 65,358 (UNDP)	
		WHO UNDP			19,000 (RB) 1,000 (WHO)	20,000 (RB) 2,500 (WHO)	15,000 (RB) 3,000 (WHO)	54,000 (RB) 6,500 (WHO)	
					18,954 (RB) 65,360 (UNDP)	21,108 (RB) 13,072 (UNDP)	39,497 (RB) 19,608 (UNDP)	79,559 (RB) 98,040 (UNDP)	
	Management	UNDP	Efficient project management, achievement of the objectives and expected results	Kyzylorda Oblast Akimat: Division of Economy and Budget Planning; Regional Akimats, NGOs	Project management, monitoring and evaluation, and experience extension	0 (RB) 100,000 (UNDP)	0 (RB) 100,000 (UNDP)	100,000 (RB) 0 (UNDP)	100,000 (RB) 200,000 (UNDP)
<b>UNDP</b>	Programme Cost (Core + RB funds)					1,431,414	1,718,586	1,350,000	4,500,000
	Indirect Support Cost (7% from RB funds)					50,779	76,791	68,691	196,262
<b>UNICEF</b>	Programme Cost (Core + RB funds)					1,029,000	1,071,000	654,000	2,754,000
	Indirect Support Cost (7% from RB funds)					58,748	62,477	36,439	157,664
<b>WHO</b>	Programme Cost (Core + RB funds)					275,000	375,000	183,333	833,333
	Indirect Support Cost (7% from RB funds)					12,953	18,514	6,695	38,162

<b>UNESCO</b>	Programme Cost (Core + RB funds)	113,000	104,000	73,000	290,000
	Indirect Support Cost (7% from RB funds)	5,626	4,907	13,280	13,280
<b>UN Women</b>	Programme Cost (Core + RB funds)	55,000	45,000	33,333	133,333
	Indirect Support Cost (7% from RB funds)	2,617	1,963	1,526	6,106
<b>UNFPA</b>	Programme Cost (Core + RB funds)	81,900	87,900	63,533	233,333
	Indirect Support Cost (7% from RB funds)	3,788	4,246	2,652	10,685
<b>Total</b>	<b>Programme Cost (Core + RB funds)</b>	<b>2,985,314</b>	<b>3,401,486</b>	<b>2,357,199</b>	<b>8,743,999</b>
	<b>Indirect Support Cost (7% from RB funds)</b>	<b>134,511</b>	<b>168,897</b>	<b>117,018</b>	<b>420,425</b>

\*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

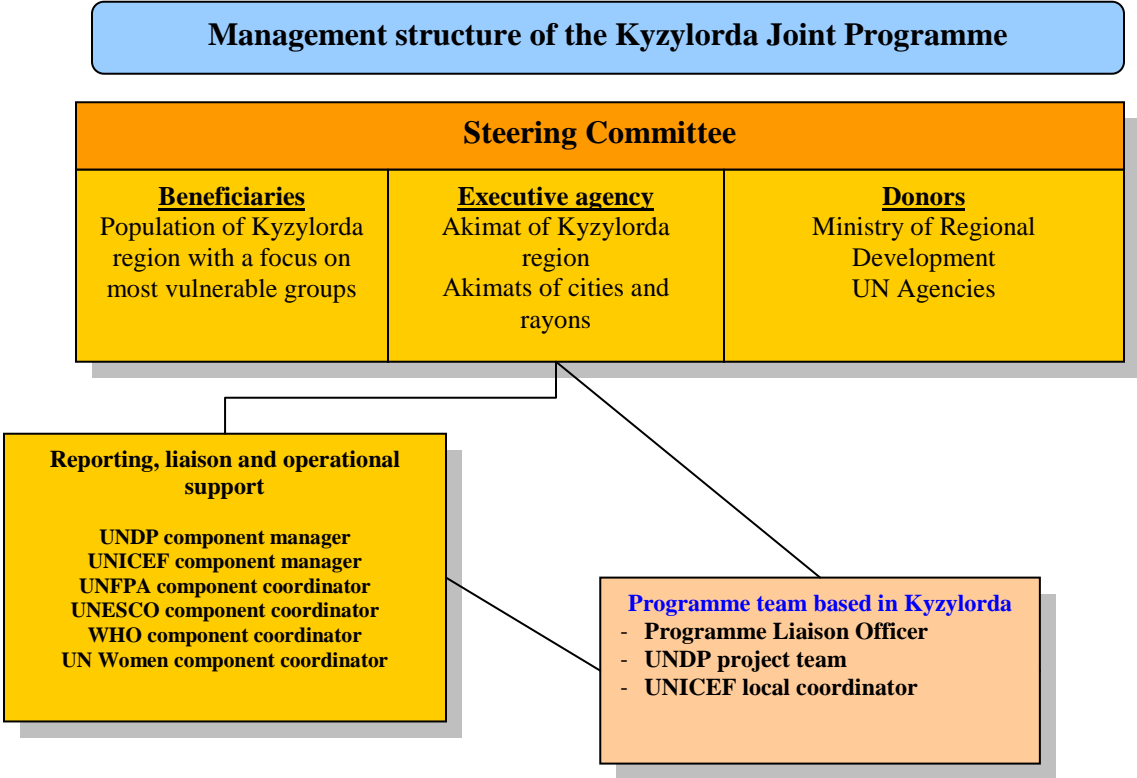
\*\*\* WHO will allocate immediately 113,000 USD in financial terms, and 137,000 USD as in-kind contribution (WHO expert staff-time specifically allocated to Kyzilorda)

### 5. Management and Coordination Arrangements

The Joint Programme will have a Steering Committee that will convene once a year to assess the progress of the Programme, to compare it against the objectives and results planned in order to give a strategic direction for further implementation of the Programme. The Committee will be co-chaired by the Akim of Kyzylorda region and the UN Resident Coordinator, and will include key stakeholders from the regional Akimat, Ministry of Regional Development, other relevant Ministries (Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Environment and Water Recourses, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Culture and Information, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Education and Science etc.), National Commission for UNESCO and ISESCO, National Commission on women affairs and family-demographic policy under the President of the RK and civil society.

To ensure effective coordination and implementation of the Joint Programme the UN Resident Coordinator will maintain oversight on the activities of the agencies and an Administrative Agent will handle funds and reporting. The Heads of Participating UN Agencies will manage their activities and coordinate closely. Further, a Programme Liaison Officer will be hired and placed within the Kyzylorda region Akimat to support communication and coordination locally and among the Programme’s partners.

The management structure of the Joint Programme is presented below.



Furthermore, every UN Agency participating in the programme will have its staff reporting directly to the respective agency.



UNDP will contribute to the implementation of the programme with a project team located in Kyzylorda city, and will have an administrative assistant in Astana. UNICEF will have a programme coordinator working in Kyzylorda city and reporting to the Area-based Programme Officer based in Astana and Deputy Akim of Kyzylorda region. The Area-based Programme Officer in Astana will be supported by the Programme Assistant. WHO will appoint a component coordinator who will be in close contact with the Programme Liaison Officer. In addition, WHO management and technical staff in Astana CO will oversee implementation of specific technical components, with appropriate supervision and guidance by WHO technical programmes at the WHO Regional office for Europe. UNFPA will identify a local implementing partner and the head of the implementing partner will be appointed as a coordinator of the UNFPA component of the programme. UN Women will appoint a focal point in its Multi-country office, located in Almaty, a Programme Specialist/Associate. UN Women will use the modality of implementation through an implementing partner, who will report to the UN Women Multi-country office Programme Specialist. UNESCO will designate a staff member as the relevant component coordinator, who will be in close contact with the Programme Liaison Officer.

A list of Focal Points for coordination of the components of the respective participating UN agency is presented in Annex 1 to this document.

## **6. Fund Management Arrangements**

### **Pass-Through funding modality**

Pass through modality is chosen to provide the most effective fund management for the Joint Programme. The Participating UN Organizations have appointed UNDP/MPTF Office to act as the Administrative Agent (AA) for the Joint Programme. The donor will transfer the funds to AA (pursuant to a Standard Administrative Arrangement).

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 the 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 Steering Committee in line with the budget set forth in the Joint Programme Document.

The Participating UN Organizations will:

- Assume full programmatic and financial responsibility and accountability for the funds disbursed by the Administrative Agent.
- Establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent.

Each UN organization is entitled to deduct 7% indirect costs on contributions received according to their own regulation and rules, and agreement with the Government.

WHO core contribution includes two components: costs for WHO internal staff experts (from WHO Regional office and technical programmes) which are a direct contribution to technical assistance to the Oblast, and direct WHO financial contribution to activities for Kyzylorda.

## **Transfer of funds to national executive 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<sup>5</sup>, 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.

The UN JP will build on a variety of partnerships for effective implementation and engage with civil society organizations and other partners in accordance with the rules and procedures of each participating UN Agency. UN Women will engage NGO "Podrugi" as a major national implementing partner/responsible party in the implementation of the project.

## **7. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting**

In the course of implementation of the 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 to identify shortcomings and overcome emerging risks. Additionally, coordinators appointed in each executive UN agency, will provide quality and continuous monitoring.

Available baseline data on the state of children, women, vulnerable families and youth as well as other demographic data such as the 2009 Census, and indicators of living standards, the region's social and economic development will be analysed. Narrative reports on the progress of the programme implementation will be provided to the Donor upon request on quarterly basis.

Table 2 below includes indicators with baselines for the activities of each agency to monitor the process over the course of the joint programme implementation as well as to evaluate the results during the final evaluation.

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<sup>5</sup> Executive committee agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA).

**Table 2: Joint Programme Monitoring Framework (JPMF)**

Expected Results		UN agency	Indicators	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
JP Outputs	Participating UN organization-specific Outputs						
<p><b>JP Output I</b>  <b>Local government is capacitated to plan for diversified and balanced economic growth, local self-governance system is in place, support to SME provided (UNDP, UNESCO)</b></p>	<p>1.1. Capacities of local government to plan for diversified economic growth and partnerships with SMEs are enhanced (UNDP, UNESCO and UNV)</p>	<p>UNDP</p> <p>Indicator:                      Recommendations for regional development and economic diversification;                      Target: 1 published quality analytical report with recommendations that includes potential benefits from the transport corridor                      Baseline: 0</p> <p>Indicator: Number of successful business projects supported.                      Target: 2014 – 5, 2015 – 6, 2016 – 10. Baseline:0;</p> <p>Indicator:                      Number of beneficiaries served by business-consultants /on-line centers                      Target: 2014 – 50/50, 2015 – 1000/1000, 2016 – 1000/1000                      Baseline: 0;</p> <p>Indicator: Number of successfully operating on-line centers Target: 2014 – 4, 2015 – 10,2016 – 16                      Baseline: 0</p>	<p>Training modules                      Pre and post assessment forms.                      Video, photo and audio records, meeting minutes.                      Reports and publications                      Workshops and agendas and registration forms.                      Technical reports.</p>	<p>Submission to UNDP country office based on the AWP and monitoring program.</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>Assumptions:                      Full support of local executive and representative authorities in Kyzylorda Regions</p> <p>Risks:                      High turnover of local government officials.                      Lack of desire of local population to be actively involved in self-governance initiatives;                      Distrust of the Programme                      No funds available for co-funding from the regional akimats.</p>	
		<p>UNESCO</p> <p>Implementation of ratified conventions, notably the 1972 (World Heritage) and 2003 (Intangible Cultural Heritage) ensured. Ratification of 2005 convention (Diversity of Cultural</p>					<p>Nomination documentation on 8 sites prepared to the World Heritage List;                      - Operating environment</p>

			Expressions) promoted. Baseline: 0 conventions Target: 3	for artisans improved, production and distribution capacities enhanced; - Sustainable local framework for safeguarding intangible heritage established.	sold; - Number of specialists trained in safeguarding of ICH.		
	1.2. Citizen participation in local self-governance and local decision-making are strengthened (UNDP)	UNDP	Indicator: Awareness of rural population on the possibilities provided by local self-government Target: high, Indicator: Number of successful projects implemented within self-governance scheme Target: 2014 – min 4, 2015 – min 6, 2016 – min 6. Baseline: 0 Indicator: Number of districts covered by information complain on the local self-government projects. Target: 2014- 2, 2015 – 3, 2016 – 2 Baseline: 0 Indicator: Rating of the Regional Akimat in the achievement of strategic goals and tasks Target: 20% improvement by 2016 Baseline: 9th place (2013)	Training modules Pre and post assessment forms. Video, photo and audio records, meeting minutes. Reports and publications Publication Workshops and agendas and registration forms. Technical reports.	Submission to UNDP country office based on the AWP and monitoring program.	UNDP	Assumptions: Full support of local executive and representative authorities in Kyzylorda Regions.  Risks: High turnover of local government officials;  Lack of desire of local population to be actively involved in self-governance initiatives;  Distrust of the Programme No funds available for co-funding from the regional akimats.
<b>JP Output II Disparities in social well-being and health are reduced, employment opportunities are increased, access to quality health,</b>	2.1 Capacities of local government and local service providers to plan, budget, implement, monitor and evaluate programmes	UNICEF	CFC Coordination group is established within the city Akimat Baseline: not established	CFC portfolio of city Akimat	Upon joining of CFC initiative once in 2 years	City akimat	Assumptions: Willingness of the city akimat to become child friendly. Risks: Low capacity of city akimat personnel
			Indicator: Number of child well-being indicators disaggregated by sex, location and age	Approved by decision of the Steering Committee	The indicators collected through subjective	UNICEF / appointed divisions and departments of the Akimat	Assumptions: Availability and reliability data at rayon and oblast level.

<b>justice, education and social services for the vulnerable families, their children and vulnerable population groups is improved (UNICEF, UNFPA, UN Women, UNDP, WHO)</b>	aimed at improved social inclusion and reduced social disparities of the vulnerable groups are strengthened (UNICEF, UN Women)		Baseline: not established		surveys (once in 2 years), objective indicators – annually through economy and budget planning/child rights protection division request		Risks: Lack of support from the Akim/Deputy Akim and National level. Low capacity of rayon level administration in collection and analysis of data.
			Number of local media who have improved understanding on child rights situation and apply ethical norms in reporting on child issues. Baseline: 0	Quality of media reports on child issues. Use of UNICEF's recommended ethical principles.	Content analysis of the media reports on child and social issues.	The local akimats, UNICEF, the local media, training NGOs.	The media might have low interest in social and child issues. After special trainings the media might still lose interest in social issues and not follow UNICEF's media ethical recommendations
		UN Women	Indicator: Local public allocation for implementation of Law on prevention of domestic violence in relation to support to survivors of domestic violence increased by 15% by 2016 Baseline: 0	Akimat annual local public expenditure plan/report	Formal correspondence from Akimat on allocation of public funds for enforcement of the Law on prevention of domestic violence	UN Women	Assumptions: Full support of local executive and representative authorities in Kyzylorda Region  Risk: Enforcement of the Law on prevention of domestic violence will receive lower priority among other burning priorities
	2.2 New participatory mechanisms are designed for effective and efficient local level planning, budgeting and management for protection of the most vulnerable groups of society (UNICEF,	UNICEF	Share of local budget allocated to child-sensitive social protection system Baseline: to be established	Local statistics data Reports	Annually	UNICEF	Data on child and family benefits and transfers as well as budget allocations is available locally  Lack of comprehensive and verified numbers of vulnerable and poor children and families
			Indicator: Ratio of children in institutional care to children in alternative family/ community-based care	Data of Children's rights protection committee of the Ministry of education	Annual updates by the Children's rights protection committee of	UNICEF	The local child protection bodies are open to modernisation and innovative child protection and gatekeeping services.

	UNFPA, UNESCO)		Baseline: 28/72		the Ministry of education and science		
			Indicator: Ratio of juveniles diverted to alternative services at the pre-trial stage to the number of committed crimes in pilot sites Baseline: 0 children diverted to alternative services	Project reports	Baseline data at the beginning of the project and evaluation data.	UNICEF	Legislation on diversion is in place under new criminal codes, community based organisations are ready for working with children in conflict with the law.
			Indicator: % of child closed and residential facilities monitored by independent bodies Baseline: 0 institutions	Ombudsman annual and monitoring reports including under National Preventive mechanism	Annual	UNICEF	Ombudsman sustains child rights focus and promotes child sensitive monitoring of children's institutions.
	UNFPA	Unmet needs to contraceptives  Baseline: 11,2	MICS reports; reports of surveys among vulnerable population groups	Household Surveys	UNFPA	Assumptions: Full support of local executive and representative authorities in Kyzylorda Oblast and regions	
		Number of young people empowered to advocate behaviours to prevent unwanted pregnancies and HIV transmission.  Baseline: 0	Surveys.	Baseline at the start of the project and Final Assessment at the end of the project	UNFPA and NGOs	Risks: Lack of service providers' incentives to provide quality services and counselling; Limited number of NGOs working in the area of Reproductive Health Limited level of development of civil society in the Oblast; Resistance of Education Division of Akimat and Parents' society to implement SRH education in schools.	
		Rate of compliance of students education on sexual and reproductive health, including HIV and AIDS issues, with UNESCO standards.  Baseline: 0	Surveys.	Baseline at the start of the project and Final Assessment at the end of the project.	UNFPA		
		Indicator: Number of local government specialists trained on Population and	Surveys.	Reports on training Final	UNFPA		

			Development interlinkages and effective socio-economic planning and monitoring of regional development programs, taking into account needs of vulnerable groups of the population Baseline: 0		Assessment at the end of the project.		
		UNESCO	Number of public libraries are using human rights digital library Baseline: 0 Target: 1	Public library monitoring reports on right to information practices	Akimat information provision report Public library reports	Organizing training workshops on information provision and access	Assumption: Citizens practice information orders to Akimats/Maslikhats enhanced by digital library Risks: Culture of secrecy in Akimats/Maslikhats as information providers
	2.3. Innovative approaches to providing special social services to families, children and youth are introduced in rural areas (UNICEF)	UNICEF	Indicator: Number of approaches introduced and proven as effective in the framework of rural youth centers. Baseline: 0	Project reports and monitoring framework for rural youth centers	Mid-year and yearly reports of rural youth centers. Mid-term and final assessments of the project	UNICEF	Assumption: continued financing of rural youth centers from the local budget Risks: resistance of the local government and project staff towards introducing and maintenance of innovative approaches aimed to support vulnerable adolescents and youth
Indicator: % of patronage nursing/home-visiting services provided to mothers and children in rural settlements Baseline: to be established			Assessment of the Home visiting service	MCH Study report , UNICEF 2011 as a baseline Assessment of the Home visiting service Report upon completion of training courses, surveys (MICS), assessments, Annual Reports	UNICEF , Health Department	Low capacity of home visiting/patronage nursing services at local level.	
Suicide prevention programme introduced to			Project report. Decree of the	Annual project reports;	UNICEF	Assumption: international evidence based approach	

			decrease suicidal behaviour among adolescents. Baseline: 0 programme	local government on introduction of the suicide prevention programme. Special questionnaires to measure the level of suicide ideation	Measuring the level of suicide ideation in adolescents in the beginning and end of the project		towards suicide prevention is accepted by professionals from mental health and education sector.  Risks: high turnover of staff in education and health sector
			Indicator: Increased awareness of the families and local community on good practices of child care (health, inclusion, and youth); Baseline: Poor knowledge on child care	Media content analysis, reports, media articles	Report upon completion of training courses	UNICEF, akimats, training NGOs	Assumptions: Capacity of local media, NGOs is low. Not all vulnerable families might be covered. Risks: Not enough activities to achieve the goal
	Output 2.4. Support formulation of policies for promoting productive employment and poverty reduction (UNDP)	UNDP	Indicator: Number of jobs created including those for PWD Target: 2014 – 10 and 5 for PWD, 2015 – 15 and for people with disabilities 7, 2016 – 20 and and for people with disabilities 10. Baseline: 0  Indicator: Number of social workers that increased their capacity. Target: 30 Baseline: 0  Indicator: Number of beneficiaries served by business corporate volunteers Target: 50 Baseline: 0  Number of implemented projects that solve social	Training modules Pre and post assessment forms. Video, photo and audio records, meeting minutes. Reports and publications Publication Workshops and agendas and registration forms. Technical reports.	Submission to UNDP country office based on the AWP and monitoring program.	UNDP	Assumption: Sufficient number of organizations accepts participation in volunteer scheme.  Risks: Change of leadership in participating organizations  Assumptions: Full support of local executive and representative authorities in Kyzylorda Oblast and regions  Risks: Lack of desire of oralman and other vulnerable groups to obtain qualifications and be employed; Lack of business ideas in line with programme objectives to be supported by grants;



			<p>problems of those most vulnerable Target: 2014 – 4, 2015 – 5, 2016 - 6. Baseline: 0;</p> <p>Indicator: Number of objects that benefited from implementation of inclusive projects Target: 2014 – 7, 2015 – 8, 2016 - 0. Baseline: 0</p>				
	2.5. Advanced regional health policies development, responsive to the needs of the population at the primary health care level (WHO)	WHO	<p>% of PHC facilities in Kyzylorda develop institutional action plans based on assessment of local population needs (epidemiological assessment; preferences of population; specific socio-economic profile of the sub-area) Baseline: 0 Target: 20 % of PHC facilities in the oblast, out of which 50 % in rural areas</p> <p>% of PHC facilities (management/responsible staff) covered by WHO trainings; Base line: 0 Target: 2014 (30% of the planned); 2015 (50% of the planned) 2016 (20% of the planned)</p>	Reports of PHC; action plans published on the local authority web site or in another appropriate method	Annual and at the end of project	WHO/Health care department/management of health institutions	Risks: PHC management unresponsive to initiatives for greater managerial responsibility and independence; MOH and akimat/department for health do not provide enabling environment for development of local action plans for health institution]
	2.6. Increased awareness of local decision makers on application of "Health in all	WHO	Inter-sectoral plan for reducing child (0-19) mortality developed in line with WHO "Violence and Injury prevention" – Baseline: no plan Target: 2 2-year plans	Official records/web site of local government; regional inter-sectoral plan developed and	Mid-term and end of project	WHO; akimat; health care department; NGOs that will be involved	Risks: Little willingness in local community for inter-sectoral work (cultural & managerial obstacles at regional authority level)

	policies" approach in regional development strategy (WHO)		<p>developed (15-16 developed by December 2014); (17-18 plan – developed by September 2016);</p> <p>Mortality of children and youth under 19 in Kyzylorda due accidents including road traffic reduced by 10 % Baseline; TBD;</p> <p>Kyzylorda regional health development policy includes objectives and targets on reduction of burden of non-communicable diseases and related risk factors – linked to the overall national NCD monitoring structure enabling monitoring inequities Baseline: 0 indicators on NCD included in any plan;</p> <p>Target: at least 3 objectives included with relevant number of indicators;</p> <p>Number of workshops held for training staff of: branch offices of Republican Centre for Health Care development, branch offices of healthy lifestyles institutes and of the Kyzylorda Health care department on the NCD global action plan and 9 objectives and 25 voluntary indicators. Baseline: 0</p>	approved			
<b>JP Output III Sustainable development practices in response to the</b>	3.1. Knowledge of local communities about the impact of	UNICEF	Indicator: % of children under 5 age with anemia Baseline: 51.8 % (2011)	Biological Monitoring of micronutrients deficiency among children under 5, and	Once per 3 years according MoH plans.	Ministry of Health and Kazakhstan Academy of Nutrition	Assumption: Adequate nutrition of children and WRA with consumption of fortified flour and iron supplementation will

<b>current problems caused by climate change, natural and man-made aspects of development, including energy efficiency in the housing sector and sustainable environmental management are established and used</b>	environmental degradation on their well-being is increased (UNICEF, WHO)			WRA			reduce anemia.  Risk: Low quality of PHC care in deworming activities of children under 5
		WHO	Knowledge of local health and general communities increased by 30% based on evaluation tests of educational events conducted; Baseline 0;	Training reports with evaluation charts;	Midterm and final reports	WHO; akimat; health care department; NGOs that will be involved	Access to information and data provided; Participation and involvement of local partners, organizations and institutions  Risks: high turnover of the staff at all levels; lack of initial data and local expertise to assess the situation.
	3.2. Sustainable environmental and disaster risk reduction practices are modelled for its potential wider replication (UNICEF, UNESCO, UNDP)	UNICEF	Indicators: Number of schools practicing emergency plans updated with DRR components;  Baseline: 0;	Data of education and emergency departments, training reports of the in-service teachers' training institute, schools reports, consultants' reports, project evaluation report	KAPB reports, training reports on knowledge and skills assessment	UNICEF, education and emergency departments	Local authorities understand the relevance of DRR and necessity to increase disaster preparedness and risk reduction knowledge among their community; teachers are empowered to take part in DRR;  DRR is not yet introduced in formal school curricula; Lack of DRR experts at the local level
		UNESCO	Enhanced capacities targeted groups on water and DRR education in particular on IWRM: Number of materials/tools produced; Baseline: 0 Target: 3 Number of trainings Baseline: 0 Target: 3;	Support materials for teaching of water and DRR issued; Tools and information on ongoing and foreseen IHP-related freshwater issues provided to raise awareness, build linkages and promote	Teachers Training Institute Reports	Provides expertise, in particular for non-formal education on water and IWRM	Capacities in water and DRR education enhanced, water and DRR education promoted and knowledge obtained Unwillingness of local communities to learning and new initiatives

				capacity- building; Stakeholders trained on water-resources and IWRM			
		UNDP	<p>Indicator: Number of entities that have implemented the practices of rational use of energy, including electricity and energy management. Baseline: 0</p> <p>Indicator: Local stakeholders are well informed of possible improvement of their life quality by means of "green solutions", including the energy efficiency in housing sector; Baseline: Local stakeholders are not informed on the opportunities to improve their livelihoods by using "green solutions" and have no access to such information;</p> <p>Indicators: Environmental targets consider impacts and benefits can be gained from using new approaches and tools of resource management and techniques. Baseline: Number of economic tools integrated into regional planning;</p>	<p>Training modules Pre and post assessment forms. Video, photo and audio records, meeting minutes. Reports. Publications. Signed MoUs and agreements. Workshops and agendas and registration forms. Technical reports.</p>	<p>Submission to UNDP country office based on the AWP and monitoring program.</p>	UNDP	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Regional and local governments are strongly motivated and helpful in building local capacities on green technologies and are ready to replicate the pilots through the regional budgets as well as include relevant activities in the regional policies.</li> <li>2. Awareness and engagement campaigns and materials are adapted to the current level of local knowledge and are implemented in a comprehensive way and language.</li> <li>3. The pilot activities are strongly supported and monitored by the UNDP project to ensure rapid response measures over the implementation course as needed.</li> <li>4. Procurement procedures are timely completed to allow enough time for the implementation of pilot projects.</li> <li>5. The implementers of the pilot projects accurately follow the recommendations of the experts, and both openly and timely report on the mistakes/barriers/problems that occurred over the project course.</li> </ol> <p>Risks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Regional and local akimats are not motivated do not fully support the new approaches in</li> </ol>
	3.3 Principles of sustainable development are mainstreamed into local government programmes and plans (UNDP, WHO)	UNDP	<p>Indicator: Regional planning process is decentralized and allows engagement of broader public. Baseline: Regional planning process is very centralized and does not allow for engagement of broader public;</p>				

			<p>Indicators: Establishment of the system of regional planning providing integrated development targets in economic, social, and environmental dimensions.</p> <p>Baseline: The existing system of planning does not ensure integrated development targets in these three equally important dimensions.</p>				<p>planning agricultural developments and natural resources management in a feasible and sustainable way</p> <p>2. Timeframe of the project for gathering reliable monitoring data from the pilots progress is not sufficient to recommend on the replication activities at the regional level.</p> <p>3. The implementers of the projects do not inform about the existing or foreseen mistakes/barriers/problems which delays the relevant response measures and may affect the results of the pilot project.</p> <p>4. Awareness and training modules are not adapted to the existing capacity of akimat's staff.</p>
		WHO	<p>Indicator: at least 5 hospitals undergo Hospital safety assessment</p> <p>Main principles of health early warning systems are incorporated in local development plans;</p> <p>Baseline -0</p>	Training reports with evaluation charts;	Mid-term and final reports	WHO; akimat; health care department; NGOs that will be involved	<p>Access to information and data provided;</p> <p>Participation and involvement of local partners, organizations and institutions</p> <p>RISKS: high turnover of the staff at all levels; lack of initial data and local expertise to assess the situation</p>

## **Annual/Regular reviews**

The implementation of the Joint Programme will be monitored annually by a Steering Committee and upon the completion of the Programme final independent evaluation will be carried out. The objectives and outputs of the Programme will be monitored in line with the UNDAF monitoring and evaluation plan.

## **Evaluation**

Encompassed within the broader oversight of the Steering Committee, UN Agencies will carry out joint programme evaluation upon completion of the Programme to review the relevance, appropriateness, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the programme results. Evaluation results will be disseminated and brought to the attention of stakeholders and relevant parties in an accepted manner and it will be an important instrument for informing the stakeholders about programme results, lessons learned and best practices. Evaluation deliverables include a study to compare baseline data, final evaluation and final report. The evaluation will also include recommendations for future actions. The evaluation will be conducted in accordance with UN Evaluation Group norms, principles and standards and will be coordinated by the Administrative Agent. The total cost of the evaluation will not exceed one (1) percent of the total amount of the Joint Programme, and UN agencies will allocate funds according to their respective share in the budget.

## **Reporting**

Each Participating UN Organization will prepare and provide the Administrative Agent with 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 Administrative Agent will in turn:

- Prepare consolidated narrative and financial progress reports, based on the narrative reports the financial statements/ reports prepared and submitted by each of the Participating UN agencies;
- Submit the consolidated report to the Participating UN Organizations for review and approval before submitting it to donors;

- Upon approval of Participating UN Organizations, provide those consolidated reports to the Ministry of Regional Development and Steering Committee in accordance with the timetable established in the Administrative Arrangement.

The Administrative Agent will provide the Ministry of Regional Development, Steering Committee and Participating UN Organizations with the following reports on its activities as Administrative Agent:

- 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.

## 8. Legal Context or Basis of Relationship

This Programme document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on 4 October, 1994. The Resident Coordinator’s request was sent to the MPTF informing about the decision of the Participating UN Organizations to appoint UNDP to act as the Administrative Agent for the Joint Programme. The Participating UN Organizations have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Participating UN Organizations and the MPTF Office as the Admin Agent. The Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) between the Government and the MPTF Office is to be signed as a prerequisite for the funding allocation

The documents in Table 3 form the legal basis for the relationships between the Government of Kazakhstan and each of the UN organizations participating in this joint programme.

**Table 3: Basis of Relationship**

Participating UN organization	Agreement
UNDP	Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Participating UN Organizations and the MPTF Office as the Admin Agent; the Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) between the Government and the MPTF Office; Standard Basic Cooperation Agreement between the Government of Kazakhstan and UNDP (1994); Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) for 2010-2015 signed by the Government of Kazakhstan and UNDP
UNICEF	Basic Cooperation Agreement between the Government of Kazakhstan and UNICEF (BCA), Country Programme Action Plan for 2010-2015 (CPAP).
WHO	Basic Agreement between WHO and Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan (1994), Biennial Collaborative Agreement (BCA) for 2014-15; UNDAF for 2010-2015.
UNESCO	Agreement between UNESCO and the Government of Kazakhstan, signed in 1995.
UNFPA	Standard Basic Cooperation Agreement between the Government of Kazakhstan and UNDP (SBA, 1994); Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP).
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, UN Women, established by the General Assembly through its

	<p>Resolution 64/289. The Founding Resolution transferred the mandates, functions and assets of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) to UN Women. This includes the transfer of UNIFEM's presence in Kazakhstan to UN Women. UNIFEM's presence and activities in Kazakhstan were covered by the UNDP SBAA. UN Women became operational in January 2011 and is covered by UNDP SBAA.</p>
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The Implementing UN Agencies agree to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the funds received pursuant to this Joint Programme are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by Participating UN organizations 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.

## 9. Work plans and budgets

A revised budget will be produced subsequent to the decisions of the annual/regular reviews. The new work plan will be approved in writing by the Joint Steering Committee. Any substantive change in the Joint Programme scope or change in financial allocations between outcomes will require revision of the Joint Programme document and signature of all parties involved. The budget overview for each year and Agency is presented in Table 4.



**Table 4 Budget overview**

(in US Dollars)

2014												
JP Output	UNDP			UNICEF			WHO			UNESCO		
	GOK	CORE	TOTAL	GOK	CORE	TOTAL	GOK	CORE	TOTAL	GOK	CORE	TOTAL
1	276,192	145,222	421,414	0	0	0	0	0	0	29,000	9,000	38,000
2	200,000	60,000	260,000	782,000	124,000	906,000	112,000	68,000	180,000	29,000	9,000	38,000
3	300,000	350,000	650,000	116,000	7,000	123,000	86,000	9,000	95,000	28,000	9,000	37,000
4	0	100,000	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	776,192	655,222	1,431,414	898,000	131,000	1,029,000	198,000	77,000	275,000	86,000	27,000	113,000
JP Output	UNFPA			UN WOMEN			TOTAL					
	GOK	CORE	TOTAL	GOK	CORE	TOTAL	GOK	CORE	TOTAL			
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	305,192	154,222	459,414			
2	57,900	24,000	81,900	40,000	15,000	55,000	1,220,900	300,000	1,520,900			
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	530,000	375,000	905,000			
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	100,000			
Total	57,900	24,000	81,900	40,000	15,000	55,000	2,056,092	929,222	2,985,314			
2015												
JP Output	UNDP			UNICEF			WHO			UNESCO		
	GOK	CORE	TOTAL	GOK	CORE	TOTAL	GOK	CORE	TOTAL	GOK	CORE	TOTAL
1	423,808	34,778	458,586	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,000	10,000	35,000
2	150,000	60,000	210,000	825,000	109,000	934,000	185,000	80,000	265,000	25,000	9,000	34,000
3	600,000	350,000	950,000	130,000	7,000	137,000	98,000	12,000	110,000	25,000	10,000	35,000
4	0	100,000	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,173,808	544,778	1,718,586	955,000	116,000	1,071,000	283,000	92,000	375,000	75,000	29,000	104,000
JP Output	UNFPA			UN Women			TOTAL					
	GOK	CORE	TOTAL	GOK	CORE	TOTAL	GOK	CORE	TOTAL			
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	448,808	44,778	493,586			
2	64,900	23,000	87,900	30,000	15,000	45,000	1,279,900	296,000	1,575,900			
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	853,000	379,000	1,232,000			
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	100,000			
Total	64,900	23,000	87,900	30,000	15,000	45,000	2,581,708	819,778	3,401,486			

**2016**

JP Output	UNDP			UNICEF			WHO			UNESCO		
	GOK	CORE	TOTAL	GOK	CORE	TOTAL	GOK	CORE	TOTAL	GOK	CORE	TOTAL
1	440,000	0	440,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,000	10,000	24,000
2	110,000	10,000	120,000	468,000	91,000	559,000	65,333	72,000	137,333	14,000	11,000	25,000
3	400,000	290,000	690,000	89,000	6,000	95,000	37,000	9,000	46,000	14,000	10,000	24,000
4	100,000	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,050,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>1,350,000</b>	<b>557,000</b>	<b>97,000</b>	<b>654,000</b>	<b>102,333</b>	<b>81,000</b>	<b>183,333</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>31,000</b>	<b>73,000</b>

JP Output	UNFPA			UN WOMEN			TOTAL		
	GOK	CORE	TOTAL	GOK	CORE	TOTAL	GOK	CORE	TOTAL
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	454,000	10,000	464,000
2	40,533	23,000	63,533	23,333	10,000	33,333	721,199	217,000	938,199
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	540,000	315,000	855,000
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	100,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,533</b>	<b>23,000</b>	<b>63,533</b>	<b>23,333</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>33,333</b>	<b>1,815,199</b>	<b>542,000</b>	<b>2,357,199</b>

**2014-2016**

JP Output	UNDP			UNICEF			WHO			UNESCO		
	GOK	CORE	TOTAL	GOK	CORE	TOTAL	GOK	CORE	TOTAL	GOK	CORE	TOTAL
1	1,140,000	180,000	1,320,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	68,000	29,000	97,000
2	460,000	130,000	590,000	2,075,000	324,000	2,399,000	362,333	220,000	582,333	68,000	29,000	97,000
3	1,300,000	990,000	2,290,000	335,000	20,000	355,000	221,000	30,000	251,000	67,000	29,000	96,000
4	100,000	200,000	300,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>4,500,000</b>	<b>2,410,000</b>	<b>344,000</b>	<b>2,754,000</b>	<b>583,333</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>833,333</b>	<b>203,000</b>	<b>87,000</b>	<b>290,000</b>

JP Output	UNFPA			UN WOMEN			TOTAL		
	GOK	CORE	TOTAL	GOK	CORE	TOTAL	GOK	CORE	TOTAL
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,208,000	209,000	1,417,000
2	163,333	70,000	233,333	93,333	40,000	133,333	3,221,999	813,000	4,034,999
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,923,000	1,069,000	2,992,000
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	200,000	300,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>163,333</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>233,333</b>	<b>93,333</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>133,333</b>	<b>6,452,999</b>	<b>2,291,000</b>	<b>8,743,999</b>

**Annex 1 The list of managers of programme activities by respective participating UN Agencies**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Person</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>
UNDP	Stanislav Kim Malika Koyanbayeva	Head, Environment and Energy Unit Programme analyst, Governance and Local Development Unit, Astana
UNICEF	Radoslaw Rzehak Umit Kazhgaliyeva	Deputy Representative, Astana Area-based Programme Officer, Astana
WHO	Melita Vujnovic	Representative and Head of Country Office in Astana
UNFPA	Raimbek Sissemaliyev Gaziza Moldakulova	Assistant representative UNFPA country office in Kazakhstan National Programme Officer, Almaty
UN Women	Yelena Kudryavtseva	Programme Specialist, UN Women Multi-country office in Almaty
UNESCO	Kristine Tovmasyan	Programme Specialist for Natural Sciences UNESCO Almaty Cluster Office for Kazakhstan